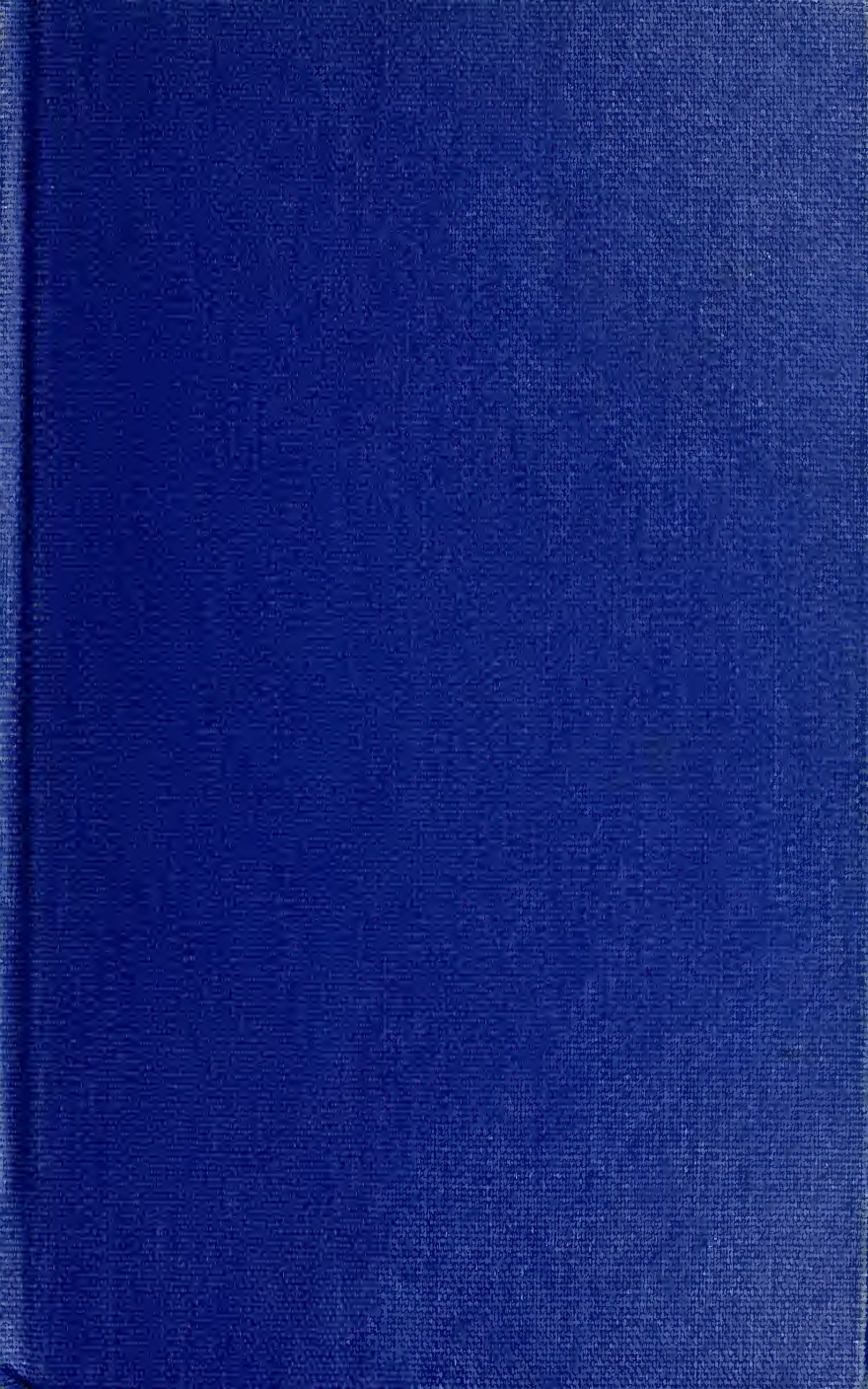


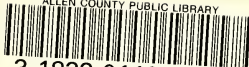


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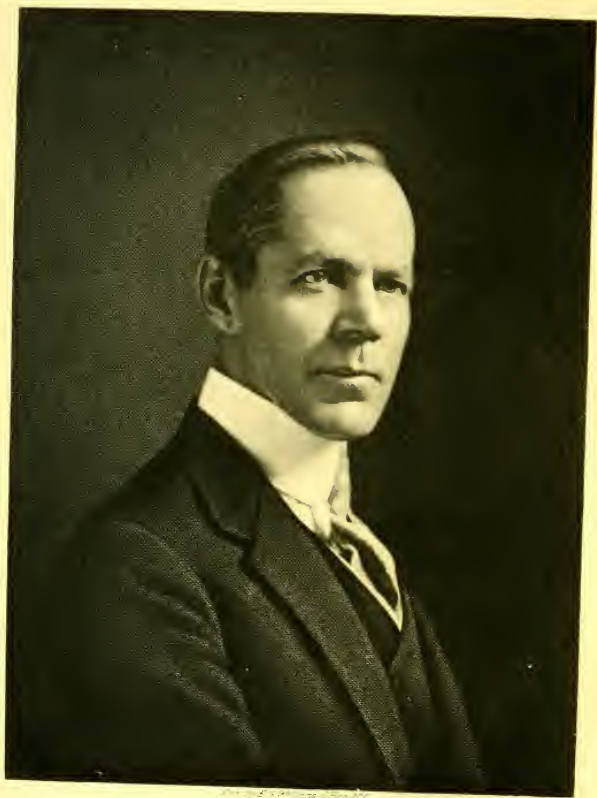
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Richard de MacLennan

Biographical History of Massachusetts

Biographies and Autobiographies of the
Leading Men in the State

SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT, LL.D., A.M., D.D., A.B.
Editor-in-Chief

Volume IX

With opening chapters on

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS HAS DONE FOR
HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

By RICHARD COCKBURN MACLAUBIN, LL.D., M.A., Sc.D.



MASSACHUSETTS BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
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CONTENTS. VOL. IX.

BIOGRAPHIES AND FULL PAGE PORTRAITS ENGRAVED ON STEEL

CHARLES BEAN AMORY
JACOB JOHN ARAKELYAN
CHARLES ANSELM BASSETT
HORACE HOLLY BIGELOW
LAFAYETTE GILBERT BLAIR
ANDREAS BLUME
JOHN ERVING BRADLEY
GARDNER COREY BROOKS
NATHANIEL HADLEY BRYANT
JOHN BROWN BUGBEE
ALFRED MONSON BULLARD
GODFREY LOWELL CABOT
BENJAMIN OTIS CALDWELL
JAMES BERNARD CARROLL
WILLIAM ENDICOTT CLAPP
CHARLES RUSSELL CODMAN
WILLIAM COOMBS CODMAN
MARCUS ALLEN COOLIDGE
ALVAH CROCKER
CHARLES THOMAS CROCKER
LINCOLN CLIFFORD CUMMINGS
JOHN HENRY CUNNINGHAM
FRANKLIN HERBERT DOWNS
LOUIS STOUGHTON DRAKE
CHARLES CHRISTOPHER ELY
CLARENCE HOUGHTON ESTY
JOHN CALVIN FERGUSON
GEORGE CLEMENT FISK
RICHMOND FISK
WALTER GRANT GARRITT
EUGENE ALBERT GILMAN
GEORGE HENRY GRAVES
WILLIAM BLAIR GRAVES
WILLIAM PHILLIPS GRAVES
JOSIAH GREEN
FREDERICK GREENWOOD
SOLOMON BULKLEY GRIFFIN
CHARLES EDWARD GRINNELL
CURTIS GUILD
HENRY FROBISHER GUILD
MOSES HADJI GULESIAN
HOWARD PRESTON HAINES
WILLIAM TAYLOR HARLOW
SETH HEYWOOD
GEORGE HEYWOOD
HENRY HEYWOOD
GEORGE HENRY HEYWOOD
HENRY LEE HIGGINSON
JAMES LANGDON HILL
FREDERICK MILTON HODGDON
FRANK HOPEWELL
FREDERICK ALLEY HOUDELETTE
OLIVER HUNT HOWE
FRED MARSHALL HUDSON
HENRY STANLEY HYDE
JOHN BROOKS JENKINS
ERASTUS JONES
EBEN S. S. KEITH

1198125

JOHN ERLE KENNEY
WILLIAM BARTLET LAMBERT
GEORGE VASMER LEVERETT
PERCIVAL LOWELL
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN McDANIEL
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS McKENNEY
DAVID HAVEN MASON
EDWARD HAVEN MASON
JONATHAN MASON, Jr.
WILLIAM POWELL MASON
WILLIAM POWELL MASON, Jr.
JOHN MAXWELL
WILLIAM GIBBONS MEDLICOTT
GEORGE von Lengerke MEYER
STEPHEN MOORE
GEORGE MASON MORSE
SAMUEL MAYO NICKERSON
ROLAND CROSBY NICKERSON
CHARLES SUMNER NORRIS
RICHARD OLNEY
FRANCIS AUGUSTUS OSBORN
RAYMOND HANSEN OVESON
CHARLES JACKSON PAINE
GEORGE JUDSON PARKER
WALTER EDWARD PARKER
FRANCIS HOWARD PEABODY
SAMUEL ENDICOTT PEABODY
ENDICOTT PEABODY
GEORGE LEE PEABODY
WILLIAM HENRY PEARSON
ARTHUR EMMONS PEARSON
WILLIAM EDWARD PEARSON
GEORGE HENRY PENDERGAST
JAMES THAYER PENNIMAN
JOHN BARTLETT PIERCE
ANDREW W. PRESTON
ABEL HARRISON PROCTOR
CHARLES COOLIDGE READ
JAMES CLARENCE ROBERTSON
JAMES ELI ROTHWELL
HARVEY GEORGE RUHE
GEORGE HENRY SARGENT
QUINCY ADAMS SHAW
ROBERT GOULD SHAW, 2d
ROBERT GOULD SHAW
ABRAHAM SHUMAN
RUFUS ADAMS SIBLEY
FREDERICK GLAZIER SMITH
JOHN BUTLER SMITH
WILLIAM STANLEY
HEZEKIAH PRINCE STARR
RICHARD PEARSON STRONG
WALTER BABCOCK SWIFT
JOSEPH WARREN TEMPLE
OAKLEY SMITH WALKER
FREDERIC AUGUSTUS WASHBURN
WEBSTER WELLS
EDMUND MARCH WHEELWRIGHT
SHERMAN LELAND WHIPPLE
CHARLES GOODRICH WHITING
LEONARD WHITNEY, JR
HENRY JOSHUA WINSLOW
EDWARD LEANDER WOOD
WILLIAM MADISON WOOD

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS HAS DONE FOR HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

TECHNICAL education implies a systematic training in science with the end of increasing production and improving industry. The phrase as normally employed excludes medical education, a field in which Massachusetts has had a splendid record of achievement. It properly includes agricultural education, but this is marked off from the rest by natural boundaries and in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts its cultivation has been confined practically to a single institution, the Massachusetts Agricultural College, although some of the operations of Harvard University have touched upon it. Here we shall exclude agricultural education from consideration and by so doing cut ourselves off from the colonial period during which in Massachusetts, as in other colonies, there was nothing that could be called higher technical education outside of the field of agriculture, and not much of that. A new country rarely concerns itself with manufacture, and the abstinence of the colonies in this respect was due to natural conditions that were fostered in the United States by the political conditions of the country. The Colonial laws of the England of those remote days, like all colonial laws of the time, discouraged the colonies from working up their own raw materials. The Revolution, of course, brought a change and efforts were made in various states to work out an industrial as well as a political independence. For this purpose, skilled artisans were brought in from abroad, bonuses were offered for improvements in industrial processes, and many societies were formed for the betterment of industry. In spite of this, nothing was done in the schools to train men for these important tasks, and more than a century elapsed before anything was attempted in the field of higher technical education, with a single notable exception. This exception was made, not in Massachusetts, but in the State of New York, where in 1824 there was established, at Troy, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the pioneer of its kind in the United States. In those days, and particularly in this location, bordering on what was then thought of as the West, the primary need was to supply men capable of making roads, bridges, and canals, so that it is not surprising that the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute came to regard the training of civil engineers as almost its sole function, a tradition that it has cherished ever since.

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute remained for twenty-three years the only school devoting itself to technical education in the

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

sense here used, except the Military Academy at West Point, which trained many engineers for civil life, although it was founded for a different purpose. It is not until 1846-7 that we reach the first really memorable period in the history of scientific education in this country. In the former year, William Barton Rogers worked out a plan for a Polytechnic Institute in Boston, a plan which years later was put into practice in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was thus destined to play a leading part in the development of technical education, not only in Massachusetts, but throughout the country. The next year, 1847, saw the establishment of three important schools:—the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard, the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, and a School of Civil Engineering at the University of Michigan. Of these, of course, the Lawrence Scientific School alone concerns us here. Its founder, Abbott Lawrence, had a clear vision of the need of education in practical science and a generous spirit in supplying the money required to meet that need. His gift of \$50,000 for the foundation of the School was unparalleled in those days. The Treasurer of Harvard College in his report on the subject said, at the time, with reference to the gift, "It has met with that universal approbation which its magnitude, its generosity, its appropriateness to the wants of the country, its wise forecast and expansion of views, deserve. It is supposed to be the largest amount ever given at one time, during the lifetime of the donor to any public institution in this country." The school opened almost immediately after the announcement of the gift, and was designed to have three main branches: Chemistry, Engineering, Zoology and Geology. A Rumford professor was placed in charge of the Chemical Department, and Professor Agassiz of the Department of Zoology and Geology, but the establishment of the Department of Engineering was postponed for a while. In 1849 Lieutenant Eustis of West Point was invited to come to Cambridge and organize the Department of Engineering. No clear idea seemed to prevail as to what should comprise such a Department as is indicated by the story that an ex-president of the college, when asked for his views, replied, "My idea would be that you should come to Cambridge and put up a sign as a surveyor, and receive young men into your office." The building erected for the accommodation of the Engineering Department contained a drawing room, one recitation room, and a case of surveying instruments, as the full equipment of the Department. Work began in 1850, nine students appearing on the first day and the number rising to eighteen by the end of the term. Slight additions to the equipment were made from time to time, but for many years the number of students was disappointingly

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

small. As a member of the college expressed it, "The teachers were ready but the students did not present themselves."

Meanwhile, the seed sown by Rogers in 1846 began to grow as Rogers' personality and his enthusiasm for a great cause exerted their influence on Boston, to which he had come from Virginia in 1853. In due time his ideas and plans were supported strongly by many men of prominence in the community, and were most warmly espoused by the War Governor, Andrew. This support culminated in 1861 in an Act of the Legislature, granting a charter to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and making provision for a site for the School by setting aside a part of the Back Bay lands in the neighborhood of Copley Square. The outbreak of the war caused a postponement of the opening of this School and it was not until 1865 that a preliminary class, consisting of fifteen members, was got together, and in 1866 that the Rogers Building was completed as the first real home of the Institute.

Almost from the beginning, the School flourished, although, of course, it had to pass through many days of trial and difficulty. Amongst the factors that made for its success may be mentioned the following: first, and most important, the personality of Rogers, a man of unique charm and singular insight; second, the able and enthusiastic men with whom Rogers surrounded himself as members of the Faculty; third, the new type of education that was established, appealing as it did to many spirits dissatisfied with the conditions in the older schools; last, but by no means the least, the definite plan of education, systematic and clear cut from the outset, a plan which formed the real charter of the Institute, and had a profound effect on technical education throughout the country, and indeed throughout the world. The details should be read in the "Scope and Plan of the School of Industrial Science of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology," due to Rogers and published in 1864. There is space here for only a few of the salient features. "Provision is made for such students who by a full course of scientific studies and practical exercises, seek to qualify themselves for the professions of the mechanical engineer, the civil engineer, the builder and architect, the practical chemist, and the engineer of mines." There are five corresponding courses: one, a course on Mechanical Construction and Engineering; two, a course on Civil and Topographical Engineering; three, a course on Building and Architecture; four, a course on Practical and Technical Chemistry; five, a course on Practical Geology and Mining. The studies of each of these divisions are arranged so as to extend over a period of four years. The leading principles governing the admission of students are, first, that all persons qualified to enter

upon any one of the full courses shall have the freest opportunity of doing so, and second, that no student shall be admitted to any of the courses of instruction who has not the preliminary knowledge needed for a satisfactory pursuit of the studies proposed. Provision is made for laboratories in which the fundamental principle of "learning by doing" can be put into practice in all of the departments of the School. This has become a commonplace of scientific education today, but in many departments it was a novelty in 1864. Before that, science was too often taught merely by lectures and only a small portion of the students actually performed experiments for themselves. The experimental method in teaching had earlier been introduced in a partial way in the field of Chemistry, but at the Institute it was extended to Physics, the practical working out of the laboratory method of instruction in this branch of science being made by Professor E. C. Pickering at the suggestion of President Rogers.

Having seen the Massachusetts Institute of Technology launched, we must return to the Lawrence Scientific School and sketch, all too briefly, its later history. We have seen that it suffered in the early days through paucity of numbers. This defect was thought to be due largely to the fact that there were few regular coordinated courses, practically all the students being "special students" following particular branches of science without relation to other studies. This condition was modified by President Eliot almost immediately after he left the Institute of Technology, where he had occupied the Chair of Chemistry, to assume the presidency of Harvard. A four-years' course of study was provided to train men for the profession of Civil and Topographical Engineering and other branches of Applied Science. The numbers, however, continued small for a long time and tended to decline, so that after forty years there were only fourteen students. Later, however, mainly under the guidance of Dean Shaler, the School grew rapidly in numbers and by the beginning of the present century, there were about three hundred students in the regular professional courses and almost as many in other courses. In 1909 a radical change was made by placing the School on a graduate basis. This, of course, reduced the numbers materially and the number of students was in the neighborhood of one hundred when in 1914 the Schools of Engineering and Mining were amalgamated with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The agreement with reference to this amalgamation has recently been annulled by the Supreme Court. In spite of the paucity of numbers and the fluctuations of more recent times, the Lawrence Scientific School made notable contributions to the cause of applied science in Mas-

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

sachusetts and in the United States. Through its association with Harvard College, it drew a considerable number of able men from all parts of the country and was fortunate in attracting men of high distinction to its faculty. The influence of these men on their students has been shown by many notable achievements in the field of engineering.

We left the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at its inception in 1865 with fifteen students, a teaching staff of nine, and provision made for five different courses. Except for unimportant fluctuations, its growth since that time has been steady until the outbreak of the present war, when it had about 2000 students, a teaching staff of over 300, and fifteen in place of the initial five separate courses. It has formed a model for many similar schools here and abroad. At the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation, Mr. Augustus Lowell said of it, "The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been preeminently a leader in education," and a prominent English manufacturer, a member of a Royal Commission sent to study technical education in the United States, said, "The spirit and energy of the students, their conspicuous practical knowledge, the thoroughness of their scientific training, and the power of adaptation and resource they have on entering workshops, manufactories, railroads or mines, public works and constructive engineering, all these fruits of the training of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are, so far as I have seen, not equalled on the continent." It has trained a large number of men who have taken a leading part in the advancement of the nation's industries and commerce. Owing to their technical skill they have been employed in every State in the Union in the work of developing mines, opening up the country by means of railroads, applying scientific methods to the great problems of transportation, the production and distribution of power, advancing chemical industries, conserving public health, and contributing in countless other ways to the national well-being. Its influence has not been confined to what are usually spoken of as the "higher branches" of technical education. It has already given directors to such institutions as the Textile School, the Franklin Union, the Lowell School for Industrial Foremen, the Engineering Department of the Northeastern College (Y. M. C. A.), and the Wentworth Institute. It has not concerned itself merely with technical education in the narrow sense, but has done much to advance science through the admirable work accomplished in its research laboratories, or carried out by its alumni in various parts of the world. Not only has it advanced science and industry through science, but it has been a most powerful educational factor in the development of the

country. It has broken down old traditions and introduced new methods into education. It has given strength and dignity to the "practical" and "laboratory" method and proved conclusively its value in dealing effectively with large bodies of men. "It was the first school to equip a Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory for the instruction of students by actual treatment of ores in large quantities, the first to establish a laboratory to teach the nature and use of steam, and a laboratory for testing the strength of the materials of construction in commercial sizes, and the first in America to establish a Department of Architecture. It was also the first in this country to set up distinct and separate courses of study in Electrical Engineering, in Sanitary Engineering, in Chemical Engineering and in Naval Architecture." Its influence has not been confined to Massachusetts. Almost from the first, it drew men from other states and now it has representatives of every state and territory in the Union and it draws from foreign lands more than twice as large a percentage of students as the oldest universities in the land. In 1916 it moved the center of its activities from the old site on Boylston Street, Boston, across the Charles River to Cambridge. Here it now occupies a magnificent group of buildings which, according to an impartial witness, "have set a new standard for the schools of Applied Science of the world, especially by the completeness of the equipment and the adaptability of the buildings to the purposes for which they are designed."

The experiences of today are forcing upon our attention the fact that war not only reveals defects but stimulates innovations and improvements in many fields of human interest. Happily the field of education does not escape this influence. In spite of all the discussion on the subject, there were only four schools of Applied Science in existence in this country before the Civil War. It was during that war that Congress passed the Morrill Act, granting federal aid to states that founded colleges for the encouragement of agriculture and what were described as "the mechanic arts." The Massachusetts Institute of Technology reaped the benefit of this Act, although the School had been chartered before its passage. The establishment of such schools soon became the fashion, for while there were only four before the Civil War, there were seventeen in 1870, forty-one the next year, and seventy the next. It was while this ferment was working that the Worcester Polytechnic Institute was established in 1865. In the Act of Incorporation, it was called the "Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science," the name being changed later to that by which it is now known. Its establishment was made possible by a gift of \$100,000 by John Boynton and of \$50,000 by Ichabod Washburn. Mr.

Boynton's aim was a higher academy in which stress should be placed on a general education with training for industries. Mr. Washburn contemplated something in the nature of a trade school. These diverse aims were brought into harmony through the efforts of the Reverend Seth Sweetser, who set forth the essential ideas under which the Worcester Polytechnic Institute is now working. The first class of about thirty was admitted in 1868. From the beginning, emphasis was laid in all the work of this Institute on the practical, on the close contact of students with their instructors, and on conditions approaching as nearly as possible those of the industrial world. The practical idea was attained chiefly through the unusual amount of practice required in each course. It was aided too through the organization of the Washburn Shops, which were originally planned and have since been conducted as a regular commercial undertaking. Students in their shop practice were brought into constant contact with actual commercial conditions. They gained in this way a valuable experience in practical business methods, and this experience was emphasized during the senior year by a course in shop management. The first courses established at the Institute were in Mechanical and Civil Engineering and Chemistry. A course in Electrical Engineering was added in 1889 and one in General Science in 1890. Originally, all courses were three years in length, but in 1873 an additional half year was required of students in Mechanical Engineering and in 1893 all courses were lengthened to four years. The Faculty has grown with the School until it numbers about thirty and there are as many instructors. The student enrollment in 1871, when the first class graduated, was 82, but before the present war it had risen to over five hundred. This growth has been justified by the quality of the work done. In all parts of the country the graduates — many of whose biographies and life-like portraits appear in these volumes — have acquitted themselves well.

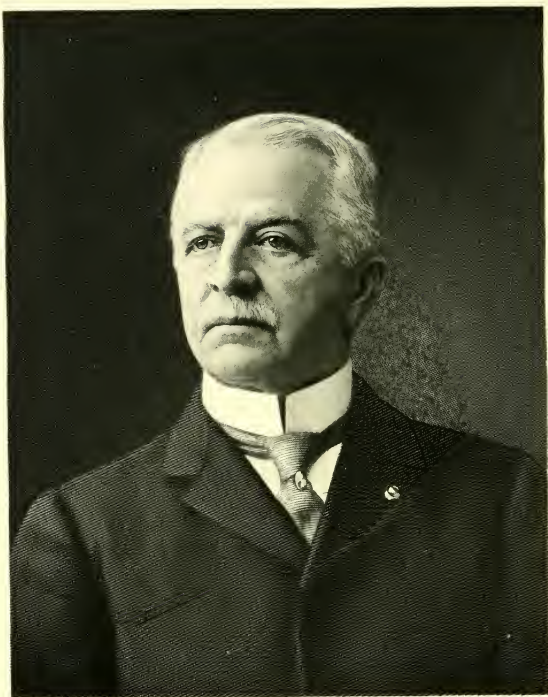
In the same decade in which the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute were founded, and doubtless under the stimulus of the generally awakened interest in science and its applications, another important School of Engineering was established in Massachusetts in 1869. This was the Engineering School of Tufts College, a college which had been founded many years before as the result of a movement initiated in the academically memorable year 1847. The School began with a single department, that of Civil Engineering, but the great development of Electrical Science was recognized in due time and the Department of Electrical Engineering was opened to students in 1882, and a professorship in the subject established in 1890.

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

In 1894 the field was broadened by the addition of a course in Mechanical Engineering and in 1898 of one in Chemical Engineering. Each of the corresponding courses was of four years' duration, a period that is now looked upon as normal in the engineering schools of the country. During the first two years the course of study is the same for all departments as was suggested by Rogers in the historic "Scope and Plan" of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that has already been referred to. The School has notable men on its faculty, and amongst its graduates are numbers who have earned distinction in various fields of practical endeavor.

The institutions thus referred to — the Lawrence Scientific School, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and Tufts School of Engineering — are the four schools in Massachusetts naturally spoken of in the development of higher technical education in that state. It should not be forgotten, however, that the distinction between "higher" and "lower" in the field of education is often a very artificial one, and there are several notable schools that might well be dealt with under the heading of this article. Such, for example, is the important Wentworth Institute, incorporated in 1904 "for the purpose of furnishing education in Mechanic Arts"; the Lowell School for Industrial Foremen, a free evening school providing courses in Mechanical, Electrical and Structural Engineering, and conducted at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by members of its instructing staff, and supported and directed by the Lowell Institute; the Franklin Union, which owes its establishment to Benjamin Franklin and which, since its opening in 1908, has given admirable training to over 10,000 students in Industrial Electricity, Structures and Surveying, Industrial Chemistry, Machine Construction, Steam Engines and Boilers, Heating and Ventilating, Gasolene Engines and various other practical courses; the North-eastern College, which conducts an Engineering School under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.; the Textile Schools supported by the State. Massachusetts has done pioneer work in the great field of technical education and there is good reason for her activity in this field. She has no advantages of great natural resources nor strategic position for commercial supremacy and she must consequently make her wealth by the exercise of high intelligence in all the processes of business. The necessity for a scientific basis for action in all fields of practical endeavor is daily becoming more obvious, and Massachusetts is fortunate indeed that she realized this necessity early and thus laid the foundations of a great system of technical education well in advance of most of the states in the Union.

Richard Cockburn MacLaurin



Chas. B. Amory

CHARLES BEAN AMORY

THE Amory family name has been borne conspicuously and honorably in Massachusetts since 1720 and in the Colony of South Carolina even earlier. Thomas Amory was a prominent merchant of Bristol, chief commissioner of the navy of Ireland, from 1660, residing at Galway, Ireland, up to the time of his death. His son, Jonathan, was born at Bristol, in May, 1654, removed to Barbadoes, West Indies, and thence to Charleston, South Carolina, about 1691, and was advocate-general and treasurer of the province of South Carolina, being the first American ancestor of the Amorys in America.

Charles Bean Amory inherited a rich strain of blood. He was born in New York City, July 30, 1841. His father was Jonathan Amory (born in 1802, died in 1885). His mother's maiden name was Letitia Austin, his grandfathers were Jonathan Amory and John Austin; his grandmothers before marriage were Mehitable Sullivan and Mary Redding. His father was largely interested in patents, and was very kindly in disposition and courtly in manner. He instilled into the minds of his children a wholesome respect for the dignity of labor, which served them well in their after business life.

The Sullivans were noted for unwavering integrity, firm decision, perseverance, and pluck, and these qualities gave tone to the business lives of their descendants. The original settler was John Sullivan, born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1690, landed in York, Maine, in 1723, and settled in Berwick, where he died in 1801, aged one hundred and five years and three days. He married in Ireland, Margaret (or Margery) Brown, who died in Berwick in 1801, aged eighty-seven years. Their oldest son, Benjamin, was an officer in the British navy, and was lost before the Revolutionary War. The second son, Daniel, was born about 1738 in Berwick, and settled in Sullivan, Maine, about 1762. He married for his second wife (who was the mother of his children who reached maturity) June 14, 1765, Abigail, daughter of John and Hannah Bean. She was born in 1747 and died in April, 1828, aged eighty-one years. There being no magistrate nearby, or roads across country, their wedding journey was made in a log canoe. Daniel was a patriot, and deserved as high honors as his more celebrated younger brothers, John and James. Early in the Revolutionary War he raised a company of militia, and was active and fearless in protecting the shore towns from the predatory attacks of the British. The British and Tories,

CHARLES BEAN AMORY

appreciating his activity, made several attempts to capture him, and finally succeeded, on the stormy night of March 16, 1781, when he was awakened to find his bed surrounded by a party of marines from the British war vessel *Allegiance*, which had anchored near his home at "Waukeag Point." He was taken to Castine, where he was offered his liberty if he would take an oath of allegiance, which offer he refused, and was carried to Halifax. From Halifax he was sent to the old prison ship *Jersey* in New York harbor, where he remained six months. He was, after much trouble upon the part of his brother James, exchanged, but died upon his passage home.

The third son of the emigrant John Sullivan and his wife Margaret was the compatriot of Washington, the celebrated Major-General John Sullivan. He crossed the Delaware with Washington, and was engaged in the Jersey campaign, was at Long Island, at Rhode Island, at Brandywine, Germantown, suffered with his men at Valley Forge, and gained renown in his campaign against the Six Nations. After his retirement from the army he was attorney-general for New Hampshire, member of the Council, and was elected governor of the State three times. Washington appointed him judge of the United States District Court, which position he held at the time of his death, January 23, 1795.

The fourth son of the emigrant was the equally celebrated James Sullivan, born at Berwick, April 22, 1744, who was a member of the first Provincial Congress of Massachusetts in 1775; delegate to the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1785; judge of the Supreme Court from 1776 to 1782; attorney-general of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from 1790 to 1807; at which time he was elected governor of the State, which office he held at the time of his decease, which occurred December 10, 1808. He was the great-grandfather of Charles Bean Amory.

The influence of his mother on his moral, spiritual, and intellectual life was a strong factor in the early life of Charles Bean Amory, and contributed not a little to his success in after life. He graduated from the grammar and high schools, and began the active work of life at the age of sixteen by entering the office of Messrs. B. C. Clark & Co., as a clerk. He places the influence of home life, of schools, early companionship, private study, and contact with men in active life in the order named as having much to do with his success in early life. He served as a clerk in Boston from 1857 to 1861; was a cotton broker in New Orleans from 1865 to 1885; was treasurer of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, a cotton mill in Lowell, Massa-

CHARLES BEAN AMORY

chusetts, from 1885 to 1909, when he resigned. An extract from the Directors' Records of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, November 29, 1909, reads:

" TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE HAMILTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY:

GENTLEMEN, — Your Committee, appointed at the last meeting to submit resolutions in regard to Mr. Amory's resignation, beg leave to offer the following minute, and to recommend that it be entered in the records of the Company. In accordance with Mr. Amory's earnest desire, the Directors of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company have reluctantly accepted his resignation from the office of Treasurer, but in doing so they desire to record their warm appreciation of what he has accomplished during the twenty-three years he has held office. But it is not only in the results obtained that Mr. Amory has proved his right to the gratitude of the corporation. Throughout his long service the controlling consideration with him has always been not what was for his own advantage, but what was best for the Company. The loyal and unselfish spirit in which he has worked has won for him the warm personal regard and respect of all the Directors and their sincerest wishes for his future welfare.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES LONGLEY,
GEORGE WIGGLESWORTH,
C. MINOT WELD,

Committee."

Mr. Amory was vestryman in St. Paul's Church at New Orleans, senior warden of the church of the Holy Spirit at Mattapan, senior vice-president of the Arkwright Club, Commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion Commandery of Massachusetts, has rendered military service as lieutenant and captain in the 24th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and as assistant-adjutant-general of the United States Volunteers from September, 1861, to May, 1865.

He has written a brief history of his military life which shows that he took a pride in its duties and gave faithful attention to its drill and tactics, as a result of his early training in thoroughness and detail so essential in successful army work.

CHARLES BEAN AMORY

[Official Copy]

Boston, October 3, 1865.

TO THE HON. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

SIR, — I desire to recommend most earnestly and particularly, that a brevet be conferred on Capt. Charles B. Amory, late A.A.G., U. S. Vols. (son of Jonathan Amory, Esq., of this city), for distinguished gallantry at the explosion of the mine in front of Petersburg, July 30, 1864. His conduct on that day was gallant in the extreme, and his services of the greatest value in rallying the broken troops after I was disabled. He has lately been mustered out upon his resignation after his return from imprisonment. I most respectfully request that the brevet of major date from that day, July 30, 1864.

Very respectfully,

Your obd. svt.,

W. F. BARTLETT,
Brevet Major-Gen., U.S.A.

[Indorsement]

Approved,

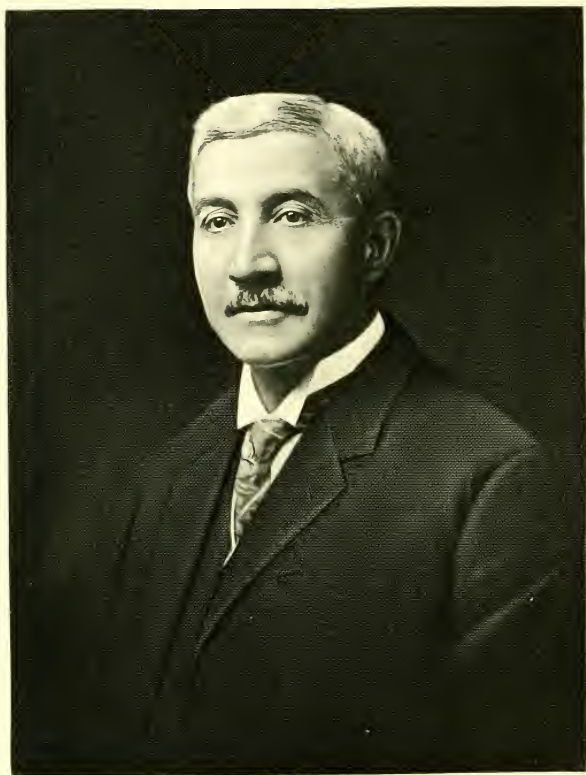
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Headquarters Army, U.S., October 10, 1865.

Mr. Amory is a member of the Somerset Club, Loyal Legion, and served as its commander, also served as commander of Edward W. Kinsley Post, No. 113, G.A.R., has been a life-long Republican, is a member of the Episcopal Church. He enjoys country life and driving as a source of health and amusement.

He was married twice: first to Emily A. Ferriday, daughter of Wm. Ferriday of Concordia Parish, Louisiana; second to Lily C. Clapp, daughter of Emory Clapp of New Orleans, Louisiana, and has four children: Charles B. Amory, Jr., major second Cavalry, U.S.A. in France, Leita Perkins, wife of Charles E. Perkins, Jr., John Austin Amory, Cotton Buyer for McFadden & Co., Boston, and Roger Amory, Captain Aviation Service, Austin, Texas.

From his experience, Mr. Amory believes that young Americans to attain success must enter into active life with a firm and well-grounded belief and trust in "patriotism, courage, honesty, industry, and tact," all of which will tend to help attain for them the summit of their ambition.



Jacobi Joseph Arakeljan.

JACOB JOHN ARAKELYAN

JACOB JOHN ARAKELYAN was born in Arabkir, under the shadow of Mt. Ararat, in Asiatic Turkey. His father, Arakel Arakelyan, 1812-1907, was a manufacturer of fabrics and is remembered as a man optimistic, faithful and patient in every trust given to him. His mother was Lucin Agadajanian.

Mr. Arakelyan received his education in one of the schools started by the American missionaries which have done so much for the regeneration of Turkey. He also attended the evening commercial college under the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association.

As a boy, Jacob John Arakelyan was aspiring and ambitious, and he early had dreams of the larger liberty and opportunities for advancement offered in the United States. As a young man, without friends or funds, he landed in Boston, on July 15, 1867.

During his first year in America he worked as a carpenter. In 1868, he secured a position with The Riverside Press of Cambridge. His earnestness and intelligence early attracted the attention of the head of the firm, the Honorable H. O. Houghton of Houghton Mifflin Company, with whom he remained for fifteen years. Mr. Houghton took a personal interest in him. To his constant friendship and wise counsel is due, in the opinion of Mr. Arakelyan, a large part of the success which he has achieved.

By 1883 Mr. Arakelyan had acquired a small printing plant of his own. Close personal attention to details coupled with untiring energy and keen business sagacity soon gave him an ever increasing volume of trade which necessitated constantly enlarging facilities until finally The Arakelyan Press, admitted to be one of the most modern and complete printing, binding and mailing establishments in Boston, occupied the entire floor of a building covering a whole city square.

Mr. Arakelyan was for thirty years an important factor in the printing industry of Boston, being always in the vanguard in the use of new and improved machinery. He specialized in the printing of religious literature. For many years he printed *The Christian Endeavor World* upon a special great rotary press which he had built for the purpose at a cost of more than thirty thousand dollars, printing, folding and stapling seven thousand papers an hour, and taking great pride in turning out the paper as nearly perfect as the mechanical conditions of rapid printing render possible. He also became the printer of *The Congregationalist*, and many other religious publications and finally transferred his business to the Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society in payment of a suitable annuity for a term not to exceed fifteen years. For some years it was his cherished purpose to bequeath his plant to this Society at his death, but as he himself says: "It has seemed to me better to be my own executor."

Successful as he is as a business man, other interests take up his time. No good cause appeals to him in vain. He takes a deep interest in the Christian Endeavor Society, for, as he says, "It is a means of training young people for successful service and earnest, devoted Christian lives."

Several years ago he became a trustee of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, and more recently the auditor of the United Society. As trustee he has rendered valuable service in the extension of world-wide Christian Endeavor.

Mr. Arakelyan has translated and printed a large edition of the Christian Endeavor constitution in the Armenian language for free distribution, in addition to making generous gifts for the work in other places, and for the International Headquarters building. He was also the main contributor for the translations and printing of Christian Endeavor literature in Spanish, for use in Mexico.

He is an active member of the Second Congregational Church of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and a generous supporter of all good causes.

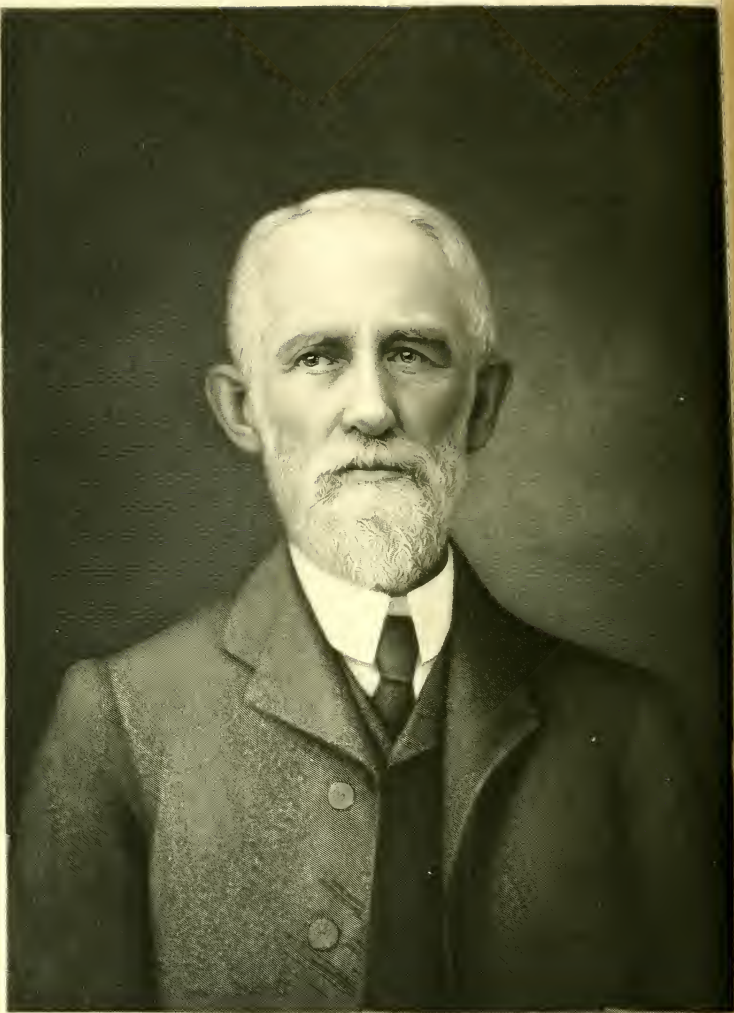
Another benefaction was the payment of ten thousand dollars to the United Society of Christian Endeavor in lieu of an annuity as long as he lives, the money upon his decease becoming the unincumbered property of the United Society. Various reform and philanthropic organizations find in him a good friend, and he is often invited to attend national and international religious conventions.

Mr. Arakelyan is a member of the City Club, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Economic Club, the Congregational Club, and the Twentieth Century Club. He has served on the Committee of Art and Libraries of the City Club, and on the Reception Committee of the Congregational Club.

In politics he is a Republican. In religion he is affiliated with the Congregational denomination, being a liberal supporter of the work and deeply interested in the common activities of the sisterhood of churches in the Metropolitan district.

On June 4, 1879, Mr. Arakelyan married Jane M., daughter of Charles and Jane Humphrey, granddaughter of John and Hannah Humphrey, and a descendant of Jonas Humphrey, who came from England to America in 1634. Mrs. Arakelyan is equally devoted and generous in the interest of Christian Endeavor movements.

Out of his experience and observation, Jacob John Arakelyan gives good advice to young people when he says: "Be loyal to trust, and faithful to duty. Devotion to right as one sees it should be the highest aim. Shun evil companions, but do not withhold the thing that would lift up a fellow-being. Keep busy in good works, in all these be persistent and constant. To believe in the guidance of God enables one to accomplish greater things."



C. A. Lupton

CHARLES ANSELM BASSETT

AMONG the men of whom the Commonwealth is proud — though their names may not be widely heralded, was Charles Anselm Bassett of Fall River. He was born April 1, 1842, at Taunton, Massachusetts, and died at Fall River, January 23, 1916.

He was the son of Charles Jarvis Holmes Bassett (1814–1891) and Emeline Dean Seabury. His grandfathers, with dates of birth and death, were: Anselm Bassett, born April 30, 1784, died September 9, 1863, and John Westgate Seabury, Jr., born July 17, 1791, died April 28, 1857. His grandmothers' names before marriage were Rosalinda Holmes and Emeline Dean.

His ancestors were of pure Pilgrim stock. William Bassett emigrated from England to Leyden, Holland; and came thence in the ship "Fortune" to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1621. He was afterwards one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, — a man of good education, and a wealthy landowner. In the Pequot War he served as Volunteer, and was for six years a Representative in the Old Colony Court. Peregrine White, the first white child born in the Plymouth Colony, became his son-in-law.

His grandson, William Bassett (3), born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, 1686, was Marshal of the Colony, Judge of the Common Pleas, and Register of Probate, and one of the most distinguished men of his time.

The father of Charles A. Bassett was Cashier and later President of the Taunton National Bank — a man of notable integrity, firmness and efficiency.

He was a clerk in a dry-goods store in 1859. For four years was the youngest clerk in the National Bank of Taunton. He became Cashier of the First National Bank of Fall River (1864–1877), and Treasurer of the Fall River Savings Bank, 1877, to the time of his death.

He was a member of the "Sinking Funds Board" of Fall River for nearly twenty years.

His social affiliations were with the Masonic Fraternity, and the Quequechan Club of Fall River. He was a Republican. He was an attendant of the First Congregational Church of Fall River.

On June 15, 1870, he married Mary L., the daughter of Dr. Foster and Nancy L. Hooper, and granddaughter of Salmon and Rebecca Foster Hooper. They have one daughter, Mary Hooper Bassett, wife of George H. Waring — a cotton broker.

Mr. Bassett's career furnishes a good illustration of the usefulness and power of a faithful, modest, reputable citizen, and is one that can be safely emulated by all young men in present and future generations.

HORACE HOLLY BIGELOW

HORACE HOLLY BIGELOW was born June 2, 1827, in Marlboro, Massachusetts, the son of Levi and Nancy (Ames) Bigelow. His grandfather, Gershom Bigelow, was born March 22, 1768, and died October 27, 1847. His grandmother, Mary (Howe) Bigelow, was born February 22, 1769, and died April 20, 1820.

His father devoted his time to farming, teaching school, or surveying, as convenience made it most profitable or desirable. He was a man known for firmness, perseverance and honesty.

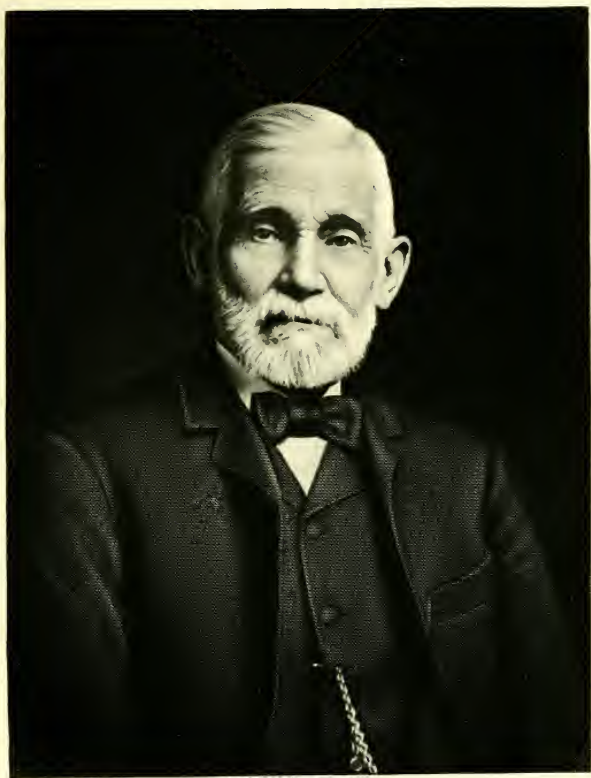
John Biglo, as he spelled his name, was the first to leave England for this country. He settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. Colonel Timothy Bigelow and others of the family distinguished themselves for bravery in the War of the Revolution.

Mr. Bigelow had the benefit of a moral and intellectual atmosphere in his early home life, presided over by a mother who gave her children good advice on all needed occasions, producing good and lasting results.

Like other boys in his neighborhood, he began at the age of ten years to work about his father's farm, performing such labor as suited his strength. He gained his education in the public schools of Marlboro. He learned the shoemaking trade at the early age of fifteen. He was diligent in everything he undertook, and gave such close attention to his work and to the details of the trade, that, at the age of twenty, or in 1847, he began the manufacture of shoes in Marlboro, on his own account. In 1850 he formed a partnership with his uncle, C. D. Bigelow of New York, for the manufacture of brogans. He returned to Marlboro in 1854, where he devoted three years to building a miscellaneous trade. He then established shoe manufacturing industries in quick succession in Albany, New York; Providence, Rhode Island; and Trenton, New Jersey; making use of convict labor in performing the work. At Trenton he had contracts for furnishing shoes for United States troops in the Civil War.

About 1863, Mr. Bigelow organized the shoe industry in Worcester, under the firm name of Bigelow & Trask, and acted as superintendent. Subsequently the firm gave place to the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, of which he was manager and held a large interest in its stock.

Mr. Bigelow had developed a decided taste for mechanics when a mere lad, which was a prophecy of coming inventions in riper years. When quite young he perfected a machine for turning out meat skewers at a rapid rate, which replaced the hand-made method previously in use.



Horace H. Bigelow

Following 1872, Mr. Bigelow was kept busy with the invention of many machines connected with the production of shoes, for which he received patents. Among which may be mentioned a machine for gang punch pegging; another for channelling and heel trimming; and the Bigelow heeling machine, a wonderful labor-saving device which has entirely changed the method of boot and shoe manufacture.

In 1883, Mr. Bigelow obtained control of a large tract of real estate on the west shore of Lake Quinsigamond, as well as of the Worcester & Shrewsbury Railroad connected with it. This road he put in thorough repair, and many buildings were erected on this desirable property. The flourishing village of Lake View has resulted from this enterprise, where pleasant homes for mechanics, and others, have sprung up as if by magic, forming a delightful suburb to Worcester.

In 1882, Mr. Bigelow closed a deal with the Boston & Albany Railroad and became the owner of the original site of the Worcester depot on Foster Street, on which he built a roller skating rink, and located the first Electric Light Plant in the City.

In connection with the promoting of many enterprises, Mr. Bigelow was successively President and Treasurer of the Worcester and Shrewsbury Railroad, and President of the Worcester & Shrewsbury Street Railway Company, also President of the Bigelow Heeling Machine Company. Besides devoting much necessary time to each of these enterprises, he found the time to originate a plan for conducting Co-operative Banks. Mr. Bigelow was married to Adelaide E. Buck, daughter of James Buck and Adeline Taylor. These children have been born to them: Adelaide F. Stevens, Francis H. Bigelow, and Irving E. Bigelow. Both of the sons are engaged in Real Estate and financial business.

Mr. Bigelow was a Republican, although he voted once for Gov. B. F. Butler, for diversion. He was a member of the Worcester Mechanics' Association. He said when he needed relaxation he turned his attention to the developing of real estate, the planning of amusement resorts, and city parks.

Replying to the question "What will most help young people to attain true success in life," Mr. Bigelow suggested that the "simple life and plenty of exercise in producing something visible, and the proper amount of attention and study of the business one is taking up will produce the results aimed for in any business."

Mr. Bigelow wrought not for self alone; he studied the needs of others, and produced much to add to the comfort of the masses. Mr. Bigelow will long be remembered for his thoughtfulness, his generous gifts, and his devotion to the public weal.

LAFAYETTE GILBERT BLAIR

LAFAYETTE GILBERT BLAIR was one of the famous Scotch family of Blairs that furnished Scotland and this country with so many of its noble sons. Among his ancestors was Hugh Blair, the Scotch divine, rhetorician and author. His immediate family were Scotch Presbyterians, who, with many others of the same faith, left Scotland and migrated to the North of Ireland, that they might there follow unmolested the precepts of their religious belief. During the last part of the eighteenth and the earlier part of the nineteenth century many of them came to the United States and settled in the back country of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They acquired the misnomer of Scotch-Irish, but they were Scotchmen from the North of Ireland. They had not mixed or intermingled with the Irish race.

Mr. Blair's great grandfather's family came here from the county of Londonderry in the latter part of the eighteenth century. They settled in Waynesboro, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Hugh Blair, the grandfather of Lafayette Gilbert Blair, was born on July 19, 1792, and died May 18, 1824. He married Ann Maria Gilbert. On his mother's side Mr. Blair's grandfather was Samuel Pierpoint, born in Baltimore. He married Rachel White, daughter of Captain Thomas White of the Revolution. She was a descendant of Peregrine White of Pilgrim fame. Mr. Blair's father was David Gilbert Blair, a pioneer of Kansas City, born March 11, 1821, and died February 21, 1911. His mother was Mary Jane Pierpoint, born March 23, 1830, and died April 23, 1908.

Lafayette Gilbert Blair was born in Cumberland, Maryland, on May 8, 1849. He died December 7, 1912. In 1857 David Blair and his family left Cumberland for the Western frontier. By prairie wagon and by boat they journeyed to St. Louis and from there took the "John Warner" to Kansas City, landing at what was then Westport Landing. The first fall and winter the family made their home in a grove by a spring near which the Baltimore Hotel now stands—a small plot of ground on the corner of what is now Ninth Street and Grand Avenue. After the city began to grow this became the site of Mr. Blair's hardware manufacturing establishment. It was originally bought for two hundred dollars and a dapple gray mare. Just twenty-nine years later, 1886, some seven years before David Blair left Kansas City, he refused an offer of ninety thousand dollars for the same property.

The youth of Mr. Blair was filled with experiences of western frontier and border life. He was in Kansas and Missouri through the terrible days of the Civil War. Though only a lad when Price



Lafayette L. Blair

raided Missouri in 1865, he took up his rifle and entered the fight. He enrolled in the Missouri militia and served about two months. He saw only one engagement, the Battle of Brush Creek.

But with all the rush and excitement of the times Mr. Blair had not neglected his intellectual training. He was distinguished among his companions for his brilliancy in his studies. While a lad he studied at home, and when he was older he went to Professor Mudge's school in Kansas City. In 1871 he came east and went to Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in 1874. He entered Harvard College in the fall and was graduated in 1878. His father had desired him to enter the ministry but his natural talents were better fitted for the law. On his graduation from Harvard he entered the Boston Law School, where he studied for one year. He continued the study of law in the office of Hale and Walcott. He was admitted to the bar and began his law practice in 1881.

As a lawyer Mr. Blair attained a remarkable success. He was in active practice thirty-one years.

Mr. Blair was greatly interested in Free Masonry and gave up much of his time and energy to its development. He was one of the prominent Free Masons in the East, and held practically all the chief offices in the various organizations of the State and New England.

He was a member of the various Bar Associations, of the Boston Club, of which he was at one time President, of the Harvard and other clubs. He was President of the Southern Society of Boston, a member of the Historical Society of Watertown and an Associate member of the Edward W. Kingsley Post G. A. R.

He was a member of the Democratic party. Religiously he was affiliated with the Unitarian Church.

On June 30, 1887, he married Emma Augusta Coon, daughter of James Coon and Sarah Tormay, Rev. Dr. Peabody officiating. Of that union two sons are now living, Pierpoint, a graduate of Harvard College, 1911, and Floyd Gilbert, graduate of Harvard College, 1913, and Harvard Law School, 1916.

Mr. Blair's career was singularly successful. His generous sympathies had inspired many a heart and he had proved himself a brother to hundreds with whom he came in contact. More than one struggling student he helped on his way through school or college or study of the law. He finished his life work all too soon, but if life is not a matter of years, but of influence, not of accumulations, but of worth, he has left behind him for those who bear his name and those who loved him the remembrance of a fine and noble character.

ANDREAS BLUME

PROMINENT among those who have earned the enviable and significant distinction of being known as self-made men must be placed the name of Andreas Blume. His career has been a notable one, for he achieved success by dint of native talent and ingenuity as well as by energy and perseverance.

Mr. Blume was born at Wyhl Am Rhine, Baden, near Freiburg, Germany, December 8, 1837, and died at his summer home in East Hebron, New Hampshire, August 25, 1917. He was the son of Joseph and Katterina Blume, and one of four boys. At an early age his mother died, and his father emigrated to America with his children, arriving here early in April of 1848. They journeyed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they made their home in the July of that year.

Immediately after his arrival there Andreas Blume began the active work of his life in a pottery factory. At this time none of the family could speak a word of English, but they made use of every available opportunity and soon acquired a working knowledge of it. Andreas later entered a tobacco shop.

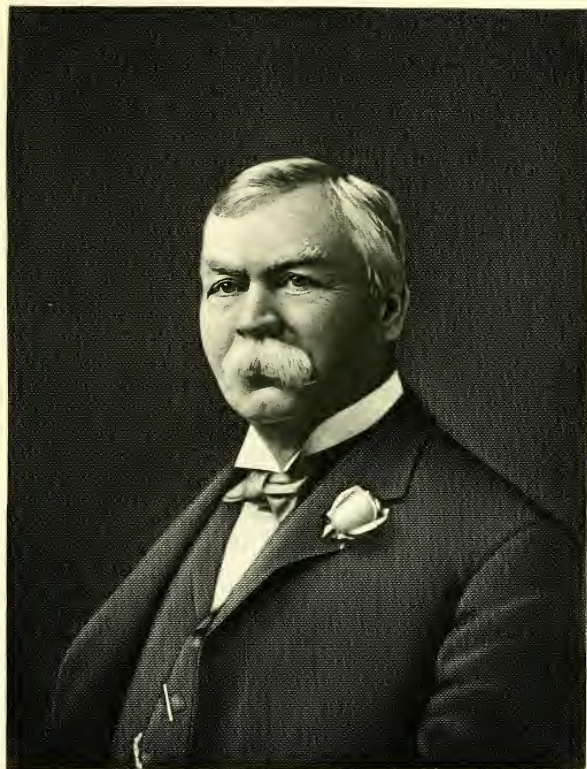
Two years after their arrival in Cincinnati, the town was swept by the disease of cholera in 1850 and 1851 and this resulted in the death of Andreas' father. From that time he was forced to sustain himself.

For a number of years he filled the position of bell boy in two of the city's largest hotels, the Dennison House and the Spencer House. While in this capacity he became handicapped by an accident, and was later made clerk in the same hotels.

In these capacities he had earned enough to further pursue his education. He entered Farmers' College, College Hill, Cincinnati, and later at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he remained until his sophomore year, when he lacked funds to complete his studies.

Encouraged by the eminent law professors, Emery Washburn, Theophilus Parsons, and Joel Parker, to enter a law school, Mr. Blume came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1863, and entered the Harvard Law School. He earned his expenses and living by acting as secretary to Judge Leland, and acting as clerk during the sum-

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By E. O. Williams - Bro. N.Y.

Andrew Rhine

ANDREAS BLUME

mer vacation at the Profile House in the White Mountains, and at the Fillmore House, Newport, Rhode Island.

He graduated from the Law School in 1865, and spent the following year in study in the law office of Judge Leland.

Mr. Blume was admitted to the Bar in 1866. Four years after his entrance to Judge Leland's office, the judge died and he succeeded to a part of his business. When he entered the practice of his profession he displayed, from the first, an ability and skill which combined sound judgment, industry and integrity, and won for him a recognized leadership. His practice soon covered a wide range, including conveyancing, probate practice, and the various branches growing out of it, administration of estates, the handling of trust property, and acting as guardian for minors and insane persons.

From July, 1869, until his death Mr. Blume acted as conveyancer for the Eliot Savings Bank of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

In 1883 Mr. Blume was elected to the Boston City Council and remained in it for five consecutive years. In 1888 he was elected to the House of Representatives, where he served during 1889.

Mr. Blume was twice married. His second marriage occurred August 15, 1900, to Mrs. Lizzie A. Toppan, daughter of Joseph J. and Elmira Leighton. Mrs. Blume is of distinguished family, her father having been a well known contractor of Boston. He leaves a son, Howard Blume, a successful business man of Boston.

As a lawyer and advocate Andreas Blume has had a career which exerts a powerful and exemplary influence upon the profession of law throughout the country. He was a man of sterling character and high standing, upright, honest, and universally respected.

At the Bar he gained an honorable reputation. To profound legal learning he united a boundless range of intellectual reasoning, and his death has removed a prominent member of the legal fraternity.

The life of Andreas Blume has been the exemplification of what he says to young people that perseverance is the road to success.

JOHN ERVING BRADLEY

JOHN ERVING BRADLEY was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, on February 26, 1860. He was the only son of Henry Osgood and Sarah L. (Stockbridge) Bradley, and on both his father's and mother's side was of New England descent. Daniel Broadley, the American ancestor of his father's family, came from England and settled in Rowley, Essex County, Massachusetts, in 1623, and John Stockbridge, his mother's ancestor, came from England in June, 1635, and settled in Hanover, Massachusetts, in the old Plymouth Colony.

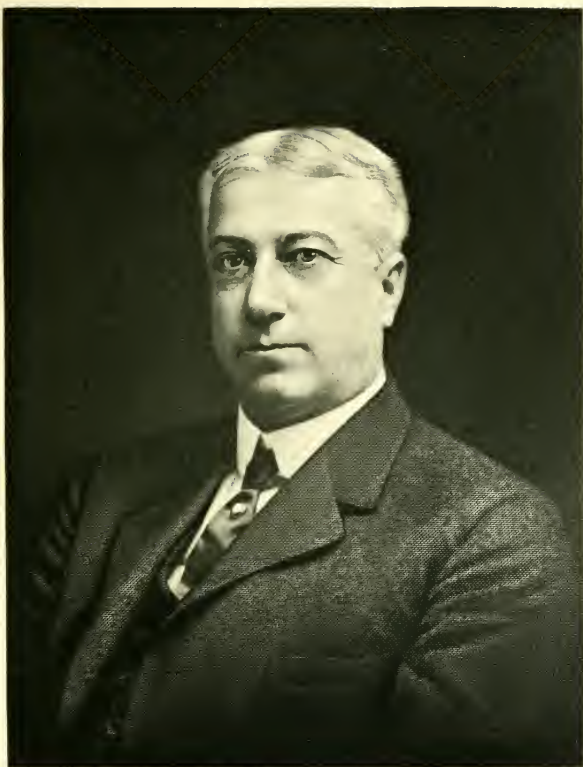
Another ancestor was William Brewster, of Plymouth fame. Mr. Bradley's paternal grandfather was Osgood Bradley, who was born January 15, 1801, and died May 11, 1884, and who married Fanny Sanger; and his maternal grandfather was Lebbeus Stockbridge, his grandmother being, before her marriage, Lydia Lane.

The railway car manufacture, with which Mr. Bradley has been long identified, was begun by his grandfather, Osgood Bradley, who was the pioneer in that business in Massachusetts, and the first manufacturer of railway cars in the United States. The business was continued by his uncle and his father, the latter of whom was born September 17, 1828, and died in 1901.

As a boy, John E. Bradley was fond of reading and enjoyed especially works on history and the biographies of great men. His early character, on the moral and spiritual side, was largely influenced by his mother. After graduating from the Worcester High School, he spent one year in Amherst College, but his tastes were in the direction of mercantile and mechanical pursuits, and at the age of eighteen he entered the employ of the Jerome Marble Company of Worcester, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Paints, Oils and Mill Supplies.

He remained with this concern for four years, obtaining a thorough knowledge of the various details of the Mill Supply business, and at the age of twenty-two, in order to comply with his father's wishes, he became connected with the Car Building firm of Osgood Bradley and Sons. At first he was a clerk; later he was promoted to be Assistant Manager. After the death of his uncle in 1896, he was made the General Manager of the business, and continued in that position until the death of his father, five years later, when he became the sole owner of the establishment. In 1910, the Osgood Bradley Car Company was formed and he was made President of that corporation. Under his management and presidency the high reputation of that establishment has been constantly maintained, and its business greatly increased.

Mr. Bradley is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society of Amherst College, and, through his interest in industrial affairs, he is also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers,



Copy by J. P. McNamee, 22 Dec. 1977

John E. Bradley.

the Master Car Builders' Association of America, the National Association of Manufacturers; the American Railroad Appliance Association, the New England Steam Railroad Club, the New England Street-Car Railway Club, in which he is a member of the executive board, the New York Railway Club, the Canadian Railway Club, the American Electric Railway Manufacturers' Association, the Railroad Business Association, the New England Street Railway Club, the American Electric Railway Association, the Worcester Metal Trade Association; and other organizations.

He is also a member of the Home Club and the Worcester Country Club, of the Worcester Club, of whose membership committee he has been a member; the Tatnuck Country Golf and Tennis Club, the Tatassit Canoe Club, of which he is, or has been, the Commodore, and the Up-Town Club, of which he is the President. He also belongs to the Engineers' Club of Boston, the D.K.E. Club of N. Y., and the Railroad Club of New York.

He is interested in Masonic matters, having passed through all but the highest degree.

For three years he was a member of the State Militia, in the Worcester Light Infantry, and is a member of its Veteran Association.

Mr. Bradley is the owner of the Osgood Bradley Building in Worcester. He has served as director of the Citizens' Committee on Taxation.

Politically, he has always been a Republican, but though frequently invited to enter active political life, he has always felt that his business and social interests would prevent his devoting the necessary amount of time to political affairs, and he has, therefore, declined to be a candidate for political positions.

His church affiliations are with the Congregationalist body, and he is an attendant at the Piedmont Congregational Church of Worcester. Traveling is his favorite form of recreation.

On October 13, 1887, he married Emma, daughter of Hon. James and Maria (McKenney) Dingley. Her father was a prominent business man of Gardiner, Maine, and the first mayor of that city, to which position he was elected for several terms.

He has two children, Mrs. Helen Bradley Wood, and Katharine Bradley, and the family residence is in Worcester, Massachusetts.

He commends fidelity and promptness, as qualifications most helpful in building up a sound American character.

Mr. Bradley inherited his business, but the enormous expansion of it in these modern times has been the product of the labors of his busy brain and his tireless efficiency. He has become one of the great manufacturers of the state, great in power and great in usefulness.

GARDNER COREY BROOKS

GARDNER COREY BROOKS was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, September 10, 1856, and died there November 26, 1916. His father, George Brooks (November 28, 1819—October 22, 1907) son of Kendall Brooks (January 10, 1792—January 1, 1872) and Mary Pettee, was widely known as a merchant and dealer in shoe manufacturers' supplies; a man of integrity and of sound principles. Mr. Brooks' mother, Eliza Corey, daughter of Mary Gardner and Timothy Corey (April 2, 1782—August 10, 1844) was a noble woman, strong in spirit and of fine character. Mr. Brooks was of English descent, one of his ancestors being Thomas Gardner, who came from England and settled in Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1718. From one of his ancestors the region now known as Corey Hill was named.

He became greatly interested in the business carried on by his father and older brother, George K. Brooks, under the firm name of Brooks and Company, dealers in shoe manufacturers' supplies. His brother died in 1901 and his father in 1907. After that time he carried on the business by himself. His father founded the concern and he was the first dealer who introduced the manufacture of French calf leather into the United States. The house was a reliable and prosperous concern.

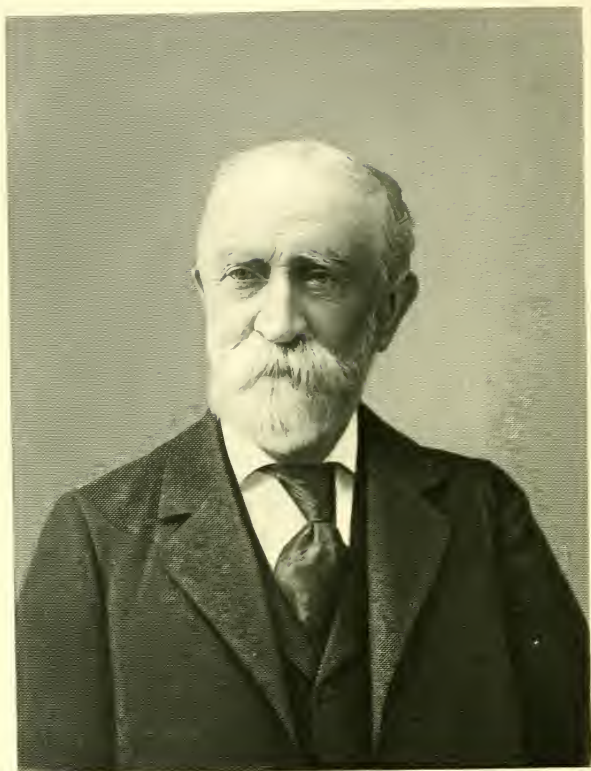
Mr. Brooks was politically a Republican, and a staunch supporter of that party. He was a member of the Brookline Baptist Church. Both he and his father, who for some fifty years was a member of the board of deacons, were deacons of that church and were among its most faithful attendants and deeply interested in its welfare, especially the work in the Bible School.

March 13, 1883, he married Emily Janet Seaverns, daughter of Henry G. and Emily (Hensho) Seaverns of Brookline, who died in 1907. In 1910 Mr. Brooks married Nellie Hedlund, daughter of Charles F. and Alma C. Hedlund of Jamaica Plain. Of this marriage there were two children, Helen and Gardner Corey Brooks, Jr.

Mr. Brooks, like his father, had three interests which were of vital importance to him, and to these he was thoroughly devoted, his home, his business and his church. He was held in high esteem by all who were acquainted with him because of his many fine qualities. He was a very quiet, unassuming sort of person, with no ostentation about him. Simple, direct and truthful in utterance, of high purpose, and with a beautiful kindness and sincerity of spirit which won many friends. He was a business man in the true sense of the word, sagacious and practical, untiring in energy and enthusiasm. He was a willing and generous contributor to the work of his denomination and to the various activities of the church. He was greatly loved and esteemed, and left an influence which is a blessing to all who knew him.



Gardner Brooks



N. H. Bryant

NATHANIEL HADLEY BRYANT

NATHANIEL H. BRYANT, at the time of his death, which occurred on February 28, 1916, was the dean of the wholesale coal business in Boston. He was born in that city on August 18, 1823, and was the son of Nathaniel Bryant, an expert on mahogany woods and a cabinetmaker, born September 5, 1784, and died on November 8, 1870.

His mother, whose name before her marriage was Clarissa Blodgett, was the daughter of James and Ruth Hadley Blodgett, her father having been born in 1763 and having died on March 23, 1836. Mr. Bryant's paternal grandfather was Amos Bryant, a Revolutionary soldier, who was born September 17, 1756, and died December 9, 1796. His wife before her marriage was Eleanor Morse.

Another Revolutionary ancestor was Major Jeremiah Swain, who had command of a regiment that was sent against the Eastern Indians, and was a brave and talented officer and an able citizen in civil life, a physician, a Selectman, a Justice of the Peace.

He attended and graduated from the Public Latin School, then located on School Street where the Parker House now stands, and at the time of his death, he was the oldest living graduate of that School.

He became at length identified with the coal business, and for nearly sixty years was connected with that trade.

In politics he was a Republican, and his church affiliations were with the Trinitarian Congregational denomination.

Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, the author of the hymn "America," was his cousin, Mr. Smith's mother having been his father's sister.

On the 18th of June, 1872, he was married to Lucy Mason Parsons, daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Childs) Parsons, whose grandparents were Solomon and Rebecca (Wesson) Parsons and Samuel and Elizabeth (Fricke) Child. The Parsons family are descendants of Joseph Parsons, who came to this country from England in 1630.

Four children were born to them who are still living: Miss Alice M. Bryant, a kindergarten teacher, and Miss Marion A. Bryant, both of Newtonville; Nathaniel F. Bryant, in the banking business in Boston, and Arthur P. Bryant, in the wholesale coal business in Boston.

Nathaniel Hadley Bryant was steady in the performance of duty, efficient and honorable in business relations, stanch and faithful in his loyalty to his town and to his church. He represented solid worth, and the power that comes from character. His family and his fellow citizens found in him a never-failing source of quiet strength. Upon men like Mr. Bryant depends the stability of the state.

JOHN BROWN BUGBEE

THE life of John Brown Bugbee presents the career of a business man who started in early manhood in an honorable line of trade and devoted his life assiduously to his one calling, realizing that success is only to be secured by absorption in his work and fidelity to its details. His success has been the result of whole-hearted, clear-headed and conscientious devotion to his work.

John Brown Bugbee was born in Windsor, Maine, June 21, 1839. His father, John Bugbee (1810-1881), was the son of John Bugbee, a farmer in that part of New England where plenty of hard work develops a robust manhood.

His mother, Sarah Hatch (Brown) Bugbee, was the daughter of John Brown. The Bugbee ancestors were English and came of sturdy stock. The Brown family was of Scotch origin, coming to this country from the vicinity of Edinburgh.

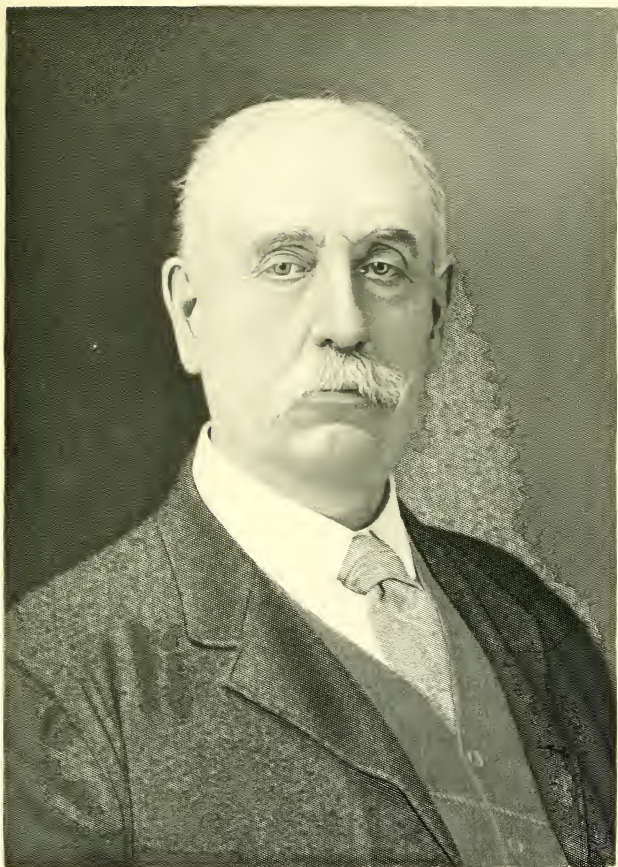
John B. Bugbee in his early tastes sought books and magazines and he found special delight in roaming through the forests of his native state. His early work was on the farm, with added labor in a shingle mill in spring and fall as the rains and freshets furnished power for its operation. His mother held powerful sway in her home, particularly in its moral and religious well-being. He met many obstacles in acquiring an education. His reading was mainly confined to historical works, magazines and the papers of the day.

His schooling was confined to the public country schools with three fall terms at the High School and that education derived from contact with men in the great enterprises of life.

He began his life work as a tally boy in the lumber concern of Henry Cutter & Co., Boston. He adhered closely to his duties with this firm, ever at his post, watching closely the details and progress of the business until he early became a partner in the concern, and now for a number of years he has been President of the Holt and Bugbee Co. of Boston. He has become a pattern to many, won an enviable reputation and secured a competency for the evening of his life. He has been a member of the Boston Art Club and of the Algonquin Club and now is a member of the Beacon Society. In politics he is Republican on National issues, on local and municipal questions he is Independent.

Automobiling for health and pleasure constitute his chief recreation.

He married Miss Frances E. Muzzey, December 25, 1863, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin Muzzey of Montville, Me., who died Nov. 18, 1868. On December 25, 1873, he married Eliza E., daughter of Samuel W. and Lucinda Hewey.



John B. Bugbee



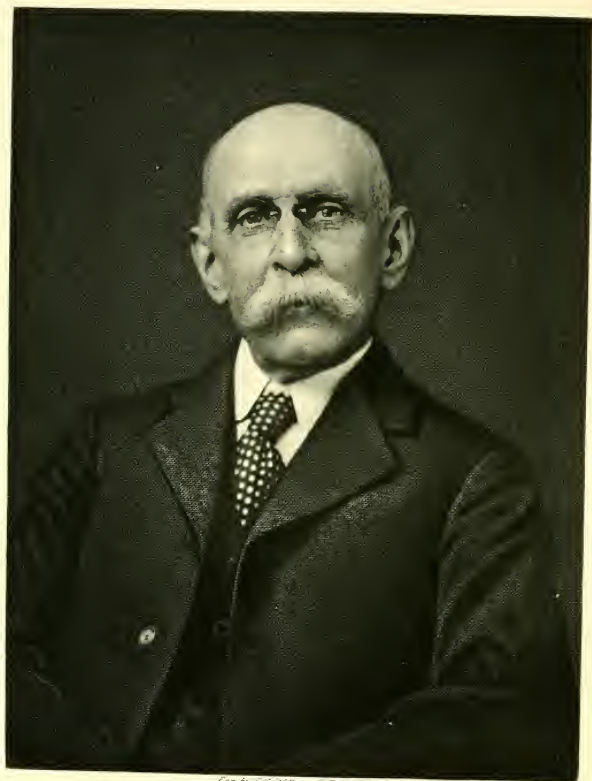


Photo by J. C. Williams at Boston, N.Y.

Alfred M. Bullard -

ALFRED MONSON BULLARD

ALFRED MONSON BULLARD, a prominent insurance man, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 21, 1845. His father, Francis Bullard (1805-1887), was the son of Jabez (1773-1852) and Mary (Hartshorn) Bullard. He was a lumber merchant — a man of integrity and endowed with a remarkably good disposition. Mr. Bullard's mother was Harriet D. Monson, daughter of Mary Daggett and George Monson, a woman whose moral and spiritual influence was particularly strong upon his life. Mr. Bullard is a descendant of John Bullard, who first settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1630. Mr. Bullard's great-grandfather, Seth Bullard, was a Major in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Bullard received a good education in the schools of Boston, but he is not a college-bred man. In 1861 began his active career in life as a clerk in an insurance office. By dint of industry and persevering effort he rose rapidly and is now associated with the firm of Cyrus Brewer and Company.

Since 1886 Mr. Bullard has been a member of the Union Club of Boston, and is a Trustee for the Institution for Savings in Roxbury, and has been president of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters.

In politics he is an Independent having changed his party on the Cleveland-Blaine issue. In religion he is affiliated with the Unitarian Church. As a mode of relaxation and diversion he greatly enjoys reading and walking.

February 27, 1878, Mr. Bullard was married to Florence E., daughter of Frederick A. and Emeline A. (Hook) Todd, granddaughter of Francis and Abigail (Brown) Todd and of William and Abigail (Greenleaf) Hook. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bullard, Lawrence, who is in the insurance business.

Mr. Bullard in his business life is straightforward and honest. His moral character and personal virtue are above reproach and his scrupulous integrity and exactness in his business life have brought to him many friends. He is generous in thought and deed and always broad and enlightened in his views on all questions, and he stands as a worthy representative of the fine, dependable, and reliable type of New England business man.

Mr. Bullard's success is due to hard, persistent, painstaking work, fidelity to duty, a resolute determination to practice the "golden rule" and in all his efforts to be useful to his fellowmen.

GODFREY LOWELL CABOT

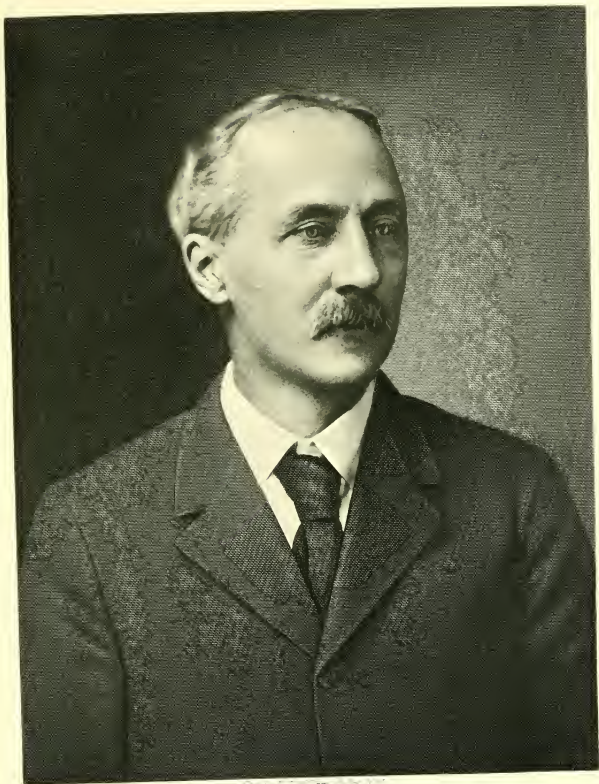
GODFREY LOWELL CABOT, a scion of one of Massachusetts' distinguished families, who has achieved eminence as a broad-minded, sagacious business man and a patriotic, public-spirited citizen, was born February 26, 1861, at 11 Park Square, Boston. His father, Samuel Cabot, born 1815, died 1885, was an eminent physician and a noted ornithologist, ranking foremost in his profession; and his mother was Hannah Lowell Jackson. On the paternal side, his grandparents were Samuel Cabot and Elizabeth Perkins, while on the maternal side were Patrick Tracy Jackson and Lydia Cabot.

The Cabots are of English descent and came to Massachusetts in the eighteenth century, while Patrick Tracy came from the North of Ireland also in the eighteenth century. Godfrey Cabot is a great-grandson of Thomas H. Perkins, founder of the Perkins Institute for the Blind; and on his mother's side he is a descendant of Patrick Tracy Jackson, to whom Lowell, Massachusetts, owes its existence. The city was named in honor of Francis Cabot Lowell, a brother-in-law of Mr. Jackson.

During his early life Mr. Cabot took a special interest in sciences of every kind and in books on chemistry and physics. His mother, a woman of gracious and genial personality, exercised a strong influence on his moral and intellectual life and instilled in his mind a sense of duty.

His education began in the Brimmer School, followed by a regular course in the Boston Latin School, and then by a course in J. P. Hopkinson's School in Boston. He spent one year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, supplemented by a regular course at Harvard College, from which he obtained his degree of A.B., *magna cum laude*, in 1882. The year following was spent in business with his eldest brother, Samuel Cabot, and the next year, 1883-1884, in post-graduate work abroad in the Zurich Polytechnicum and University in Switzerland.

In 1886 Mr. Cabot entered into a partnership with his brother, Samuel, to make gas-regulators. In 1887, he began the manufacture of carbon black; the soot of natural gas — a species of lamp black, at Worthington, Pennsylvania; and from that time forward as he terms it, "he has paddled his own canoe." In 1899, he built the Grantsville Carbon Works in West Virginia, the largest carbon works in the world; and he also owned a factory at Cabot, Pennsylvania, which was named for him; and factories at Creston, Glasgow, and Bristol, West Virginia. In 1911, the Pennsylvania Carbon Company was purchased by him and he removed the plant to Nancy's Run, W. Va. After the purchase of the West Virginia Carbon Company near Grantsville, in 1913, he extended a pipe



George L. Cabot

system more than one hundred miles, and has been for fifteen years the largest individual manufacturer of carbon black in the world.

Mr. Cabot has long and energetically striven to promote the public welfare. On many occasions he has gone to Washington at his own expense to plead for the metric system, for the bill that abolished making matches from poisonous phosphorus, and similar reforms. As a firm believer in Preparedness, Mr. Cabot has contributed large sums towards national defense in the air.

He was elected ensign A. D. O. in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, June 26, 1916, and resigned, in March, 1917, to accept a commission as Lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve, in the branch for Aeronautical Coast defense work, his particular duties being to act as Aviation Aide to Captain Rush. On April 16, 1917, he was placed in charge of the Aviation Camp at Marblehead.

Mr. Cabot has received many patents, the most important being on the transportation of liquefied gas; he has also written a number of articles on scientific and political topics.

Mr. Cabot is a Republican. He is affiliated with the Unitarian Church. His favorite form of amusement is tennis, and he pursues aviation as a duty of national defence.

Mr. Cabot is President of the Liquid Fuel and Gas Company, Wheeling, West Virginia; Treasurer of the Bristol Oil and Gas Company; Vice-President of the Carbon Black Manufacturers Association; member of the Society of Chemical Industry, of the American Chemical Society; Trustee of the Cabot Academy, Cabot, Pennsylvania; Treasurer of the New England Watch and Ward Society, Boston; President of the Aero Club of New England and Vice-President of the Aero Club of America. Mr. Cabot put \$30,000 at the disposal of Rear Admiral Fiske, U. S. N., retired, to be used for a torpedo plane capable of carrying the heaviest torpedo from England to Kiel. If this sum is insufficient he will add more.

On June 23, 1890, Mr. Cabot married Maria B. Moors of Boston. Five children were born to them, all of whom are now living; James Jackson and Thomas D., both lieutenants in the army; Eleanor, William P. and John M. Cabot.

Mr. Cabot wrote the following expressly for this publication: "Forget what the country owes you. Focus every faculty on what you owe your country, your race, and your God. Without this, one can neither live happy nor face death without fear." Mr. Cabot has carried on very successful experiments in picking up burdens in flight with a view to facilitating transatlantic flight and immensely increasing the radius of operation of the Military Airplane. These experiments continue.

BENJAMIN OTIS CALDWELL

BENJAMIN OTIS CALDWELL was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Massachusetts, October 14, 1845, and died at his home in the same city March 12, 1916.

He was the son of Ebenezer Caldwell and Deborah Holmes.

He attended the Whitman School of North Bridgewater for his educational training and then went out into the world for the business of life and had an honorable and successful career. He was one of those men who make good in the changes and enterprises of a busy life and left a good name and a fair amount of the world's goods as a reward of his efforts.

In 1859, at the age of fourteen, Mr. Caldwell started in as a store boy and clerk in a dry-goods store in Brockton and in a year went to Taunton in the same capacity.

In 1862 he shared the inspiration of so many American youth to serve the country in the Civil War, and enlisted in the 4th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. He served in Louisiana, participating in several actions and in the campaign that resulted in the capture of Port Hudson. Returning with his regiment he associated himself again with one of the dry-goods firms with which he had previously been connected and went to Newport, Rhode Island, but returned to Brockton in 1867. In 1868 in connection with Embert Howard he took over the business of Kingman and Hollywood and formed the co-partnership of Howard and Caldwell, in the clothing and men's furnishing business. This co-partnership lasted for forty-three years and was marked not only by successful business associations, but by a life-long friendship and social intimacy which continued after the business was sold in 1911.

Not only was Mr. Caldwell eminently successful in his regular business, but in real estate enterprises and in the ownership of store property he entered into operations which showed his good judgment and foresight. He conducted all his affairs in a way that made him many friends. He had the qualities of an attractive personality. He was always genial and optimistic. His integrity was unquestioned and he was ready with advice to those who desired the benefit of his experience and had reliance upon his judgment and friendly counsel. Not only in his own business affairs as the partner of a long-established house did he contribute to the welfare of the city, but in all respects he was a part and parcel of Brockton's prosperity.



B. O. Laddurce.

BENJAMIN OTIS CALDWELL

The enlargement of his store on five different occasions is evidence of the extent and prosperity of an establishment which stood among the largest and best known in New England.

Mr. Caldwell's home life was attractive. He had a handsome residence, where he exercised his gift for hospitality.

His death was quite sudden, just as he was on the eve of departure on one of his pleasure trips to the South, in gratification of the love of travel and in association with his old partner. His funeral was marked by the tribute of a large attendance, and many business places closed during the hour of service out of respect to him. Representatives were present from the many organizations of which he had been an active and prominent member.

Mr. Caldwell was a member of the Paul Revere Lodge of Masons, and Bay State Commandery of Knights Templar and Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, a charter member of the Commercial Club, the Country Club, Fletcher Webster Post of the Grand Army, and the Brockton Agricultural Society. He was very much interested in this last organization, having been one of its originators, and Vice-president. His executive ability was recognized in the arrangement for the famous Brockton fairs, as he was for many years Chairman of the Track Committee. His straightforward dealings won the respect of all with whom he had relations in the exciting race events. His love for horses, whether he drove his own over the road in the pastime of pleasure driving, or witnessed the friendly contests on the race track, was a genuine quality of his nature.

Although he had decided political views in support of the principles of the Republican party, he preferred to keep aloof from public office and the vexations attendant upon political preferment.

In religious views he was of the Unitarian faith. He took a deep interest in the Church of the Unity in Brockton and was prominent in its affairs and served for years as its Treasurer.

Mr. Caldwell was married June 20, 1867, to Emma M. Fairbanks, daughter of Nahum and Louisa (Perry) Fairbanks of Milford, Massachusetts. Two children were born of the union, one of whom, Arthur Fairbanks Caldwell, is living and is engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Mr. Caldwell is another example of a man who, by good habits, energy and high principles, works up from humble beginnings to fortune and an honorable position in life.

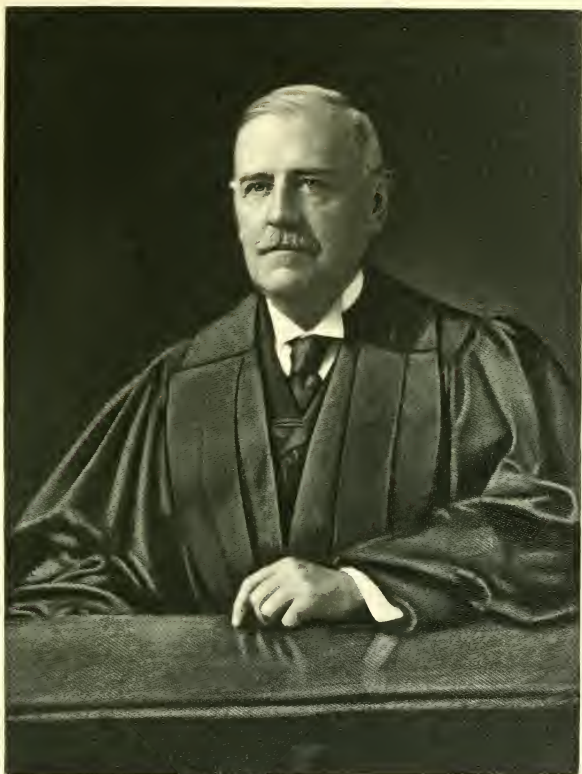
JAMES BERNARD CARROLL

THE judiciary of Massachusetts holds a high place in the annals of American legal history. Its members have always been of a superior order of intelligence, their decisions have been marked by uncommon sagacity and by a profound grasp of fundamental justice and equity. Few of these eminent men have rendered broader and more effective service to the Commonwealth than Judge Carroll of the State Supreme Judicial Court.

James Bernard Carroll was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, on the tenth of January, 1856. His father, Patrick Carroll, and his mother, Bridget (O'Rourke) Carroll, were industrious, upright and respected citizens of Lowell. When the boy was six years old he had the misfortune to lose his father, but his devoted mother assumed the double burden of caring entirely for the family, and James was thus enabled not only to pass successively through the grammar and high-school grades, but ultimately to receive a college education. The boy was devoted to his studies, quick to grasp explanations, and unusually reflective for his years. His manly, open countenance, his cheerful disposition, his gentle manner and his willingness to oblige everyone made him a general favorite, both with teachers and scholars.

After a brilliant course in the classics, in the sciences and in philosophy he was graduated, in 1878, from Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts. The law had always been the goal of his ambitions and he followed with eminent success the prescribed curriculum in the Boston University Law School, taking the degree of LL.B. in 1880. In the following year, 1881, he began the practice of his chosen profession in the city of Springfield. His ability and his oratorical powers soon brought him into public notice and he began a career of honorable service in the Springfield Courts.

When the Industrial Accident Board was organized by Governor Foss, it became necessary to appoint as chairman a man of profound knowledge of the law, of broad acquaintance with human nature and of intimate acquaintance with the complicated questions under dispute between the forces of capital and of labor. Mr. Carroll was almost unanimously suggested for the post, and the excellent service which he rendered to the industrial life of the Commonwealth can never be adequately described. That the merit thus acquired should receive due recognition was admitted by all, and there was, in consequence, sincere rejoicing in legal circles when Mr. Carroll was appointed by Governor David I. Walsh to a judicial position in the Superior Court and shortly afterwards promoted to the State Supreme Judicial Court. In all these offices of trust he has more than justified the fondest hopes of his friends and



Prof. of the History of the Church
James B. Carroll

he stands today one of the foremost judicial lights of Massachusetts.

Judge Carroll married Mary, the daughter of Michael and Margaret Corbett, on the fifteenth of July, 1884, and a bright, refined, sunny home bears ample testimony to the happiness of this union. In social circles, he is a member of Saint Vincent De Paul Society and the Knights of Columbus.

Judge Carroll is a man of many rare and varied gifts, and as a citizen he has given to his native state an example of untarnished personal uprightness, of high civic virtues, of broad social sympathies and of fearless courage in the pursuit of duty.

As a lawyer he was characterized by profound and well-nigh universal knowledge, not only of matters connected with the law but also of many other departments of learning, by his clear grasp, of the definite point at issue in a trial, by his lucid presentation of facts, by his orderly arrangement of arguments and by his forceful insistence of the fundamental ethical principles upon which justice and equity ultimately rest.

As chairman of the Industrial Accident Board, he was the very personification of impartiality. He declared that the establishment of this Board made Massachusetts the foremost State in the Union, as regards the legal protection given workingmen. He looked to the Workingmen's Compensation Law for a solution of the complicated problems of industrial life, and the removal of the vexatious court delays and of expensive litigation. In season and out of season this farsighted and sincere lover of his fellowmen has sought to bring capital and labor into relations of harmony.

As a dispenser of justice Judge Carroll is conspicuous by his clear and masterly statement of the law as it bears upon particular disputes, by his rigid sense of justice and by his absolute determination to protect by every power in the land the well-established rights of the individual citizen. He holds emphatically that the state exists for the welfare and development of the individual, and that its highest praise is the expressed confidence of its citizens in the security and protection afforded by its courts of law.

As an orator for important civic gatherings, Judge Carroll has always been in great demand. Having a comprehensive grasp of sound moral principles and a lofty view of American citizenship, his utterances always command the attention of intelligent men, while his polished diction, his command of clear crisp English, and the ardor of a nature full of intense feeling render him a favorite speaker with all classes of citizens. Men of this type are not only a strong bulwark to the state in all emergencies, but they are moreover an inspiration to the younger members of the community to follow superior ideals and to cultivate the loftiest personal and civic virtues.

WILLIAM ENDICOTT CLAPP

THE surname Clapp had its origin in Osgod Clapa, a Danish noble in the court of King Canute. The ancient seat of the family is at Salcombe in Devonshire. The American branches of this family are descended from six immigrants, brothers and cousins, who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, about 1630, and they and their descendants have scattered to all parts of the country. Thomas Clapp, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1597, and in 1634 landed at Dorchester, and was admitted a freeman in 1636. He later removed to Weymouth, and still later to Scituate, Massachusetts, where he was deputy to the General Court, and a useful and eminent citizen. The Clapp family has given to the nation a long line of distinguished personages. Among these may be included Thomas Clapp, born at Scituate, Massachusetts, June 26, 1703, an American clergyman and educator, who served as president of Yale College from 1740 to 1766, and was also pastor of the church at Windham, Connecticut, from 1726 to 1740.

William Endicott Clapp was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, August 2, 1878. His father, Granville W. Clapp, June 3, 1849, is a retired shoe manufacturer of the firm of Clapp and Tapley, a man of honesty, firmness, and perseverance. His mother, who before her marriage was Adaline Dodge, was the daughter of Benjamin C. Dodge, 1809-1858, and Almira Dodge. She is a woman of rare personality. Through his father he is descended from Isaac P. Clapp, 1800-1882, and Harriet Moore.

As a youth William Clapp indulged in the study of the classics and history. After graduating from the Danvers High School with scholarship honors he entered Amherst College, graduating in 1900 with the degree of A.B. cum laude, and a winner of the Hardy Prize for excellence in debate. During his preparatory school days he was the organizer and for three years served as president of the Sumner Club, Lyceum League of America, under the Youth's Companion, for the purpose of promoting debating among boys.



William E. Clapp

WILLIAM ENDICOTT CLAPP

Having decided on the legal profession at the early age of twelve, and never for a moment deviating, even in thought, from his purpose to become a lawyer, Mr. Clapp entered the Harvard Law School and graduated in 1903. Immediately after his graduation he served apprenticeship in association with General E. R. Champlin in Boston, but on the basis of acquiring his own clientage by general practice for himself in Boston and Danvers. He was studious by nature and by habit. His mind is active, his decisions clear and his speech directly to the point. Mr. Clapp has always had the strong convictions that one endowed with the privilege of an education owes an obligation to his community in the way of public service. His fellow citizens have had in him a staunch and faithful friend, and have often manifested their appreciation of his efforts in their behalf.

From 1903, before his graduation from the Harvard Law School, to 1912, he served as a member of the Danvers School Committee, and as chairman from 1907 to 1912. His able advocacy of the measures calculated to advance public interests gained for him a wide reputation and much popularity. In 1906 he was appointed Town Solicitor, and he served faithfully for four years. As a citizen he is public-spirited, liberally encouraging every commendable work, and entertaining a deep interest in all worthy movements.

Since 1905 Mr. Clapp has served as attorney for the Danvers Savings Bank, and since 1902 he has been a member of the Republican Town Committee.

Mr. Clapp was a member of the English Six Law Club of Harvard, the Pierian Sodality of Harvard, and he was leader of the Glee Club in 1903. He is a prominent member of Amity Lodge of the Masons. He has served as corporation treasurer of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, and is now financial secretary of the Amherst Alumni Chapter.

In politics Mr. Clapp is a Republican. In religion he is a communicant of the Maple Street Congregational Church of Danvers, and a teacher of a Sunday-School class of boys. For some time he was the leader of an adult class for the discussion of the practical problems of religion. He organized and was the first president of the Men's Club connected with his church. For relaxation he finds much pleasure in music.

On June 26, 1907, he was married to Abbie L. Yapp, daughter of George and Sarah (Davis) Yapp of Littleton, Massachusetts. Two

WILLIAM ENDICOTT CLAPP

children were born of this marriage, Wilma Gertrude, and Warren Endicott Clapp.

Mr. Clapp is a member of the Essex Bar Association and the Salem Bar Association. He has served as president of the Danvers Board of Trade since 1916.

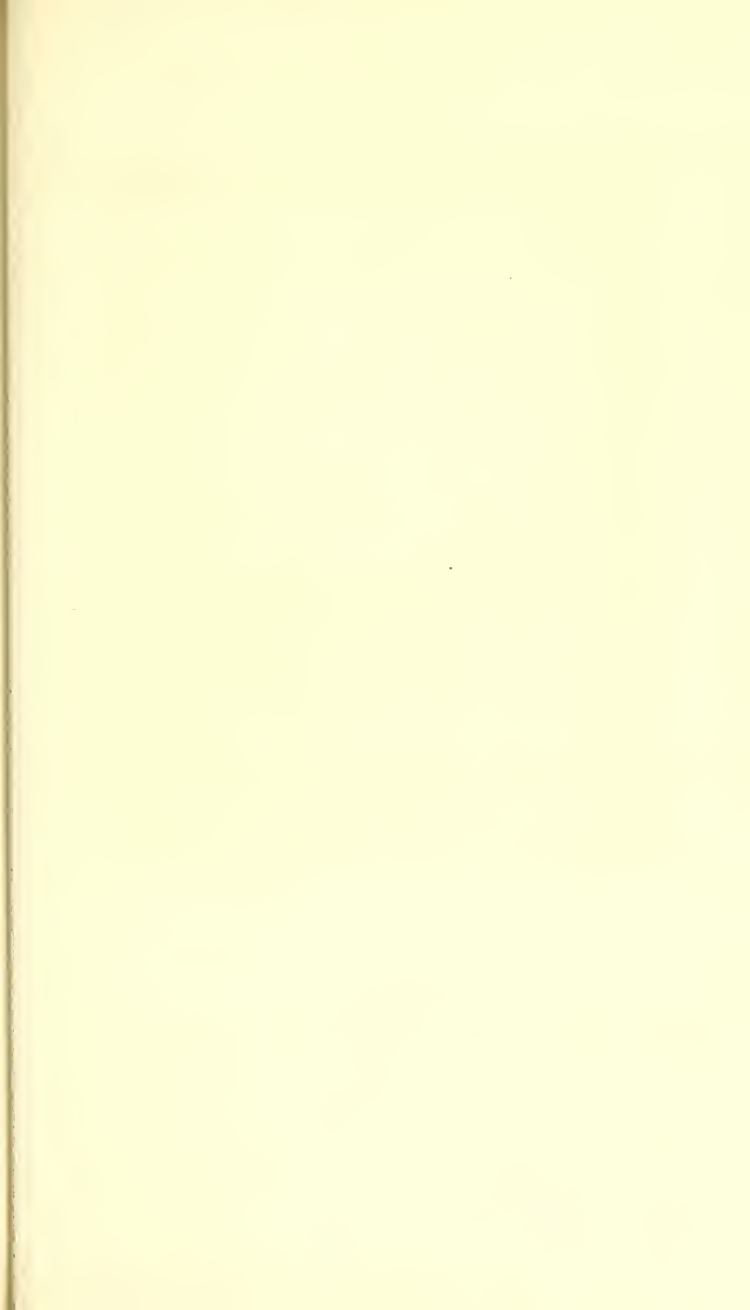
The secret of William Endicott Clapp's success lies in his sound common sense, the logic and alertness of his intellect, and the tireless industry that has enabled him to master every detail of his profession. Possessed of a liberal education, a close student of the principles of the law, thorough in his investigations, methodical in the arrangement, and discriminating in the selection of evidence, he is successful before juries, forceful in his statement of facts, and quick to see the weak points of his opponent's case and prompt to take advantage of them.

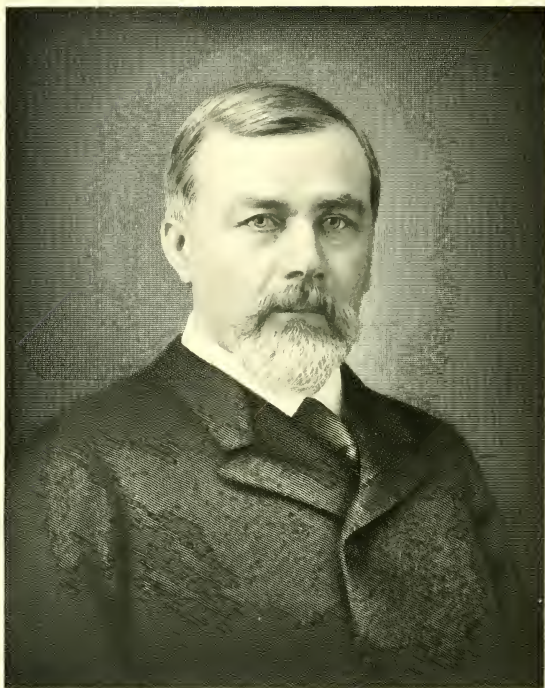
As a lawyer he displays ample learning, unfailing courtesy and dignity, and a conscientious desire to do equal and exact justice. Mr. Clapp's advice is:

"To young men with the endowment of an education, let me say that I esteem most highly those men whose attitude and point of view in life has for its foundation the being one's natural self, with the spirit of a simple democracy antagonistic to anything that savors of the aristocrat or snob. Assume nothing which you are not, never pretend that you do or can know it all, and if you possess the real substantial qualities that education and experience alone can give you and which deserve to merit, tortoise-shell glasses or other artificial means of pretension will not be required to impress upon others the learning and dignity which you possess and the respect with which they must regard you."

"The first and last thought should be to minister and serve."

"Amherst taught me this brand of democracy."





Albion J. S. S. S.

Albion J. S. S. S.

Charles Russell Codman

CHARLES RUSSELL CODMAN

CHARLES RUSSELL CODMAN was born in Paris, France, October 28, 1829. His father was a native of Boston and bore the same name, Charles Russell Codman, and was born December 19, 1784, and died July 16, 1852. His mother was Anne MacMaster of New York City. His grandparents were John Codman and James MacMaster, Margaret Russell and Anne Van Buskirk. His father was a merchant, a man of sterling integrity. His lineage goes back to the Pilgrim Fathers of the *Mayflower*, John Winslow and Mary Chilton; John Codman, his grandfather, was also a distinguished Boston merchant. James Russell, his great-grandfather, and Daniel Russell, his great-great-grandfather, were both Councillors of the Colony of Massachusetts.

Among the books which occupied his attention were the sermons of Phillips Brooks and of Frederick W. Robertson, the histories of Rome, Greece, England, and France, the poems of Tennyson and Shakespeare. His early education was obtained at a private school in Boston and at a school in College Point, New York. He graduated at Harvard in 1849, became a student of law, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar.

For a series of years he was President of the Boston Provident Association, and of the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital. He has been chairman of the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Westborough, and a member of the State Board of Insanity. He served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in the years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875, and was a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1864 and 1865. He was a delegate at the National Convention of the Republican party which nominated General Garfield for President. He has belonged to the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, and was President of the Board for three years, and has been a Captain in the Boston Cadets. In the Civil War, he was Colonel of the 45th Massachusetts Volunteers, and served one year.

He is, in politics, an Independent. He is affiliated with the Episcopal Church, attending on the services of Trinity Church, Boston. His chief recreation has been golf.

He was married February 28, 1856, to Lucy Lyman Paine, daughter of Russell Sturgis and Mary (Hubbard) Sturgis, and granddaughter of Nathaniel Russell Sturgis and Susan (Parkman) Sturgis, and of John Hubbard and Jane Parkinson.

His is a record of an active and useful life, the study of which will be most beneficial to young men.

WILLIAM COOMBS CODMAN

WILLIAM COOMBS CODMAN, senior member of the firm Codman and Street, was born in Cohasset, Massachusetts, August 6, 1860. His father, William C. Codman (1821-1903), was for many years a Calcutta merchant, but in his later years turned to specialize in real estate, and was a man of the strictest honesty and true refinement. His grandfather was the Reverend John Codman and his grandmother Mary Wheelwright Codman. On the maternal side his mother was Elizabeth Hurd, daughter of John Russell Hurd and Catherine Amory Codman Hurd. The Reverend John Codman was the fourth John Codman in line from Stephen Codman, who emigrated from England to America about 1660. William Coombs, in England an ancestor on the Wheelwright side, was said to have been the financial backer of Shakespeare, and his name is still preserved in Stratford-on-Avon as the founder of a fund for the benefit of the poor widows of that place. The Hurds were noted silversmiths and engravers before the days of the Revolution. His mother, Elizabeth Hurd, was a woman of rare quality of mind and character, whose influence over the educational and spiritual life of her children was strong.

During his boyhood, Mr. Codman was especially fond of athletics and hunting. He loved the freedom of the country, and gratified this taste in middle life by acquiring a four hundred acre farm at Hingham, Massachusetts. Its meadows and groves answer to the moods of his mind, and a walk through his favorite haunts is a means of diversion from the arduous duties of business life but nevertheless he insists that it shall be a producing farm or he would have no right to hold it. As a boy, he voluntarily took up manual labor, and learned the value of honest endeavor, perseverance, and industry.

Receiving his early training in the public schools of Boston, supplemented by a course in Mr. Noble's School, he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, from which he graduated in 1879. Owing to his father's temporary financial reverses, and to his desire that his younger brothers, John Codman and Ernest Amory Codman, might continue their studies, he was obliged to give up college just at the time of his entering. He has said that his reading of Abbot's "Napoleon," Kane's "Arctic Exploration," Wallace's "Fair God," and the works of Dickens, Thackeray, Dumas and Victor Hugo were all helpful factors fitting him for his life work.



Wm Coombs Codman



WILLIAM COOMBS CODMAN

At the age of eighteen, he began his active work in life as a clerk for Henry W. Peabody and Company, exporters. Three years later, at the age of twenty-one, he started in business on his own account as an importer of Mediterranean and East Indian merchandise, continuing in same for over 30 years.

In 1900 he assumed the real estate business of his father, who retired on his eighty-first birthday, the firm being Wm. C. Codman & Son and later changing to Codman & Street. He is best known for his work in the improvement of the Beacon Hill district, the widening of Charles and other streets in the old part of Boston, and the promotion of certain prominent buildings and as trustee of Real Estate. These improvements were undertaken largely from public spirit and love for the old city, but they have also proved financially successful.

Politically, Mr. Codman is an Independent Democrat, and although never interested in politics as a profession, he realizes and exercises the duties of every true American citizen.

From 1880 to 1889 he served with the First Corps of Cadets. He is a member of the Eleuses Lodge of Free Masons, St. Andrew's Chapter, Boston Council, St. Bernard Commandery, and the Boston City Club, and has until lately been a member of a number of other clubs. He was the promoter of the Exchange Club and was its first secretary, holding that position and serving as a governor for six years. In religious affiliations, he is an Episcopalian. For recreation from his business, he finds keen enjoyment in running a farm, shooting, fishing and in a game of golf.

On November 16, 1887, Mr. Codman married Sophia Munroe, daughter of Dr. Horatio Southgate Smith and Susan D. Munroe, a descendant from the Munroes who came from Scotland to Lexington, Massachusetts. Four children were born to them, three of whom are living: William C. Codman, Jr. (Harvard, 1912), an agriculturalist in Georgia; John, now in Harvard College, and Constance (Mrs. Edward Brooks).

Business integrity, sagacity, untiring energy and true public spirit account for his success.

To young Americans he offers this advice: "Athletics, as much work and leisure as possible spent in the real country, historic fiction and nature books will strengthen character, mind and body, and make life worth while. Have ambition to try to live up to or better your forefathers and rear your children to better you. Think before and while you speak, but do not hesitate to speak your mind. Don't think it is necessary to be the biggest pebble on the beach, as you are more likely to be thrown into the sea."

MARCUS ALLEN COOLIDGE

MARCUS ALLEN COOLIDGE of Fitchburg, was born in Westminister, Massachusetts, October 6, 1865. He is a son of Frederick Spaulding Coolidge and Ellen Drusille Allen Coolidge. He comes of good New England stock and his ancestors figured in political and business history for many years. He was named for his uncle, Marcus M. Coolidge, the first of her sons that the town of Westminister gave to the country in the Civil War, and who was killed in the battle of Booneville, Virginia, June 17, 1861.

The immigrant ancestor, John Coolidge, came from England in 1630 to New England, settled in Watertown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and was made a freeman in 1636. For several years he served as one of the Selectmen, a position to which, in those days, only high-minded, honorable and trustworthy citizens were called.

Charles Coolidge, the grandfather of Marcus A. Coolidge, was one of the active, progressive business men of Westminister. He was a pioneer in the introduction of the Manufacture of Chairs in that town. Beginning in a small way he built up a large business for those days, did much for the industrial interests of Westminister and held many town offices. Nancy (Spaulding) Coolidge, his grandmother, was a descendant from Edward Spaulding, who came from the Abbey of Spaulding, Lincolnshire, England, to America in 1630 and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Marcus A. Coolidge received his education in the public schools and at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College in Boston. He assisted his father for several years in the Superintendence of the Boston Chair Shops at Ashburnham, and the Leominster Rattan Works in Leominster. Soon after completing his school days he had taken up the study of electric railways, and from 1894 he was engaged in the Street Railway development of New England, in the days when electric railway construction and equipment was a very active industry. This kept him very busy for several years, and unlike so much of the railway construction of that era, Mr. Coolidge's work has stood the test of time, for good honest building and equipment.

Mr. Coolidge was superintendent of several of the railways after their completion. He earned the confidence of associates and financiers by square dealing and energetic handling of every business problem. In 1897 a banking institution of Fitchburg induced him to accept the presidency of the Fitchburg Machine Works, an old established company in that city. Mr. Coolidge has the rare



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M. A. Coe -

gift of handling men. He is always an optimist and his good nature has in no small degree contributed to promoting his business and public success. Every worthy call finds in him a prompt and generous supporter. The leading benevolent society of Fitchburg paid him the high compliment of being "the most humane employer of labor in the city."

From his coming to Fitchburg, Mr. Coolidge has been interested and active in every project that promised to advance the welfare of the city. In December, 1915, he consented to be a candidate and was elected chief executive of the City of Fitchburg. An unusual incident of the campaign was the impromptu parade of over five hundred of Mr. Coolidge's own workmen, who thereby paid a tribute to their "boss" in a demonstration the like of which was never seen in Fitchburg before. The most surprised man in the City was Mr. Coolidge, as the celebration had been planned and carried out by the men without the knowledge of any of the Campaign Committees. Every man was there, Superintendents, foremen, laborers and skilled mechanics all marching shoulder to shoulder with a common purpose.

Mr. Coolidge was Vice-President of the Fitchburg Board of Trade and Merchants' Association for two years, but declined election to the presidency. He was president of the Fay Club in 1914, and is a member of the Fitchburg Chamber of Commerce and Fitchburg Historical Society, director of the Wachusett and Safety Fund National Banks, and of the Northern Massachusetts Street railway company. He is a member of Fitchburg lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Apollo Lodge of Odd Fellows of Fitchburg. He is an attendant of the Universalist Church.

He was married October 1, 1898, to Ethel L. Warren of Springfield, Vermont, daughter of Charles N. and Sarah (Minott) Warren. They have three daughters, Louise, Helen and Judith. His home life is an ideal one, and as he is devoted to his family, his greatest recreation is found in their company.

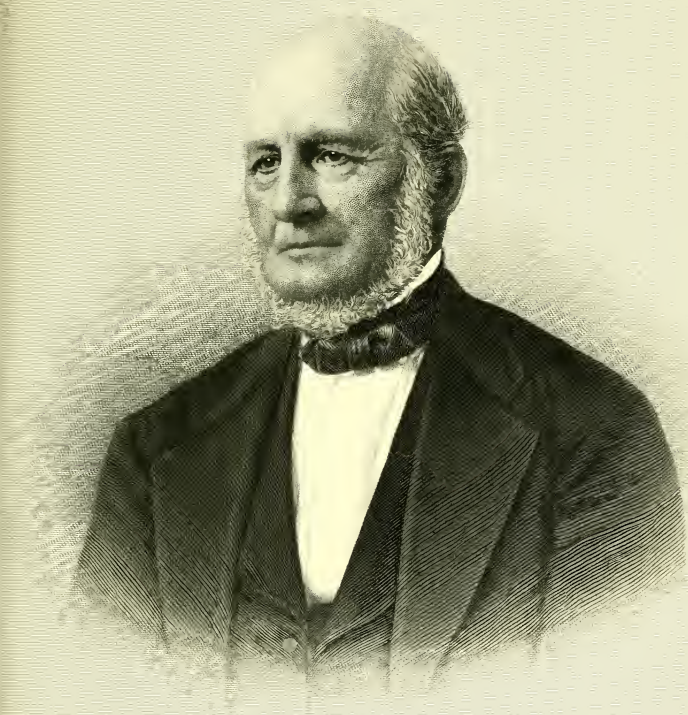
The administration of Marcus A. Coolidge as Mayor was marked by friendliness and courtesy towards all having any business at the City Hall. Making no reckless promises he took hold of the duties with a fine sense of the obligations imposed by the people of the City. His valedictory was characteristic of the man — "I did not come to the City Hall as Mayor to make this job a drudgery, but rather to have a good time doing for the city those things which I saw could be done with great benefit to the city and its citizens." A natural leader, his administration was a very successful one. He positively refused, for business reasons, to accept a re-nomination for a second term.

ALVAH CROCKER

ALVAH CROCKER, successful as a representative of the people and in the business world, was born in Leominster, Massachusetts, October 4, 1801. When he was but eight years of age, he began working in the paper mill of Nichols and Kendall in Leominster. He had eight weeks of schooling each winter until he reached the age of sixteen. When he had saved enough, he supplemented his meagre school training with a term in Groton Academy. Returning to Leominster he taught school, intending to earn enough to enter college, but his father, who was a stern, intensely religious man of Puritanical traits, was prejudiced against a course at Harvard College on account of the strong Unitarian spirit prevailing there and thus young Crocker went to Franklin, New Hampshire, to work in a paper mill.

In 1823, Mr. Crocker returned to Fitchburg, and engaged in the manufacture of paper. He built his first paper mill there in a section known as Crockerville, in 1826. He constantly built more paper mills and enlarged his business. He also became interested in railroad construction for the advantage of the manufacturing towns.

In 1834, Mr. Crocker was employed by the town to construct a road further up the Nashua Valley. He finally bought all the farm land as far as the Westminster line, and gave to Fitchburg the needed strip for the required road. By this public-spirited act he laid the foundation of his fortune, for the mills of Crocker, Burbank and Company were later located in this valley. In 1835, Mr. Crocker was sent to the General Court as representative, and he laid before the people the project of a railroad between Fitchburg and Boston. In 1836 he was again sent to the Legislature, and carried through a vote of a million dollars to complete the Western Railroad between Worcester and Albany. Financial troubles arose, and this project was laid aside, but he was again re-elected to the General Court and he took up the railroad measures with renewed vigor. In 1842, he again urged an independent line of railroad connecting Fitchburg with Boston, and in spite of the opposition of Lowell and Worcester he was fortunate in securing a charter for the Fitchburg Railroad. He was the first President of the road and rode on the first locomotive passing over it. When he resigned the presidency of the Fitchburg, it was to accept the same office in the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad. He later resigned from this position, but not until he had achieved what he set out to do, and carried the extension of the Fitchburg to Greenfield, Mass., and Keene, N. H. During the years from 1847 to 1850, Mr. Crocker was interested in the extension of the railroad to Troy, New York, and in the Hoosac Tunnel project. He was instrumental in getting the Commonwealth to



Chas. Crocker.

assist in the tunnel and in financing the railroad by hundreds of speeches he made in favor of it.

He entered partnership with Gardner Burbank, a nephew of one of his early employers. Other partners were admitted, and after the retirement of Mr. Burbank in 1866, and the death of Mr. Crocker in 1874, the business was carried on by the surviving members of the family under the same name of the Crocker, Burbank Company.

In company with several capitalists, he organized the Turner's Falls Company, in 1866, purchasing land and building a dam with a fall of 30 feet and a capacity of 30,000 horsepower. The death of Mr. Crocker prevented his carrying out his project to its completion, but Turner's Falls owes its existence as a town to him. He was interested in the establishment of the Keith Paper Mill, one of the largest mills of fine paper making in the country; in the Montague Mills and in securing other enterprises for the town.

He organized and became President of the First National Bank of Turner's Falls, and also organized the Crocker Institution for Savings. While developing his great project at Turner's Falls, his interest in Fitchburg did not lax. He was an incorporator of the Rollstone National Bank of Fitchburg, in 1849; director the remainder of his life, and President after 1870.

In politics, Mr. Crocker was a Republican. As representative he served the state during the years 1835-36-42-43; as Senator in 1862, and as commissioner for the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel. He also filled the unexpired term in Congress of the late Governor Washburn, when he was elected to the governorship, and was re-elected a member of the Forty-third Congress.

Mr. Crocker was thrice married. His first wife, Abigail Fox, a native of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, died at Fitchburg, leaving five children — four daughters and one son. In 1851, he married Lucy A. Fay, who died in 1872. The same year he was married to Minerva Cushing, who survives him.

Mr. Crocker was a remarkable man and highly successful in all the varied activities of his life. He was never idle and no one contributed more to the material development of Fitchburg. By his untiring energy and business sagacity in benefiting the whole community. He was a generous giver and delighted in aiding those less fortunate. In serving his community he did not forget the greater service he owed his nation. During the War of the Rebellion, he was unable to participate actively, on account of advanced years, but he forwarded troops at his own expense, and voyaged to England to plead the cause of the mutual benefit attached to a community of interest and fellowship between the two countries.

CHARLES THOMAS CROCKER

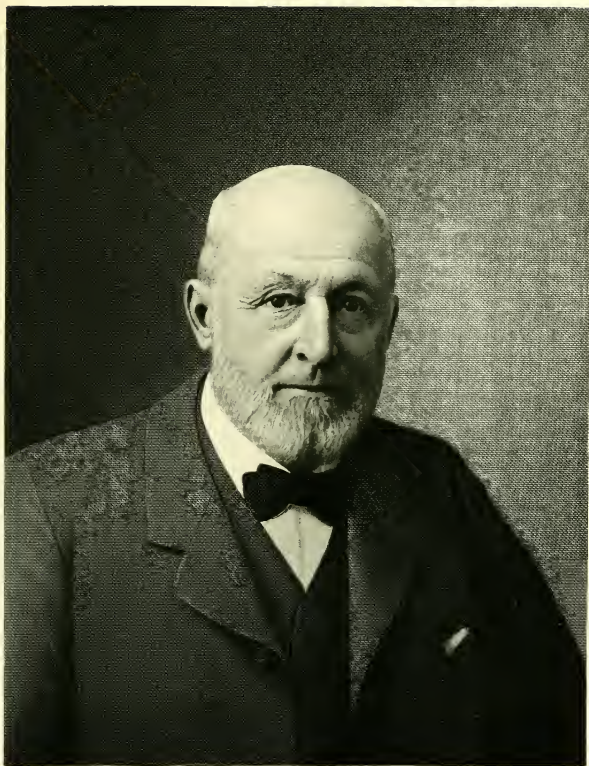
CHARLES T. CROCKER was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, March 2, 1833. He died there January 6, 1911. He was the son of Alvah Crocker and Abigail (Fox) Crocker. His father was the foremost citizen of Fitchburg for many years, the largest real estate owner and largest taxpayer in the city. To his untiring efforts was due the building of the Fitchburg Railroad to Boston and he was President of the road for years. He was the leading spirit in the building of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad from Fitchburg to Greenfield and Cheshire Railroad to Keene, New Hampshire, and of the Hoosac Tunnel. In everything that would advance the business interests or promote the growth of Fitchburg he was always a leader, and his time, money and influence were enthusiastically at her service. Few enterprises were proposed or started to which he did not give substantial aid.

He served the city and town in many important offices, in both branches of Legislature and as a member of Congress. His connection with the banking interests of the city was very important. He built up the extensive business of paper manufacturing and was the head and manager of Crocker, Burbank & Co. No name was more widely known in railroad, financial and manufacturing circles or in public affairs in the State of Massachusetts for years, than that of Alvah Crocker.

Charles T. Crocker was educated in the Fitchburg public schools, and from the High School entered Brown University, from which he graduated in the class of 1854.

On leaving college he entered the mills of Crocker, Burbank & Company and thoroughly learned the business of paper making in all its details. He was soon after admitted to the company, and upon the death of his father in 1889 he succeeded to the many positions of trust and responsibility with which his father was associated. It was during the thirty years of active management of Charles T. Crocker that the greatest advancement and success in the manufacture of paper had been made. He became a director of the Fitchburg Railroad and of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, retaining the Directorships during his life. He was President and Director of the Crocker National Bank of Turners Falls, and there was little of the manufacturing or other business of Turners Falls in which he did not have a part. He was President and Director of the Turners Falls Company, Director of the John Russell Cutterry Co., and of Keith Paper Company. It was largely due to the efforts of his father, Alvah Crocker, that the water power of Turners Falls was developed and the town was built up, and Charles T. Crocker carried on the work inaugurated by his father.

He was one of the organizers and largest stockholder in both the Oswell and Nockege Corporations (Cotton Mills) of Fitchburg,



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C. T. Crocker

and President of both, and also of the Star Worsted Co.; Director of Putnam, Machine Company, Director of Fitchburg Gas and Electric Light Company, and interested in many of the other business enterprises of his native city. For years he was a prominent figure in the paper manufacturing business of the country, and in the railroad, financial, textile and steel and iron interests, especially of New England.

His steady, calm, and accurate judgment made him a valued co-worker in many fields of diversified industry. With all these varied interests and responsibilities, in addition to his paper business and his large real estate ownerships, he was one of the most prominent men in the civic life of the town and city of Fitchburg, and for more than a half century one of the strongest influences in its political and corporate life. He found time for many public and political duties, and to all of these obligations he gave the same care and attention as to his private affairs.

He was a member of the First Board of Aldermen of the City of Fitchburg in 1873 and in 1877 and was urgently desired to accept a nomination as Mayor, but he did not feel that he could devote the time that he thought should be given to the duties of that office. He was Representative in the Legislature in 1879, and Senator in 1880, serving on many important committees. He was a staunch Republican and could have had many state and national appointments had he felt he could accept them.

He was named as one of the incorporators of the Burbank Hospital and served until his death as a member of the Executive and Finance Committees, giving loyal service in its management.

He was a liberal supporter of the Benevolent Union and its successor the Fitchburg Associated Charities; a member of the Board of Trade, the Merchants Association, the Manufacturers Club, and a charter member of the Park Club (now Fay Club).

He was one of the most generous supporters of Christ Episcopal Church of Fitchburg, of which he was a member and one of the Vestry for more than 25 years.

October 14, 1857, he was married to Helen E. Tufts, daughter of William Tufts of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and their children are: Alvah, who is the head of the firm of Crocker, Burbank & Co.; Emma Louise, who married Rev. E. W. Smith, a former Rector of Christ Church; Kendall F., of the Crocker Real Estate Trust; Charles T., Jr., member of Crocker, Burbank & Co., Rev. William T. Crocker of New York City, and Paul Crocker of Fitchburg.

He married second, June 1, 1881, Helen T. Bartow, daughter of Samuel Bartow of New York City. Their children are: Edith and Bartow C.

LINCOLN CLIFFORD CUMMINGS

LINCOLN CLIFFORD CUMMINGS was born August 23, 1857, in Portland, Maine. When only two years old, he suffered an irreparable loss in the death of his father, Enoch Lincoln Cummings, a rising young lawyer of great promise, who died in Portland, Maine, at the age of thirty-two years. The father possessed the mind of a philosopher and the life standards of the best type of New England progenitors. He was born May 23, 1827, and died January 21, 1859. Lincoln Cummings's maternal grandfather was Nathan Clifford, born August 18, 1803, and died July 25, 1881, a justice of the United States Supreme Court for twenty-four (24) years and Attorney-General in President-Polk's cabinet, and president of the Electoral Council (Hayes & Tilden). His grandfather on his father's side was Colonel Simeon Cummings, born June 2, 1783, and died February 2, 1831, whose wife, Lincoln Cummings's grandmother, Polly Cushman, was a descendant of the redoubtable Isaac Allerton, Pilgrim on the *Mayflower* and noted in Puritan annals. His other immigrant ancestor was Isaac Cummings, 1638, of Ipswich, with family traditions reaching back to the Norman Conquest; the Red Cummin of Badenoch, Inverness, 1080-1330, was a prominent figure in this line.

One of his ancestors, Isaac Bolster (History Paris, Maine, p. 526) was in Revolutionary War and previously in Colonial service (from 1755 to 1761). He was one of the Minute Men who marched to Concord, April 19, 1775, serving as Lieutenant in Captain John Putnam's Company of Colonel Ebenezer Learned's Regiment, and later commissioned Captain. Another was Robert Cushman, born in England, 1580, and died in England, Jan., 1625, Historic Founder of Plymouth Plantation (Cushman Gen., pages 9, 77, 84), and another who died Apr. 21, 1799, helped to build the old State House on State Street, Boston.

Although born with such a wealth of ancestry, Lincoln C. Cummings had the enormous handicap of orphanage and poverty to surmount. But he had a noble mother, Annie Clifford Cummings born January 19, 1830, died November 14, 1899, who brought up her boy with a proper sense of his worthy antecedents and who inspired him with ambition to honor them. He had a responsive intellect and a nature to be strongly and permanently influenced in youth by matters religious, humanitarian, patriotic and political. He was obliged as a boy to lend all the help he could to support the home and to help pay for such educational facilities as he could command. He obtained a good common school education and such advanced training as Gorham Academy could give him. He fitted for Harvard, from which his father had graduated in 1848, but



Lincoln C. Cummings

LINCOLN CLIFFORD CUMMINGS

LINCOLN CLIFFORD CUMMINGS was born August 20, 1867, in Portland, Maine. When only two years old he suffered an irreparable loss in the death of his father, Isaac Lincoln Cummings, a rising young lawyer of great promise, who died in Portland, Maine, at the age of thirty-two years. The father provided the means of a good education and the life standards of the best type of New England immigrants. He was born May 20, 1832 and died January 21, 1900. Lincoln Cummings's maternal grandfather was Nathan Clough, born August 18, 1803, and died May 20, 1880, a justice of the United States Supreme Court for twenty-four years and Attorney-General in President-Polk's cabinet and a member of the Electoral Council (Hayes & Tilden). His grandfather on his father's side was Colonel Samuel Cummings, born March 1, 1788 and died February 2, 1831, whose wife, Lincoln Cummings's grandmother, Polly Clough, was a descendant of an immigrant from Andover, Vermont on the *Mayflower* and among the first settlers. His other immigrant ancestor was Isaac Cummings, 1686, of Ipswich with family traditions reaching back to the Norman Conquest; the Red Cummins of Godenoch, Iwerney, 1093-1400, was a prominent figure in that line.

One of his ancestors, Isaac Odell (Hessie Stone Maine, p. 328) was in the American War and pre-war in Colonial service from 1754 to 1764. He was one of the Minute Men who marched to Concord April 19, 1775, serving at Concord as Captain John Putnam's company of Colonel Richard Dorrance's Regiment, and later commanded Captain. Another was Robert Clough, born in England, 1590, and died in Portland, Jan., 1826. Historic Towns of Plymouth Plantation Cloughs Gen., pages 9, 77, 81 and another who died Jan. 24, 1799, helped to build the old State House on the West Port.

Although poor and with a wealth of ancestry, Lincoln C. Cummings had the conscious knowledge of orphanhood and poverty in childhood. This he had in common with Sam. Clifford Cummings (born January 10, 1820; died November 11, 1893, who brought to his son, with a proper sense of his worthy antecedents and who inspired him with courage to brave them. He had a responsive intellect and a desire to be strongly and permanently influenced by good, by noble religious, humanitarian, aesthetic and political. He was chosen as a boy to head all the boys he could to support the school and to help pay for such educational facilities as he could command. He obtained a good common school education and such advanced training as Bowdoin Academy could give him. He fitted for Harvard from which his father had graduated in 1845, but



Lincoln C. Cummings

LINCOLN CLIFFORD CUMMINGS

was unable to command the means to take the College Course. He was fond of reading, and pored eagerly over Scott, Dickens, Cooper, Irving, Emerson and the Bible, all of which had an important part in shaping his tastes and moulding his ideals.

At eighteen years of age, he became clerk in a cotton mill; but his advancement in business enterprises from this time on was rapid, considering the handicap with which he began life. In 1882 at the age of twenty-five he was president of the Portland Plaster Mills and of the L. C. Cummings Manufacturing Company. He continued in these enterprises until 1887. In 1887 he became treasurer of the Bartlett & Albany Railroad. From 1887 to 1889 he was president of the Cummings Buffum Lumber Company of Maine and New Hampshire. He was president of the Blue Ridge Lumber Company of North Carolina from 1889 to 1891; of the N. C. Cummings and Brother Packing Company, Maine, from 1890 to 1901. During these years he was contracting agent of the Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland, handling their steamship and railroad business in Maine and New Hampshire.

Mr. Cummings was one of the Founders of the Navy League of the United States, and a pioneer for adequate naval and military preparedness. He has been elected honorary member of boards of trade and chambers of commerce in California, Washington, Virginia, Georgia, Florida. He was made president of the National Navigation Movement, 1906-1907; also chairman of the State of Massachusetts Committee Navy League of the United States for 1916. He also held membership in the First District (Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts) Committee for Naval Recruiting. He is a member of the Permanent Navigation Commission of New York. He was made one of the Honorary vice-presidents of the Navy League of the United States in 1911. He was Vice-Commodore of the Portland Yacht Club in 1899 and in 1900 was elected Commodore of same. The celebrated 90 ft., Herreshoff Steam Yacht "Lucile," was his Flag-Ship as Commodore. He also owned the 63 ft. steam yacht "Cara" built after his own designs; the 60 ft. Schooner Yacht "Halcyon," and the power-cruiser "Elsie III." The latter was turned over to the Government in 1917 and as U. S. Naval Coast Patrol No. 708 was assigned to patrol of the Maine Coast during the German War. Mr. Cummings holds government license as Master and Pilot of steam propelled Vessels.

He is a member of the Mayflower Descendants of Massachusetts. Yachting and Golf are his favorite recreations and amusements. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Woodland Golf Club, Boston. In Religious matters he is an Episcopalian. He was Vestryman of St. Stephens Episcopal Church, Portland, Maine,

LINCOLN CLIFFORD CUMMINGS

from 1892 to 1901; and Vestryman of All Saints' Episcopal Parish Brookline. He is a member of the Board of Directors and Secretary of the Brookline Federation of the Men's Church Clubs of Brookline. He was president of St. David's Church Club, Roland Park, Baltimore, Maryland, 1910-1911. He was president of All Saints Church Parish Club, Brookline, Massachusetts, for the years 1915, 1916 and 1917. He has served as Trustee of estates. In politics he is a loyal Republican. His first wife was Jessica Hooper Jose of Portland, Maine, whom he married in 1882. His daughter, Gwendolyn, born at Portland, Maine, July 2, 1885, is her child. December 14, 1892, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Henry Savage and Sarah (Leverett,) Chase of Brookline, Mass. As the issue of this marriage there were born five children, of whom three are now living: Rosamond, Henry Savage Chase, and William Leverett. Margaret Atherton was born October 19, 1896, and died August 8, 1897.

Lincoln Clifford, Jr., a young man of unusual promise, who had just won his degree of bachelor of arts at Harvard, class of '17 in three years, was born June 18, 1895, and died suddenly of infantile paralysis, September 11, 1916, at the age of twenty-one years three months.

The following is copied from the Baltimore American:

"A man of national reputation, who has thrown himself with power into the arena of national politics and civic reform, as champion of equal opportunity for all American citizens, Lincoln C. Cummings is strong for adherence to the Constitution, a public benefactor and self-made man of affairs, whose public writings and utterances have commanded wide editorial and press notice."

"He was the candidate of many leading men and organizations for Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the Taft Cabinet and was head of the national movement for government inspection of passenger steamship crews.

"His labors, at his own expense, for better protection of lives at sea were instrumental in securing Federal legislation largely covering his recommendations, and for which he was publicly thanked by the Department and by formal resolutions of many of the commercial organizations of the United States."

The Los Angeles Herald said editorially (March 19, 1911):

"Much of the success of the National Convention of the Navy League here is due to the indefatigable efforts of Lincoln C. Cummings, the honorary vice-president. Mr. Cummings, who made the leading address at the convention, stands in the foremost rank as a speaker of great power and magnetism. The Navy League and the country have reason to be proud of him as a leader of thought."



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J. H. Cunningham

JOHN HENRY CUNNINGHAM

JOHN HENRY CUNNINGHAM, long prominent in manufacturing circles, and a leader in military and business affairs, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts. He was born there on March 9, 1851, and died August 19, 1918. He was the son of Thomas and Sarah W. (Miller) Cunningham.

The early days of Mr. Cunningham's life were spent in his native community, and it was in the public schools of that city and Charlestown that he received his education. This training was supplemented by a course in a commercial college in Boston in 1871. Immediately after graduation he entered his father's iron works, founded in 1852, and three years later became superintendent of the works. He continued in this business during the rest of his active business life and gained a wide reputation for reliable methods and honorable success.

In 1876 Mr. Cunningham was admitted to partnership, the firm name becoming Thomas Cunningham and Son. Upon the death of his father on July 9, 1882, the firm name was changed to J. H. and T. Cunningham, his brother having been taken into partnership, and it so remained until the business was incorporated under the title of the Cunningham Iron Works Company, with Mr. Cunningham as treasurer, a position which he filled acceptably until February, 1887. He then established the J. H. Cunningham Company, wholesale dealers in wrought iron pipe and fittings for steam, gas and water, of which he became president and treasurer, and continued as such, retiring from business some 5 years previous to his death. He had been Vice-president of the Lone Star Iron Company of Texas and was active in other iron concerns.

He was also actively interested in many business institutions and was especially prominent in financial circles. In Chelsea, Massachusetts, to which city he removed from Charlestown in 1874 he founded the Winnisimmet National Bank, of which he became president. Many positions of public responsibility and preferment were given to Mr. Cunningham for his fellow citizens were quick to recognize his powers of leadership, his loyalty and

JOHN HENRY CUNNINGHAM

trustworthiness just as they had measured his business ability and honesty. He was one of the incorporators of the County Savings Bank, serving as a member of the Committee on investments; was a large owner in and a director of the Winnisimmet Ferry Company, and was also interested in the New England street railways. He was president of the Plymouth and Kingston Street Railway Company, Plymouth; vice-president of the Gloucester Street Railway Company, Gloucester; vice-president of the Boston Construction Company and a heavy stockholder in and a director of the following street railway companies: the Worcester, Leicester and Spencer, the Worcester and Millbury, the Lynn and Boston, and the Haverhill and Amesbury. He was president of the Massachusetts Street Railway Association, and of the Boston Construction Company; and a director of the Beacon Trust Company of Boston.

Mr. Cunningham's military career covered a period of twelve years, nine years of which were spent in the Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and three years on the staff of Governor William E. Russell, as assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel.

Socially he was well known and esteemed. He was a past master in Robert Lash Lodge of Free Masons of Chelsea, a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree Mason, and a life member of the Massachusetts Consistory. He was also a member of the Boston City Club and the Boston Athletic Club and the Review Club of Chelsea. In politics he was a Democrat, having served as president of the Chelsea Democratic Club, and was a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts. He was fond of travel and had made several trips around the world.

On April 10, 1873, Mr. Cunningham was married to Miss Frances E. Prouty of Cohasset. She survives together with one son, Dr. John Henry Cunningham of Boston, at present in the U. S. Army on the staff of Surgeon General Gorgas at Washington, D. C., and a daughter Mrs. Arthur Willis of Brookline.

The name of Colonel John Henry Cunningham will long be honored in his community for his prominence in business and public affairs, and for his own worth and stability as a citizen and a man.



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Franklin N. Downs

FRANKLIN HERBERT DOWNS

FRANKLIN HERBERT DOWNS was born in Mechanic Falls, Maine, December 13, 1859. His parents were Asa L. Downs — who was born January 28, 1828, and died January 28, 1892; and Clara Jane (Perkins) Downs. His father's parents were Jedediah Downs — who was born in December, 1794, and died October 1, 1875, at the age of 80 years and 10 months — and Dorcas (Clark) Downs, who died November 13, 1879, at the age of 77 years and 5 months. His mother's parents were Isaiah Perkins, who was born in October, 1795, and died March 22, 1876, at the age of 80 years and 5 months — and Matilda (Peterson) Perkins, who died January 18, 1859, at the age of 64 years and 6 months. Three of his great-grandparents came from England, while his great-grandmother Clark was an Indian.

At eleven he began to clothe himself from the money earned by peddling candy in the paper mills, and by driving cows to pasture. At the age of thirteen he worked in a gun factory. He entered Hebron Academy and fitted for college.

At the age of eighteen he started to learn the shoe business. His first position was in the making room of a shoe factory in Mechanic Falls, in his native state. The very next year, however, he went to Kennebunk, then to Lynn, Massachusetts, where he entered the employ of the Ventilating Water-Proof Shoe Company, with Joseph Davis as the President of the Company. He remained with this company six years, when a partnership was formed under the firm name of Cushing and Downs, shoe manufacturers. This continued for five years until, in 1889, he associated himself with J. N. Smith and Company. At the end of five years, in 1894, he bought out the business of J. N. Smith and Company, and formed the Downs and Watson Company, which continued until December, 1906. Then Mr. Downs retired from business for a year and a half. But in 1908 he became a partner in the P. J. Nangle and Company, cut sole manufacturers.

Mr. Downs is a Republican in politics and a Universalist in his religious affiliations. He has been a director of the Lynn Hospital and of the Lynn Safe Deposit and Trust Company. He is a member of the Lynn Historical Society Oxford Club Lynn, and of the Boston Art Club. Algonquin, Boston Athletic Association, and Corinthian Yacht Club. He has been prominent among the Masons and the Elks. Is fond of horses, baseball, golf,—in fact—all athletic sports.

On June 20th, 1895, Mr. Downs married Anne Ballantyne, daughter of Adam S. and Mittie (Tilton) Ballantyne. She is a granddaughter of Jeremiah and Anne (Carter) Tilton, and of James and Christina (Rae) Ballantyne, and is of Scotch descent. There have been no children born of this marriage.

By devotion to business, he has succeeded in his chosen career.

LOUIS STOUGHTON DRAKE

LOUIS STOUGHTON DRAKE was born at West Rush, Munroe County, New York, August 5, 1865. His father, Andrew Jackson Drake (October 8, 1825–May 18, 1894) was the son of John Drake (April 12, 1782–November 19, 1855) and Prudence Dean of Taunton, Massachusetts. He was a cotton manufacturer and afterwards became a dealer in grain, and was characterized as “a quiet Christian gentleman, of the old school.” He was a descendant of Thomas Drake who was born at Colyton, Devon County, England, September 13, 1635, and in 1653 sailed from England to settle in Weymouth, Massachusetts, and was a descendant in the tenth generation of John Drake of Mount Drake, Devon, England. The records of this family throughout have shown great patriotism. Eighteen of them rallied to the Lexington Alarm in 1775, and forty served later for the State of Massachusetts and in the Continental Army.

Mr. Drake's mother was Laura Miranda Clark, born January 28, 1835. She was a daughter of Foster Clark (May 21, 1808–December 28, 1867) and Harriet (Blake) Clark. She was a descendant of Hugh Clark who settled among the early colonists of Watertown, Massachusetts, in the year 1640. To her son she proved to be most helpful and it is with sincere regard he speaks of her influence upon his intellectual life.

He had no special difficulties to overcome while securing an education. He spent much time studying the New England flora and preparing his herbarium which ranked among the largest privately owned at that time. After graduating from the High School, he began his active business career as a salesman in 1885, in one of Boston's old East India Importing Houses. His office was filled with the atmosphere of the famous clipper ships whose pictures adorned the walls, and was fragrant with the aroma of the samples of their cargoes. Thus was fostered that love of the romance of the seas which has always appealed to the adventurous in the heart of man, and which has made him a successful follower of the old



Louis J. Drake

LOUIS STOUGHTON DRAKE

East India merchants who, in earlier days, carried the flag over the Seven Seas.

In 1899, he became engaged in the business on his own account and is now President and Treasurer of "Louis Stoughton Drake, Incorporated, East India Merchants, of Boston, Massachusetts."

Mr. Drake has also spent many years in genealogical research and compiled and published in 1896 "The Drake Family in England and America, 1360-1895, and The Descendants of Thomas Drake of Weymouth, Massachusetts, 1635-1691."

He is a life member of the "New England Historic-Genealogical Society," the Exchange Club of Boston, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Politically, he is an Independent Republican, having left the Democratic Party on the silver and Bryan questions. He is affiliated with the Grace Episcopal Church of Newton, Massachusetts. For diversion, and as a means of recreation he is particularly fond of canoe racing, and for twenty years was an active participant in all the leading contests which took place in the Eastern United States and Canada. Later he became an enthusiastic small boat and canoe sailor.

January 15, 1894, he married Laura, daughter of Albert D. S., and Susan (Stoughton) Bell, a granddaughter of Robert G. and Sophronia (Bruce) Bell and of Henry E. and Laura (Clark) Stoughton, and a descendant from William Bell who came from Northern Ireland, to Tewksbury, Massachusetts, about 1715. They have had three children; Laura, Andrew Jackson, and Prudence Drake.

Mr. Drake's life demonstrates the well-known fact that only by great perseverance with enthusiasm can success and prominence in the business world be attained. Through his integrity, kindliness, and tireless industry, he has attained a place in the hearts of his friends and associates, and is recognized as an influential business man and as an example and an incentive for other young men just beginning their business careers. Through the influence of a good home environment, of the best of companionships and constant contact with men in the various walks of life, he has been fully equipped to meet the difficulties and trials which encompass the life of every business man. He stands as a worthy representative of the fine, dependable, and reliable type of the New England merchant.

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER ELY

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER ELY, by occupation, Treasurer and General manager of the Trimont Wrench Manufacturing Co. of Boston, and by nature, a Poet, was born at Owego, Tioga County, New York, April 19, 1847. His father, William Alfred Ely (1789-1863), born at Lyme, Connecticut, son of Elisha Ely (1748-1801), who served as an officer in the Revolutionary Army, and Susannah (Bloomer) Ely, was a successful general merchant and merchant-manufacturer of lumber at Owego. His mother, Ann Smith (Gregory) Ely, (1810-1884), daughter of Samuel Odell Gregory (1770-1849) and Ruletta (Cook) Gregory, had a strong influence on his character and development. The immigrant ancestor of Charles Christopher Ely was Richard Ely, who came from Plymouth, England, to America in 1660, and settled at Lyme, Connecticut.

In 1865, after leaving school, he entered the employ of a drug company, New York City, where he studied pharmacy two years.

Mr. Ely began his business career in 1868, when he engaged in the drug business with his brother, Alfred G. Ely, and afterwards with his brother Frederick Ely, in Owego. In 1887 he moved with his brothers to New York and engaged in the manufacture and sale of a drug specialty. In 1896 he sold out his interest in this business to his brothers. In 1902, at the death of his brother, Edward O. Ely of Boston, Mr. Ely moved to that city and in February of that year became treasurer and general manager of the Trimont Manufacturing Company of Roxbury district, Boston, succeeding his brother Edward O. Ely in that business. In June, 1905, he resigned his position and returned to New York City, but took it again in May, 1908, and still holds it. Mr. Ely's life work is and has been business, but he has taken up the writing of poetry in recent years as a pastime and recreation, and is now making a reputation as an author and a poet. In 1912 he published "The Image Makers, and Other Poems"; and is at present preparing to bring out a second edition of the first book with later poems not yet published except in brochure form, in which the following subjects are treated: — Inspiration, Imagination, Fancy, Nature's Voice, Man's Dual Nature, The Garden of the Soul, Love, Life, Happiness, Joy, Immortality, The Pure in Heart, and The Kingdom at Hand. Loyalty to what Mr. Ely considers his duty, has been a marked characteristic of his life, expressed in self-sacrifice to business interests with which he has been connected. Mr. Ely is a member of the Presbyterian Church; and is identified with the Republican party. Biographies, says Mr. Ely, are the greatest educators; to know others what they have done, and thereby to know ourselves what we may do, are inspirations to high ideals and accomplishments.



Prof. Williams - No. 17

Charles C. Ely



CLARENCE H. STY.

Clarence H. Sty,

CLARENCE HOUGHTON ESTY

THE earliest record of the Esty family in England is found in Essex County in 1484 in the will of a Richard Esthey. From there the family spread into Sussex and Suffolk from whence the American family came. The name is still represented in Ipswich, England.

The American Esty family are descendants of Jeffrey Esty who was given a grant of land in Salem in 1637 and of his son Selectman Isaac Esty of Salem and his wife Mary Towne Esty one of the martyrs of Salem witchcraft. In the will of Isaac Esty recorded at Salem in 1711 he spells his name Esty, Estie and Estey. In various records of his activities as selectman we find the name spelled also Este and Easty.

Isaac Esty's son Benjamin moved to Dorchester in 1706, his grandson, Joseph, born in 1724, and his great grandson, Joseph, fought in the battle of Dorchester Heights in the Revolutionary War. Isaac Esty's great-great-grandson, Elijah, married Sally Winslow Williams of Roxbury, daughter of John Williams, Roxbury's well known tanner. Through her mother she was the direct descendant of Mary Chilton Winslow.

The young couple went to the then wilderness of Central New York where their son, Joseph Esty, was born in 1798. He became a successful tanner at Ithaca and one of the founders of Ithaca's business prosperity. He was elder in the Presbyterian Church for fifty consecutive years.

His son Edward Selover Esty became a large manufacturer of leather. He represented his constituency in the New York state assembly in 1858 and in the Senate in 1882. He helped to reorganize the school system of Ithaca, was President of the Board of Education till his death in 1890 and was actively interested in everything pertaining to the public welfare.

Clarence Houghton Esty, the third child of Senator Edward S. Esty and Frances Amelia Wilgus Esty, was born at Ithaca, New York, October 18, 1854. He entered the public school at seven, at nine he took up the study of Latin, and at eleven that of Greek. He was an omnivorous reader; his favorite authors were Dickens and Scott whose characters became such familiar friends that throughout his life he could recall any incident of these novels. He inherited a strong musical taste from his father who was a volun-

teer organist for thirty years. One of his earliest recollections was sitting on his mother's knee in the choir loft where she sang in the choir.

As his brother went to Yale and his sister to Vassar his parents wished him to enter the home University then newly founded by Ezra Cornell at Ithaca. He entered Cornell when sixteen years old, but left College for a year to travel with his family in Europe at the close of the Franco-Prussian War and to join his brother Albert who was studying in Leipsic University. They traveled through England, France, Germany and Austria. After his return he continued his college course and distinguished himself in Latin, Greek, modern Languages, Philosophy and Oratory. He won the Latin and Greek prizes and the Woodford gold medal for prize speaking. He also delivered the Ivy Oration at his graduation in 1876. He was elected to represent Cornell at the Intercollegiate speaking contest held at New York two weeks later, but a nervous breakdown, to the great disappointment of his friends, necessitated his giving up this honor and taking a complete rest. His record of faithfulness in his work was remarkable. For two years he left his home in the valley and climbed Ithaca's steep hill to the University for an eight o'clock recitation and never was tardy and never missed a day. Mr. Esty was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, when that chapter was installed at Cornell.

After his graduation, together with his brother Albert, he entered his father's business in the manufacture of leather. He took up at the same time the study of law at Columbia University where he obtained his degree of LL.B. in 1881 and was admitted to the New York State Bar. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar on April 5, 1901, to practice "as an attorney and by virtue thereof as a Counsellor-at-Law in any of the Courts of the said Commonwealth." He did not practice law, however, but continued a successful business career under the name of E. S. Esty and Sons and on the death of his father under E. S. Esty's Sons, until the formation of the U. S. Leather Company in the early nineties when he retired from active business affairs.

The prominence of his family made him a familiar associate of the founders and benefactors of Cornell University. His home was an intellectual and social centre for the many brilliant visiting lecturers of Cornell. Goldwin Smith, George William Curtis, and Joseph H. Choate were a few among the many entertained at his house. He was an intimate friend and visitor at the home of Andrew D. White. When the Alumni of Cornell gave the bust of

CLARENCE HOUGHTON ESTY

Andrew D. White to the University Mr. Esty was the speaker chosen for the unveiling. His histrionic ability combined with his exceptional deep, rich bass voice and thorough musicianship made him a great success in the leading rôles of the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas which were produced in the late eighties at Ithaca.

Mr. Esty married February 23, 1893, Miss Rosamond A. Field, daughter of Thomas Bassford Field and Mary Coe Field of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. Among her ancestors was Zechariah, a grandson of the English Astronomer, John Field, who settled in Dorchester, in 1627, and whose descendants moved, in 1629, to the Connecticut Valley and were identified with the struggles of the earliest settlers in the wilderness. They fought the Indians, were in the massacre of Bloody Brook and Deerfield, two ancestors were carried captive to Canada, later redeemed and brought back to Deerfield. Mrs. Esty's father and the late Marshall Field, second cousins, were playmates and desk mates at school in Conway, Massachusetts, throughout their boyhood days. Mrs. Esty graduated at Vassar College in 1888, received a diploma in music in 1889, and pursued post graduate work at Cornell, receiving her master's degree at Cornell University in 1890. After a year spent in New York in the further study of music and a year spent in Minnesota as teacher she was married to Mr. Esty. They had five children. Edward Selover Esty, Harvard 1916, an Ensign in the U. S. Navy in the present war; Mary Chilton Esty, Vassar 1919; Frances Field Esty, Vassar 1922; Rosamond Claire Esty, and Geoffrey Winslow Esty.

In 1897 after a year's residence abroad Mr. Esty removed with his family to Brookline, Massachusetts, where he chose for his permanent home the summit of Aspinwall Hill. He died on October 19, 1917.

Mr. Esty was gifted with an exceptional judgment and understanding of people. It enabled him to advise a number of leaders of the country who sought and acted upon his judgment and thus he exercised an influence on public affairs although his health never permitted him to take an active part.

He had a marvelous memory, a brilliant intellect, strong love for Music and Art, was widely read and traveled, devoted to his home and family and bore suffering with a true Christian spirit.

All who came in contact with him felt the kindliness of his heart and the purity of his character and his life will be an inspiration to all who were privileged to know him.

JOHN CALVIN FERGUSON

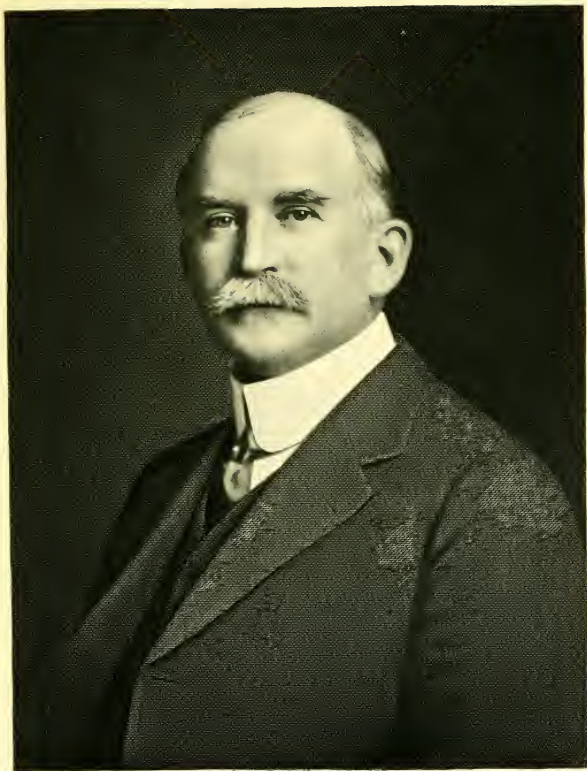
JOHN CALVIN FERGUSON was born in Lonsdale, Ontario, Canada, March 1, 1866. His father, the Reverend John Ferguson, July 8, 1830-January 1, 1916, was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and served many churches in the central part of Ontario. He was a man of sturdy, religious, and independent character. Through his father Mr. Ferguson is descended from Duncan Ferguson, 1808-1865, and Susannah (Preston) Ferguson. His mother, who before her marriage was Catherine Matilda Pomeroy, was the daughter of Daniel Pomeroy, 1801-1855, and Sarah (Taylor) Pomeroy. She exerted a strong and beneficent influence over the moral and spiritual welfare of her son.

The Ferguson family of Scotland traces its origin to Fergus Mor MacEarca in 498 A.D., and his descendants form one of the "three pure Scotie Tribes." The family is scattered in all parts of Scotland and in Northern Ireland. The branch of the family from which Mr. Ferguson is descended came from Balquider (Balquhidder), near Stirling, in Perthshire where the family has been represented continuously for at least six centuries. Here Robert Bruce took shelter with a Ferguson in 1306 and there are many traditions connecting Bruce with the Fergusons. In Balquider was Ardandamh House, the home of the head of the local clan. From this family came Peter Ferguson who arrived in America in 1818 and settled near Perth, Ontario, Canada, where he gave his name to the local village of Ferguson's Falls.

On his mother's side Mr. Ferguson comes from the Pomeroy family of Windsor, Connecticut, the first Pomeroy in America being Eltweed Pomeroy who landed at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630.

The name of Ferguson is indelibly inscribed among the first on the immortal scroll of Scotland, and is synonymous with patriotism, loyalty to principle, practical commonsense, and all that may be credited to public and private virtue. It has been represented in all fields of art, literature and religion.

As a youth, John Calvin Ferguson, was especially fond of reading, and in addition to a careful religious training received a sound classical education. His preliminary education was received in the public schools of Ontario, and at Albert College, Belleville, where he received honors in classics, and his collegiate education was attained in Boston University from which he graduated in 1886. He spent a year in post-graduate study which together with extra undergraduate studies entitled him to the degree of Ph.D. which



John C. Ferguson



JOHN CALVIN FERGUSON

he received in 1902. Mr. Ferguson made a special study of philology at the university and specialized in Greek and Latin.

It was the wish of his parents that their son should be a minister, and in 1887 he went as a missionary to China under the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1888 he accepted the position of first president of Nanking University which had been established by the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society. He raised the money for the erection of its four buildings and remained as president for nine years until the first classes in arts, medicine and theology had graduated. During this time he became one of the founders of the Educational Society of China and served it as Secretary, Editor and Vice-President. In 1897 he was called from Nanking to Shanghai to become the first President of Nanyang College, recently founded by the Chinese Government. This institution flourished to an extraordinary degree under his administration and reached a high standard of efficiency. Nanyang College has the finest buildings and equipments of any government college in China and its graduates are now filling many positions of high honor in the service of their country. During the last year of his presidency of Nanyang College Mr. Ferguson was sent by the Chinese Government to Europe and to the United States to investigate higher commercial schools for the purpose of introducing their methods into the Nanyang College.

Upon his return to China in 1902 Mr. Ferguson, who had already been connected with the Viceroy of Nanking in an advisory capacity for several years, was transferred from his educational work and was made secretary of the Chinese Ministry of Commerce, and in 1903, chief secretary of the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration, in which capacity he remained until 1905. As early as 1898 he was foreign adviser to the Viceroy of Nanking, and in 1900 was appointed concurrently foreign adviser to the Viceroy of Wuchang, which official positions he filled until 1911. During this time he continued to reside in Shanghai, and on behalf of the Chinese Government settled with the French Government the celebrated Ningpo Joss House case, was special commissioner for the extension of the Shanghai Foreign Settlements, arranged the plan for the protection of the southeastern provinces in 1900 during the Boxer rebellion, thus saving the lives and property of foreigners, and settled many other cases of dispute between China and foreign countries. In 1902-3 he was a member of the Chinese Commission for the revision of treaties with the United States, and also with Japan. In 1904 and again in 1907 the Chinese Government sent Mr. Ferguson to the United States on a special mission, in con-

JOHN CALVIN FERGUSON

nection with the settlement of the dispute with the American-China Development Company concerning the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

During his fourteen years' residence in Shanghai he was connected with important public interests. For many years he was a member of the Educational Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council and a founder of Municipal Schools for Chinese. He was for ten years Secretary of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and Editor of its Journal. In 1911 he was President of this Society. He was one of the promoters of the study of the Chinese language by Municipal employees in Shanghai. He was actively interested in religious work, was Superintendent of the Sunday School of Union Church, Shanghai, for ten years and was Secretary and Vice-Chairman of the first Committee to commence Young Men's Christian Association work in China.

In 1898 Mr. Ferguson purchased the Sin Wan Pao, a Chinese daily newspaper, and owned it exclusively for several years. Later it was organized into a joint stock company in which he retains a controlling interest. He continues to control the policy and organization of this newspaper which has now the largest circulation of any newspaper in the Chinese language. From 1906 to 1911 he also was the owner and Editor-in-chief of "The Shanghai Times," a daily paper published in the English language.

In 1911 he removed to Peking having been appointed Foreign Secretary of the Board of Posts and Communications on account of his familiarity with the development of railways in China. He did not hold this position long on account of the breaking out of the Revolution. In 1915 Mr. Ferguson was recalled to Government service and was appointed Counselor of the Department of State of China and in 1917 was made adviser to the President of China.

He has been actively interested in Red Cross work, and was one of the founders, vice-president and councillor of the Red Cross Society of China, and in 1912 was the delegate of China to the Ninth International Red Cross Convention at Washington. During 1910 and 1911 he was chairman of the Central China Famine Relief Committee.

Mr. Ferguson was decorated with the first class button and also with the order of the Double Dragon when China was an Empire. Since the establishment of the Republic he has received the order of the Chia Ho. His services in diplomacy have been recognized by the French Government, which made him a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, and the Emperor of Japan for similar reasons conferred upon him the order of Sacred Treasure. He also holds

the order of St. Anne from the Russian Government, and the Order of Merit of the Red Cross Society of China, 1912, and of Japan, 1913.

Mr. Ferguson has made a careful and broad study of Chinese Art in collaboration with noted Chinese connoisseurs. He has contributed various articles to journals on art subjects and has lectured on Chinese Art in many American Universities and Colleges. He was chiefly instrumental in introducing several branches of Chinese Art into American Museums and for his work in its behalf was elected a Fellow in Perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum, New York. Of clubs he is a member of the Shanghai Club, the Peking Club, the Shanghai Golf Club, the Century Club, and India House, New York; the Hunnewell and Tuesday Clubs of Newton; of learned societies he is a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, the American Oriental Society, the Archaeological Institute, the International Law Society, and numerous other leading societies. As an educator Mr. Ferguson translated into Chinese, "Steele's Chemistry," "Regulations Governing the Militia of the State of New York," and Froebel's "Education of Man," which first appeared in 1826, and had already been translated into the languages of the more progressive nations of the world.

On August 4, 1887, Mr. Ferguson was married to Mary E., daughter of the Reverend Robert and Helen (Hurd) Wilson, granddaughter of Thomas and Mary (Neville) Wilson and of Elizur and Phoebe (Goldsmith) Hurd and a descendant from John Hurd who came from Somersetshire, to Windsor, Connecticut, before 1640. Nine children were born of this marriage, the eldest being Luther M., graduated Harvard A.B. 1910, M.D. 1914, United States Army Medical Corps, deceased 1916; seven are now living — Helen Matilda, now Mrs. G. E. Tucker; Florence Wilson; Charles John, Harvard A.B. 1915, lieutenant Company B, Fourteenth Regiment of Engineers, United States Expeditionary Forces in France; Mary Esther, Robert Mason, Duncan Pomeroy, and Peter Blair.

In 1907 he purchased an estate in Newton where he makes his home while traveling to and from China in the performance of his duties.

John Calvin Ferguson who has achieved success as missionary, educator, art critic, and statesman, from his own experience and observation offers this advice to his younger fellow-citizens: "Devotion to the principles of our Christian religion, a thorough education in a few subjects rather than a superficial acquaintance with many, respect to elders and superiors, and a constant interest in writings."

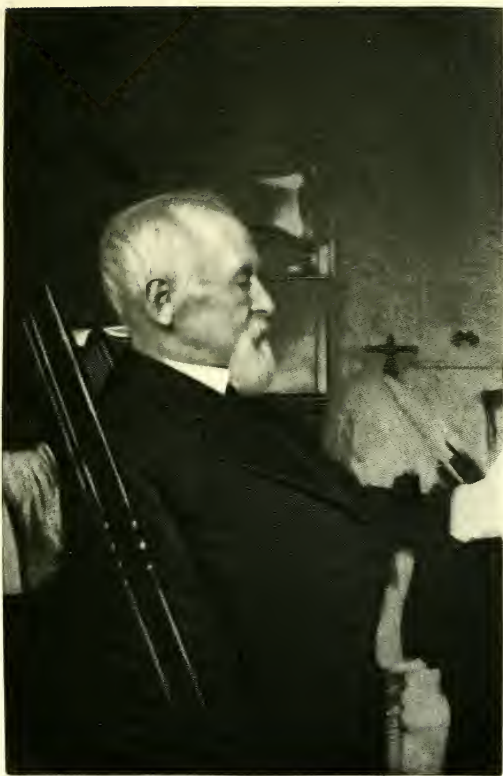
GEORGE CLEMENT FISK

GEORGE CLEMENT FISK, the eldest son of Thomas Trowbridge, and Emily H. Fisk, was born in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, March 4, 1831 and died April 6, 1917 at his home in Springfield, Mass.

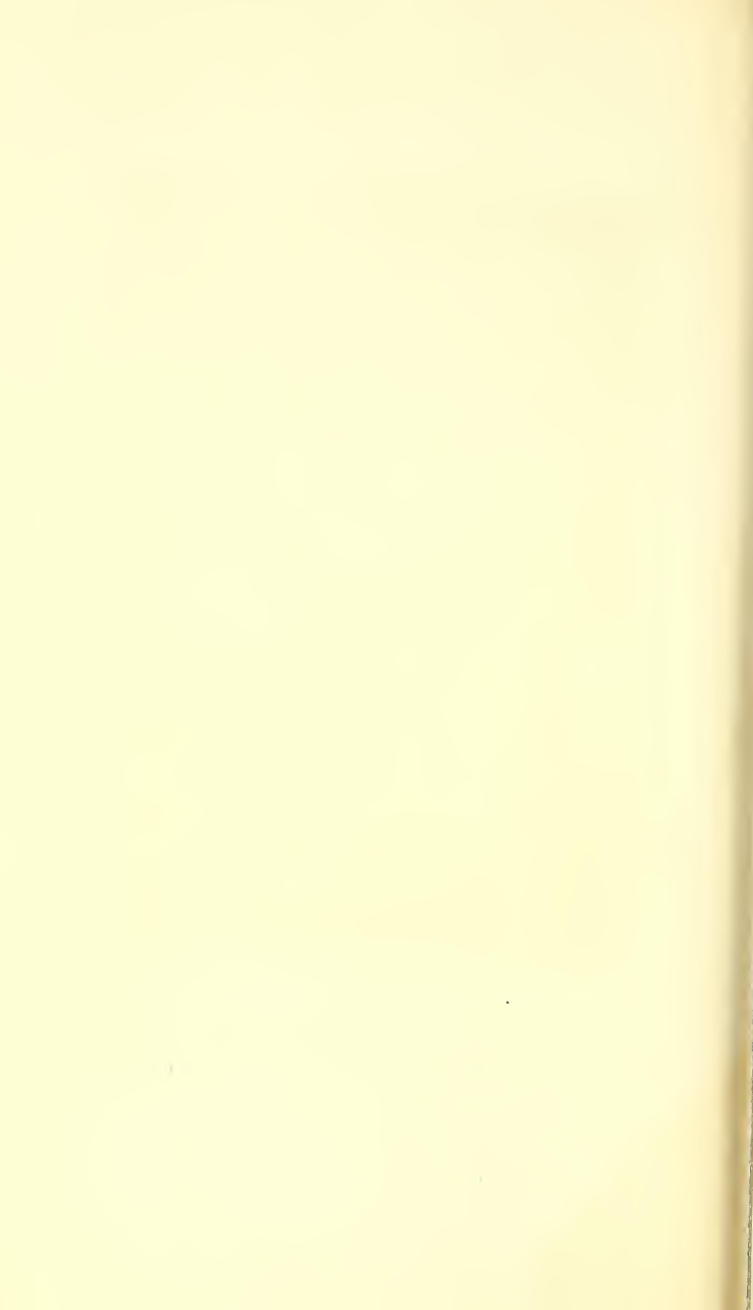
He received an exceedingly scanty education in the Hinsdale district school and soon entered a general store in the village, but the miscellaneous character of his duties was by no means to his liking. In 1851, at the age of twenty he therefore left Hinsdale with fifteen dollars in his pocket with which to begin his conquest of the world. He went first to Springfield and because he saw nothing better in prospect entered a dry goods store there, but presently relinquished this employment and was next heard from as a clerk in a grocery store. A few months' trial convinced him that mercantile pursuits were not to his taste and he decided to go West in search of work. As a book agent he did not succeed in Cleveland, his first objective point, and he went on to Beloit, Wisconsin. Here he spent some time in looking about for work, but he presently returned to Springfield.

At this juncture Eleazer Ripley was about to begin the manufacture of locomotives in Springfield and needing a bookkeeper offered the position to young George Fisk who accepted ~~it~~ and while they waited for the machinery, Mr. Ripley requested the young man to take a temporary position in the car shops of T. W. Wason. This Mr. Fisk did and Mr. Wason soon made him an offer of a permanent position, and this offer, with Mr. Ripley's consent, was accepted. This was in 1853 and the next year Mr. Fisk acquired a partnership interest in the business. He served both as bookkeeper and cashier and when the business was organized as a corporation he became Treasurer. On the death of Mr. Wason he was chosen President and then General Manager of the business.

In 1871 new car works were built at Brightwood, near Springfield, named after the country seat of Dr. J. G. Holland, whose home overlooked the site. Mr. Fisk planned the new shops, utilizing to the best advantage the sixteen or more acres devoted to the business. The aim which he kept continually in mind in the erection and



Geo. C. Frisk



GEORGE CLEMENT FISK

placing the many structures composing the Brightwood plant, was that the shops should be light, airy, symmetrical in plan and perfect in convenience, an intention ably carried out, as those who visit the Brightwood works will readily perceive.

The product of the company will be found in service in every part of the United States and their goods have gone also to Argentina, Brazil, Chili, Panama, Venezuela, Yucatan, China, Central America, Cuba, Egypt, Mexico, Nova Scotia, and Portugal.

The Fisk Casino, built by Mr. Fisk, is a small but well-equipped theatre which furnishes an attractive place of amusement for the Brightwood people. The drop curtain displays a view of Mount Monadnock and the Ashuelot Valley.

The Brightwood Paper Mills at Hinsdale which were built by Mr. Fisk supply employment to many persons and constitute one of the chief industries.

Mr. Fisk took great pride in his thoroughbred cattle of which he had many highly valued specimens. He purchased the homestead farm at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, with other farms, including about six hundred acres, and there he spent many of his summers. He retired from the Wason Company in 1907, after thirty-seven years service as its President.

Mr. Fisk was married to Maria Emerson, a daughter of Daniel H. Ripley. His son, George, died at the age of eleven, another son Charles A., died August, 1904, while Robert and Lena died in infancy. Their daughter Isabel R., was married to Oliver Hyde Dickinson, June 20, 1888. There are seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Mr. Fisk's career illustrated the power of self-help, of patient purpose, resolute working, and steadfast integrity, issuing in the formation of truly noble and manly character. The instances of men in this country who, by dint of persevering application and energy, have raised themselves from the humblest beginnings to eminent positions of usefulness and influence in society, are so numerous that they have long ceased to be regarded as exceptional. Looking at some of the more remarkable instances, it might almost be said that early encounter with difficulty and adverse circumstances was the necessary and indispensable condition of success.

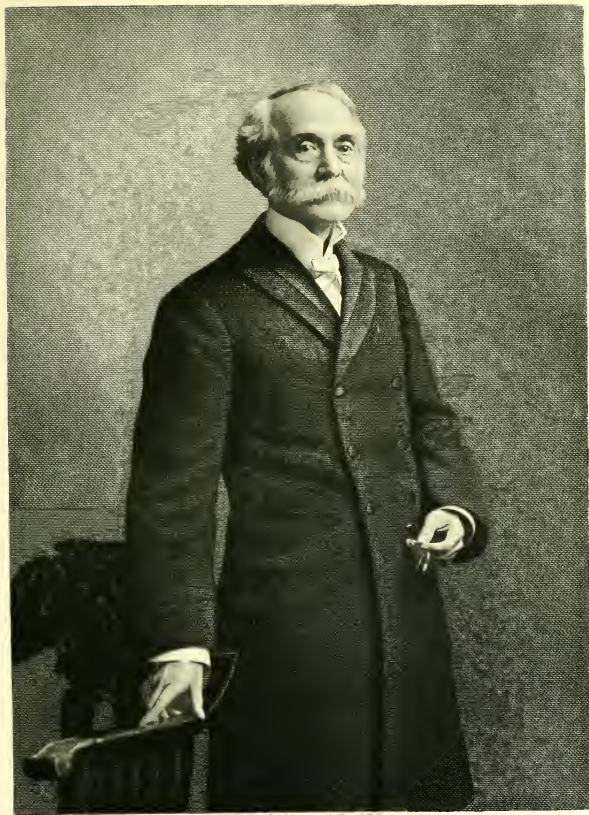
George Clement Fisk overcame adverse conditions and obstacles and achieved true success.

RICHMOND FISK

RICHMOND FISK was born in Bennington Center, Vermont, February 23, 1836, the son of Richmond Fisk and Lurana Matteson Fisk. The father was born February 10, 1804, and died October 16, 1877. Dr. Fisk's grandfathers were Jeremiah Fisk (1766-1823) and George Matteson. Richmond Fisk, Senior, was Deputy Sheriff, and Sheriff of Bennington County, a farmer and lumber dealer, — a man of energy and incisive mind, but also a man of broad sympathy and large benevolence. In the Fisk genealogical line is found Captain Phineas Fisk, who was born in England in 1610 and was Captain of Militia in Wenham, Massachusetts, in 1664. He was of the fifteenth generation in descent from Symond Fisk, lord of the manor of Standhaugh, Suffolk, England.

In his youth Dr. Fisk learned to work. He was helper on his father's farm and in the lumber yard. He claimed that his powerful voice was gained from delivering orations out-of-doors to the astonished farm animals. No other member of his family was noted for such power of voice. He learned to live right by the teaching and example of his parents. He learned self-reliance through the discipline of earning his way through school and college. He prepared for college in Ball Seminary, Hoosick Falls, New York, and entered Williams College from that school in 1854. Two years later he transferred to Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated in 1858. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Tufts College in 1871. Upon leaving Union College he studied law in Hudson, New York, and completed his course in the Albany Law School.

Law was not to be the profession to which he devoted his strength and life. The influence of the great teachers in Union College, notably Professor Taylor Lewis and Professor Laurens P. Hickok, remained as a spell upon him. He was drawn more and more strongly toward the ministry. He studied for a time privately and then began his ministry over the Universalist Church in Newark, Wayne Co., New York, in 1859. Two years later he was ordained. He then served churches in Lockport, New York and Auburn, New



Richmond Fisk,

RICHMOND FISK

York, until 1868, when he was elected President of St. Lawrence University, being the second incumbent of that office. During his administration the preparatory school, which had formerly been a department of the college, was discontinued; a law school was established; a system of free scholarships was inaugurated for northern New York, which remained in force for upwards of twenty years, and Herring Library Hall was erected.

He resigned the college presidency in 1872, and returned to the more direct service of the churches. He was pastor of Universalist churches in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Syracuse and Watertown, New York, and of Unitarian societies in East Boston, Massachusetts, and Fargo, North Dakota. Wherever he was settled he was always active in charitable and reform work. At Syracuse he was foremost in establishing the bureau of labor and charities, of which he was Secretary for seven years; and he also organized a Red Cross Society, and was Secretary of the Civil Service Association. A similar record remained of his work in all cities which claimed him for a time in Societies such as Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, organizations for relief of human ills, and various other forms of applied and practical Christianity.

Dr. Fisk was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon College Fraternity, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he was a Thirty Second Degree Mason. In politics he was a Republican.

On May 8, 1861 he was married to Adelaide Bartle, daughter of James P. and Beulas L. (McNeil) Bartle, granddaughter of A. McNeil and Mary (Miller) McNeil, who came from Holland and Scotland and settled in New York. Two children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Fisk, of whom one survives, Alice Fisk, wife of Dr. Edwin Bynner Butterfield, Ayer, Mass. There is also one grandson, Fisk H. Butterfield.

Dr. Fisk's last professional service was as pastor of the Unitarian Church in Ayer, and his death occurred in that town at the advanced age of seventy-nine.

He was author of many articles contributed to the public press, and published addresses and sermons.

WALTER GRANT GARRITT

WALTER GRANT GARRITT, one of the organizers and also vice-president of the United States Leather Company, was born in Liberty, New York, May 12, 1854, and died at his home in Brookline, Massachusetts, October 20, 1917. He was the son of Cyrenus and Dorothy (Burr) Garritt.

As a young man Mr. Garritt took a zealous interest in the leather trade and after many years of patient labor developed an unusual skill and knowledge of the business. He won the respect of other manufacturers and dealers in leather for his sound judgment and he was frequently consulted on important business matters in the industry.

Mr. Garritt was a director of the Commonwealth Trust Company, and vice-president of the Central Leather Company, also a member of its Executive Committee devoting a day each week in New York to the affairs of the organization. He was also a trustee of Boston University and trustee of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church of Brookline.

Mr. Garritt was an authority and expert in regard to all matters pertaining to the leather industry. He gave his time and thoughts to the introduction of constantly new and valuable features, which were adapted to meet the needs of the business. In the successful carrying out of his ideas he manifested much enterprise, fertility of resource and executive ability.

This business experience of Mr. Garritt taught him the close relationship of the tariff to the successful building up of our great industries. He never failed to make clear his earnest convictions that tariff adjustments should be made along the lines strictly scientific, with constant care to avoid excesses and the closest discrimination in the application of rates. His interest in these economic questions and his identification with the upbuilding of the leather trade throughout the United States brought him into close touch with public men and leading economists.

But Mr. Garritt was more than a business man. He was ready to serve many uses and numerous ends in life. He was a man of



W. G. Garrett.

WALTER GRANT GARRITT

wide sympathies, of broad views, of comprehensive purposes and aims, and of a liberal spirit. He was restricted to no one line of effort, and to no narrow field of desire or endeavor. Nothing relating to the public good or to the prosperity and welfare of the community was foreign to him or failed to enlist his interest and active support. His ability, his manly character, his disinterested spirit were recognized by his fellow citizens, who were quick to acknowledge them and ready to honor him by suitable tokens of confidence and regard. He was one of the One Hundred members of the Public Safety Committee of New England.

The success of Mr. Garritt was due chiefly to himself, to his untiring industry, his determined purpose, and to his unfaltering perseverance, which no obstacles could deter or check. These native endowments gave him success and won for him well earned and durable honors.

In fraternal circles he was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, having taken the Knights Templar degree.

Mr. Garritt was married February 18, 1891, to Polly Burr Hall, daughter of Amos and Emily (Burr) Hall of Liberty, New York. There were three children born of this marriage: Walter G. Garritt, Junior, at present with the Ambulance Corps in France, Robert H., a member of the Naval Reserve, and Helen, now Mrs. Sheldon Eaton Warwell of Brookline.

Personally Mr. Garritt was one of the most genial and approachable of men. He was ever ready to listen when appealed to, and his sure and ripe judgment never failed to solve a problem placed before him. He was a good citizen, one who cherished the best American principles, and he left an influence that will live in the memory of those who knew him for many years.

EUGENE ALBERT GILMAN

EUGENE ALBERT GILMAN, a native of the state of Maine, was the son of Albert and Rachel Gilman. His father was a teacher by profession.

The immigrant ancestor of Eugene Albert Gilman was Sir Edward Gilman, who came from Hingham, England, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. He crossed the ocean in the ship *Diligence*, which arrived in Boston on August 10, 1638.

Eugene Gilman was always much interested in chemistry and, from his earliest boyhood, medical books held a special charm for him.

He went to Harvard University, where he graduated from the Medical School with the doctor's degree in 1872. It was as a physician that he became generally known.

He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Republican Party. In the later years of his life, driving was his favorite amusement and recreation.

On February 4, 1889, he married Harriette D., daughter of Parker and Elizabeth Foster, of Boston.

Fifteen years before his death, he took up the study of Spanish, and became a fine Spanish scholar.

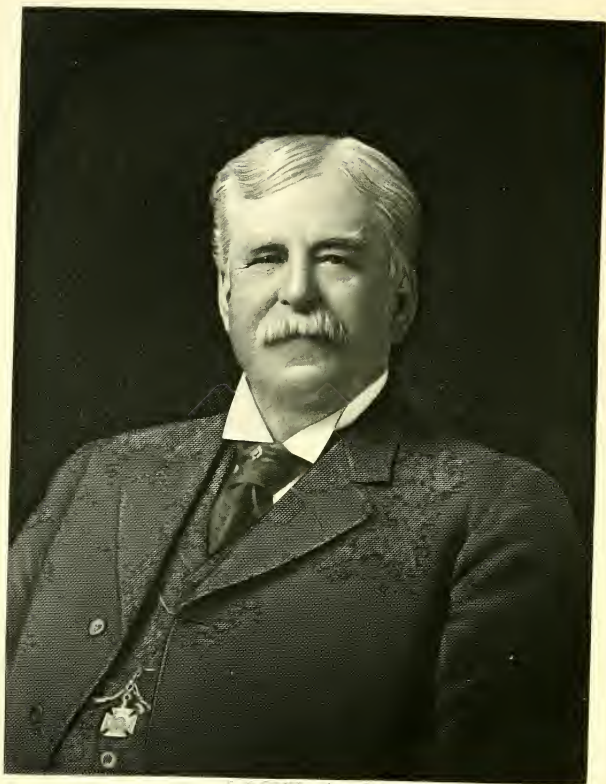
Dr. Gilman had a ready pen and he was the writer of many pamphlets, several of them of technical character.

Eugene Gilman was very fortunate in the conditions of his home life; his mother was a noble and beautiful character who strongly impressed the intellectual and moral development and spiritual life of her son. To compose a poem in a foreign tongue would be difficult for most men. Dr. Gilman was a linguist as well as a scientist and to his vigorous mind the composition of a Spanish poem was a recreation not a burden. It is well that in America and in our own day there are men like Dr. Gilman who by their mental eagerness and freshness show how far the gulf stream of our youth may flow into the arctic regions of our lives.



Ed. Wilson





G. H. Graves

GEORGE HENRY GRAVES

GEORGE HENRY GRAVES was born in West Fairlee, Vermont, March 10, 1844, the son of George W. Graves, born February 14, 1805, died July 26, 1879, and Laurinda Watson. His grandfathers were Abner Graves, born 1780, died in 1860, and David Watson, born in 1776, and died 1865; his grandmothers, Katherine Kibling Graves and Nancy Elliot Watson. His father, one of the early California gold seekers, was a hotel proprietor and postmaster at East Randolph, Vermont. His marked characteristics were kindness and integrity. He descended from John Graves, who came from England prior to 1643 and settled in Concord, Massachusetts, and John Kibling, who came from Germany in 1758 and settled in Ashburnham, Massachusetts. He is descended on his mother's side from Matthew Watson, who came from Ireland and settled in Boston in 1718, and John Elliot, who settled in Roxbury. One of his ancestors was Major Joseph Elliot, who served in the War of the Revolution.

Mr. Graves, who was an only son, was very fond of animals and especially of horses; he assisted his father on the farm in his youth. Mr. Graves enjoyed the inestimable advantage of a good mother's strong influence upon his moral and spiritual life. Next to the powerful impression made upon him by his mother and his home, he counts the contact with men in active life as valuable in a general way in molding his character and his career. His early school life at Randolph Academy, Vermont, was interrupted by his volunteering in 1861 to serve in the Civil War. He has always been deeply interested in commercial literature and in history, and, no doubt, this solid reading in early life formed an important part of his education. After the war he attended Comer's Commerical College in Boston.

His personal inclination toward a commerical life impelled him, in 1865, to enter the counting room of J. J. Walworth and Company, now the Walworth Manufacturing Company. Mr. Graves was appointed cashier of the Walworth Manufacturing Company in 1870, and elected Treasurer in 1886 and a Director in 1889; he was Treasurer and Active Executive Officer from 1903 to 1913, and has served continuously ever since as Treasurer. From 1888 to 1891 he served as a Director of the Prudential Fire Insurance Company of Boston, Director of the Malden Board of Trade, 1892-97; Director Malden Co-operative Bank, 1892-1904; Vice-

GEORGE HENRY GRAVES

president, 1903-04; Trustee of the Home Savings Bank of Boston, 1903-04; Trustee of the Malden Savings Bank since 1904, Vice-president since 1915, Director of the Kernwood Club, and Trustee since 1896, and President in 1905 and 1906, Trustee of the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home since 1912, Assistant Treasurer since 1915, Director of the Boston Credit Men's Association from 1897 until 1911, and President in 1907-08; and from 1901 to the present time, Sinking Fund Commissioner of the city of Malden.

Nothing, in his estimation, in his public service, exceeds in real usefulness the part he took in the Civil War, in which he enlisted in Company G, 8th Regiment Vermont Volunteers, in 1861; he was transferred to the signal corps (secret service), United States regular army, 1862, with rank the same as a sergeant in volunteer service; he was honorably discharged at New Orleans, Louisiana, at the expiration of his term of service in 1864.

Mr. Graves is a Freemason, member and pastmaster of Winslow Lewis Lodge, Boston, and Chairman of its relief fund, member of Pastmasters Association, First Masonic District, Boston; Chapter, Council and Knight Templar Orders, of Malden; past commander of Edward W. Kinsley Post, 113, G. A. R., and trustee of its relief fund, member of the United States Signal Corps Association, and President 1918, ex-president of the Vermont Veterans' Association, and member of the Exchange Club, Boston, the Malden Young Men's Christian Association, the Boston City Club, the Malden Associated Charities, the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Graves has been identified with the Democratic Party, but since the silver free coinage issue was raised has been independent in voting. He is connected with the Trinitarian Congregational Church. He enjoys a life in the woods, near to nature, and all out-of-door sports.

He married Anna J. Rollins in 1880, who died the following year. On June 20, 1888, he married Stella, daughter of Orison and Aurilla (Manuel) Hadlock, and granddaughter of Gardner and Susan (Morse) Manuel and of Joseph and Alvira (Bailey) Hadlock. Their home is in Malden and they have one son, George Elwyn Graves, an architect, educated at Harvard and now an officer in U. S. Army.

Asked to furnish from his own experience a suggestion as to the principles which will contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals in our American life, Mr. Graves has written the following, expressly for this publication: "To make service assist success one should show earnestness of purpose; enthusiasm; loyalty, a

GEORGE HENRY GRAVES

willingness to study and improve his job, whatever it may be, and sometimes help his neighbor, putting aside the tendency to watch the clock."

In a Boston paper for 1912 appeared the following: "On the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Walworth Manufacturing Company twin loving cups were presented to George H. Graves and George T. Coppins, treasurer and secretary, respectively, of the firm, by 20 employees, all but two of whom have seen service under these officers for more than 20 years.

The twin loving cups are inscribed with two quotations. One, by Carlyle, is, "The leafy blossoming present time, springs from the whole past." The other, from Thackeray, reads, "If we mayn't tell you how we feel, what is the use of friends?"

The presentation address, delivered on the afternoon of March 16, was by William A. Jackson, purchasing agent of the company. "The love and sentiment that go with these cups," said Mr. Jackson in the course of his remarks, "are but poorly conveyed by either the cups or their inscription. We ask you to remember that the subscribers count the years as 20 or more that they have served with you; that this company here assembles with an active service record together, which, doubtless, can hardly be equaled, is in itself remarkable and will make the occasion remarkable.

"On this 70th anniversary of the founding of our grand old company, it seems fitting that we, who have so long been associated together, should show in this way our affection and respect to the two men who to us so intimately represent, by their present example, the traditions of the Walworth Manufacturing Company.

"It is sometimes hard to live up to a reputation, but if either of you have found it a difficult task you have never let us know it. In all these years the greatest or the least among us has been free to counsel with you at any time. You have both made us always to feel that our troubles were yours. You have never, either of you, found it necessary to keep any of us at a distance.

"There have been trials for you both; financial panics, sharp competition, slack trade, and many other troubles, but through it all, Mr. Treasurer and Mr. Secretary, you have both endured bravely and inspired us to wait and hope for better things. We are proud of our secretary and our treasurer. They are the 'real thing.' "

This spontaneous expression of appreciation on the part of Mr. Graves's fellow workers testifies not only to the solid worth of his services but also to the genuineness of his character.

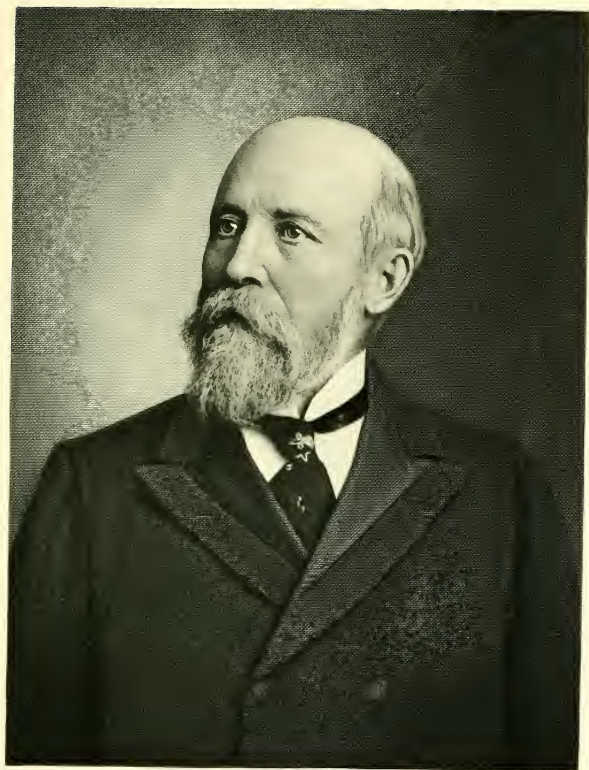
WILLIAM BLAIR GRAVES

WILLIAM BLAIR GRAVES was born at West Fairlee, Vermont, February 3, 1834, and died May 5, 1915, at Andover, Massachusetts. He was the son of Cyrus Graves (December 9, 1803–January 29, 1846), a manufacturer of wind instruments, a skilful workman, faithful and intelligent. The ancestors on the father's side came from England. John Graves is mentioned in history as one of the early settlers of New Hampshire. Mr. William Graves' grandmother was Jean Blair Graves, a direct descendant of James Gregg, one of the original thirteen who came from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1718. He was a native of Ayreshire, Scotland.

Mr. Graves' mother was Lucena Thayer, a native of Richmond, New Hampshire, daughter of Alanson Thayer. She was a mother who exerted a powerful influence over her son's career and life. When he was two years of age his parents moved to Winchester, New Hampshire, where his father engaged in the manufacture of brass musical instruments.

As a lad he was fond of books and school. Leaving home at twelve years of age to live on a farm, he did the work required of a young boy. At sixteen he began to teach school, but his health failing him he returned to agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-two.

Mr. Graves studied much during this time and at twenty-four entered college. He borrowed the funds for his college expenses and repaid them principal and interest. He prepared for college at Lawrence Academy, Groton, and graduated at Amherst College in 1862. He received the degree of A.M. in 1865. He received an honorary A.M. from Yale in 1902. He commenced his work in 1862, teaching in Rhode Island, and later in Medfield, Massachusetts. In the choice of this work he was governed by circumstances, the wish of parents, the presence of opportunities and his own tastes. He became an instructor in Amherst College in 1865, and he was then successively instructor in Phillips Academy 1866–70; Professor of Natural Science in Marietta College, Ohio, 1870–74; Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1874–1881; Professor of Natural Science, Peabody Foundation, Phillips Academy, 1881–1909. In



W. B. Graves.



WILLIAM BLAIR GRAVES

1909 he resigned his position in the Academy on account of ill health and received from the trustees the title of Professor Emeritus.

He served on the School Boards both of Amherst and of Andover and on the Charity Fund Board of Amherst College.

He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and of the Phi Beta Kappa, Amherst College; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Social Science Association, and the American Forestry Association.

He belonged to the Republican Party, and was a member of the Seminary Congregational Church of which he was deacon. He was fond of walking and of golf.

On August 26, 1863, he was married to Luranah Hodges Copeland, daughter of Elijah and Nancy Hodges Copeland, granddaughter of Joseph and Luranah (Williams) Hodges, and William and Martha (White) Copeland, and a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, who came on the Mayflower.

There were four children of this marriage, two daughters died early in life; William Phillips Graves, a surgeon, head of the Free Hospital for women in Brookline, Massachusetts, and Professor of Gynecology at the Harvard Medical School, and Henry Solon Graves, Chief Forester of the United States, and Head of the Forestry department in France with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, are the surviving sons.

Professor Graves was a man of remarkable judgment and of fine personality. In his work he was faithful and loyal to the interests of the school and was greatly loved by the students. He was a great reader, possessed of an excellent memory and fine literary tastes, and had accumulated a valuable library. His brain was ever devising something new in the sphere of his own personal activity and for the general welfare. Under his tutelage the students acquired knowledge of the principles of the studies which they were pursuing and were greatly aided by his own keen perceptions, retentive memory, assiduity, and hard work.

As a citizen he was a model of faithfulness to civic duty, ready to assist in whatever seemed to him right, and equally ready to oppose what seemed to him wrong. He was always deeply and actively interested in the cause of education for the community. Probably no other man did so much to advance the best educational interests of the towns in which he lived, and, certainly, no one deserves higher credit for efforts in this connection.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS GRAVES

WILLIAM PHILLIPS GRAVES is of Pilgrim stock, a descendant on his mother's side from John Alden, of *Mayflower* fame. His father, William Blair Graves, was for many years a Professor in Phillips Andover Academy, and the son was reared in an atmosphere of refinement and culture amid the influences of that famous school. His mother's maiden name was Luranah Hodges Copeland.

William Phillips Graves was born in Andover, Massachusetts, January 29, 1870. In childhood and youth he was interested in athletic sports, chiefly tennis, football, baseball, and skating. In his studies, his special tastes included drawing, and he was particularly fond of Latin and Greek.

He fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy and entered Yale in 1887, graduating in 1891 with the degree of A.B. For four years following his graduation he was teacher in the Hill School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania. Deciding to study medicine he entered the Harvard Medical School, graduating at the head of his class in 1899, when he received the degree of M.D. On completing his professional studies he began the practice of his calling, in 1900, in Boston.

In 1902 he became Assistant Surgeon in the Free Hospital for Women, in Brookline, Massachusetts, and in 1907 was made Surgeon in Chief in that institution. Meanwhile, in 1904, he was appointed Assistant in Gynecology at the Harvard Medical School and, in 1911, he was promoted to a full professorship of that department of medicine in the University. In 1912 he was appointed Consulting physician to the Boston Lying in Hospital. In 1916 Doctor Graves' "Gynecology," was published. Of this volume the British Medical Journal says: "A new and magnificent volume on Gynecology has emanated from the Harvard Medical School from the pen, and as regards the illustrations in greater part also from the brush, of the professor of Gynecology. Both Professor Graves himself and the school are to be congratulated on an achievement which is well worthy of the best



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William Evans.



WILLIAM PHILLIPS GRAVES

traditions of its historic birthplace. It is satisfactory to find in the sections dealing with the various ductless glands a very clear and reasonably full discussion of most of the modern work in this very complex, fascinating, and important subject." Doctor Graves has also contributed numerous important papers to Medical Journals.

Doctor Graves has made a special study of heredity, and his views and expressed opinions have thrown much light on that complex science.

He is a member of the American Gynecological Society, the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Association for Cancer Research, the New England Surgical Society, the Boston Surgical Society, and the Obstetrical Society of Boston. He is a Fellow, and on the Board of Regents of the American College of Surgeons. His social clubs are the Harvard, the St. Botolph, the Somerset, the Tennis and Racquet, the Country Club of Brookline, and the Boston Athletic Association. He has always had a fondness for athletics. He played on the football and tennis teams at Phillips Academy, and when at Yale he played on both the football and baseball teams of the college. He now enjoys golf and racquets, and has won several prizes in the latter in recent years. His College fraternities are the Skull and Bones and the Psi Upsilon. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist, and in politics he is a Republican.

On October 10, 1900, he married Alice M., the daughter of Sidney and Ella Chase. Three children have been born of this union, — Sidney Chase, William Phillips, Jr., and Alice.

Doctor Graves holds a high rank in the medical profession and he has the confidence and esteem, not only of his medical associates, but of his fellow-citizens. He has achieved much in personal success and advancement, and has rendered valuable service in discovering, developing, and applying methods for the alleviation of human suffering. He gives these simple, practical rules for the attainment of success: "Rise early in the morning and get to work, hard work, with constant application."

JOSIAH GREEN

JOSIAH GREEN, who has been called "the founder of the wholesale peg boot manufacturing interests in this country," was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, on August 9, 1792. He died December 28, 1876. He was the son of Jabez and Hannah (Willis) Green, and a direct descendant of Thomas Green, of Leicestershire, England, who came to America in 1635 or 1636, and settled in Malden, Massachusetts. General Nathanael Green, of Revolutionary fame, one of Washington's most loved and trusted lieutenants, was of the same family stock.

Jabez Green, Josiah Green's father, was a farmer, born September 18, 1718. Josiah Green's early life was that of a farmer's boy, arduous, with limited educational opportunity, but disciplinary in self-reliance and resourcefulness. He walked two miles on the infrequent occasions when he could attend the common school.

In the fall of 1811, when nineteen years of age, Josiah began making boots in company with an older brother, Nathanael, on a joint capital of five dollars and forty cents. The mother of the boys raised the flax and spun and made the thread used for the sewing. By the spring of 1812 the young bootmakers had two hundred and thirty pairs of made-up boots on hand. Such an accumulation of shoes was unusual at that time. Boot-making was a custom trade. The village shoemaker, or a traveling craftsman, came to the house, took his orders for work, stayed with the family for whom he was working and in due time delivered the goods. The inventive minds of the Green brothers perceived the commercial possibilities of ready-made boots.

In the beginning the leather used for the boots and shoes was the left over splits and remnants of Card leather, such as was used by the card manufacturers of Leicester. This was in natural color and had to be oiled, blacked and finished ready for use. Mr. Green bought a stock of new leather in whole sides.

In 1814 the enterprise went farther afield. A "two horse" wagon load of boots was designed for the Albany market. On the road, however, the opportunity came to dispose of the goods to an army trader.

The year 1816 opened a new chapter in Josiah Green's career. The brothers were worth three thousand dollars. Nathanael decided to tempt industrial chances no further. So large a sum was too valuable to be risked in business uncertainties. He withdrew from the partnership, and with his share bought a farm in Maine. Josiah moved to Spencer, Massachusetts, and married Tamer, daughter of Robert Watson, of Leicester. He bought for their use the farm that was later owned and occupied by Samuel Adams. His wife died childless on October 12, 1820. On October 2, 1821, he married Sybil, daughter of Deacon Reuben Underwood,



Josiah Green

and Sybil (Whittemore) Underwood of Spencer. Of this marriage eight children were born, of whom three, Charles W. Green, Sybil Ann (Green) Temple, and Sarah Jane Green, are now living.

In 1816, the year of his first marriage, Mr. Green began the making of pegged boots, another mark of his originative mind. Hitherto boots were hand-sewed, a slow process, resulting in a flexible sole, but increasing the cost. Mr. Green saw the market for a cheaper boot, suited for the rough work of the farm and highways. He conceived the idea of fastening the shoes with wooden pegs. At first the pegs were made by himself with a common shoe-knife. Thus was begun a method of making boots and shoes which continued until well after the general use of machine-sewing. The method of distributing was to arrange with storekeepers in country towns to place an assorted lot in their stores for sale. On a subsequent visit Mr. Green would collect for the goods sold and, if the returns seemed entirely satisfactory, he would replenish the stock and continue the arrangement. Again, as in the original venture, the "sale boots," as the ready-made goods were called, were denounced by the old-time shoemakers.

Mr. Green's business steadily increased. In 1831 he bought the homestead which he occupied until his death in 1876, using a room in the mansion as his workshop. In 1834 he built a small shop across the street from his dwelling. It was enlarged with the increasing business of the years. In 1852 one of his sons, Henry R., and a son-in-law, Emory Shumway, became associated with Mr. Green as partners. From that time until his retirement in 1865, the active management passed more and more to his sons and grandsons. In 1874 a large new factory was erected. As a connecting link with the pioneer days the old sign was placed over the main entrance: "Josiah Green's Boot Manufactory, Established in 1812."

"Opportunity" was the challenge to such youths as Josiah Green. It meant a fair field, but no special privilege or favor. In that field his originative mind and business insight found their rewards. He showed too, an ability to keep as well as to acquire, which the pioneer does not always possess. Through all the periods of business depressions, in 1837 just as he was fairly established, down to 1873, shortly before his death, he passed uncrippled, prepared at any time to meet all his liabilities to the full. Vigor of mind and body, tireless industry, persevering, indomitable will, joined to judicious management and commercial foresight, were the sources of his success. He had imagination, without which no man rises above the commonplace. He not only rose from simple beginnings himself, but was noted for giving assistance and encouragement to other struggling young men.

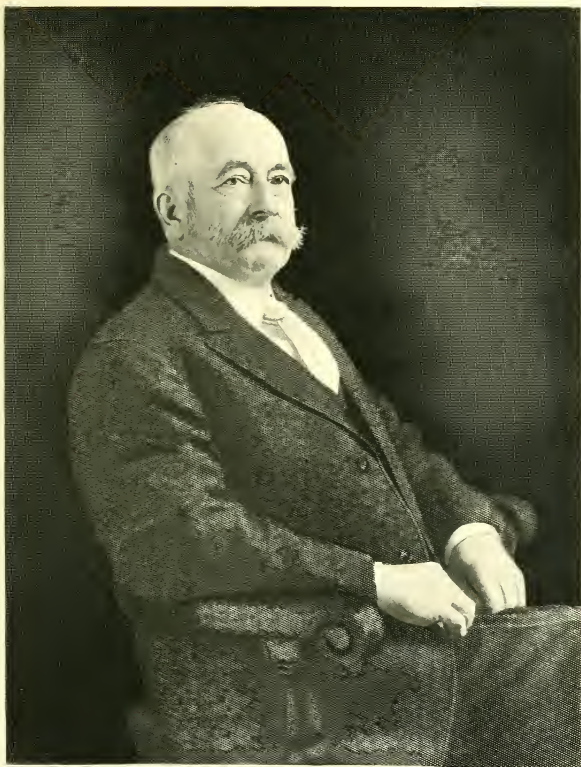
FREDERICK GREENWOOD

FREDERICK GREENWOOD was born at East Templeton, Massachusetts, June 5, 1850 and died May 13, 1918. His father, Thomas Temple Greenwood (March 25, 1817–July 10, 1885) son of Jonathan (April 18, 1786–October 24, 1846) and Phoebe (Temple) Greenwood, was a manufacturer in Templeton, a man of determination, with great business energy. In 1864 he equipped his factory for the manufacture of furniture and continued in that business the remainder of his life. He was an assessor of the town, was on the committees in charge of trust funds and always actively concerned in matters relating to the town's progress and development. Mr. Frederick Greenwood's mother was Louisa French before her marriage, daughter of Polly Pierce and Stephen French (June 27, 1788–July 28, 1858).

The ancestors of Mr. Greenwood were of an ancient English family, many of whom had titles and bore arms. Thomas Greenwood, the immigrant ancestor, came to America in 1667, and settled at Newton, Massachusetts. He was a weaver by trade. When Newton was incorporated in 1679, he was elected constable. He was also the first town clerk and served as selectman in 1686, 1687, 1690 and 1693. Then there was Deacon William Greenwood, who for twenty-four years was town clerk of Sherborn, six years selectman, and deputy to the general court in 1747. Another was Jonathan Greenwood, a soldier in the Revolution in Captain Henry Leland's Sherborn Company, and in Colonel John Bullard's regiment in the Lexington alarm. He was corporal in Captain Abner Perry's regiment, in Rhode Island, in 1780.

Coming from such a lineage Mr. Greenwood naturally inherited many of their best traits and characteristics. Much credit is due to his mother who, being a woman of strong character, cast an influence on the life and development of her son which played an important part in his career. His father was a believer in education and was always willing to assist his children in whatever would prove helpful to them. At the age of ten young Greenwood was placed in his father's factory at manual labor, and worked at all hours when school was not in session. He became skillful in the use of machinery and thoroughly learned his father's business. He had planned on becoming a partner but the long hours and tediousness of the work caused him to change his mind, and he prepared for a different line of work, which led him finally into the newspaper world.

In 1869 graduating from the Templeton High School he then took a two year course in civil engineering at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts.



Frederick Greenwood

FREDERICK GREENWOOD

In 1771 he began his active career as a civil engineer in Templeton, but followed that vocation only two years. In 1873 he became connected with the Boston Post as a newspaper reporter and held that position four years; later in the same capacity with the Boston Daily Globe. In 1878 he took a position offered him in the editorial department of the New York Tribune, followed by four years service in the editorial department of the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean.

About 1885, the manufacturing business of his father being somewhat unsettled because of his death, Mr. Greenwood entered into a partnership with his three brothers to carry on at East Templeton the manufacture of furniture his father had established and the large retail department located at West Gardner, Massachusetts.

Mr. Greenwood has been a member of many special committees of the town, and in 1911 was elected a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor which position he held until his death. He was an incorporator of the Templeton Street Railway Company and was its first President; he has also been vice-president of the railway company and several years a director.

He has compiled and published a Greenwood genealogy which contains an early history of the family in England, and the origin of the name.

He was a charter member of the Press Club of Boston, Massachusetts. In politics he was a member of the Republican party. He was an attendant of the Unitarian Church.

May 11, 1880 Mr. Greenwood married Grandine Leuthesser, daughter of Professor Frederick Henry and Eleonora (Goltz) Leuthesser, granddaughter of Daniel and Sophia (Ruhl) Leuthesser, and of Mathias and Dorothea (Loberth) Goltz. Her father, Frederick Henry Leuthesser was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, May 20, 1833, and came to America in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood have one son, Talma Temple Greenwood, a graduate of Tufts College in 1911, cum laude, an electrical engineer.

In offering his suggestions to young people Mr. Greenwood said "Every young man should have a technical education; try and be skilful in every line of work or occupation. It is only the skilled in any employment who command large wages."

Mr. Greenwood died on May 13, 1918, after a protracted illness of several years.

Mr. Greenwood was a man of sincerity and earnestness, with remarkable energy and true kindness of heart—therein lies the secret of his success. Starting in life with priceless qualities of mind and character inherited from a long line of worthy ancestors, he followed up this advantage by receiving a good education and an excellent business training in the world of affairs.

SOLOMON BULKLEY GRIFFIN

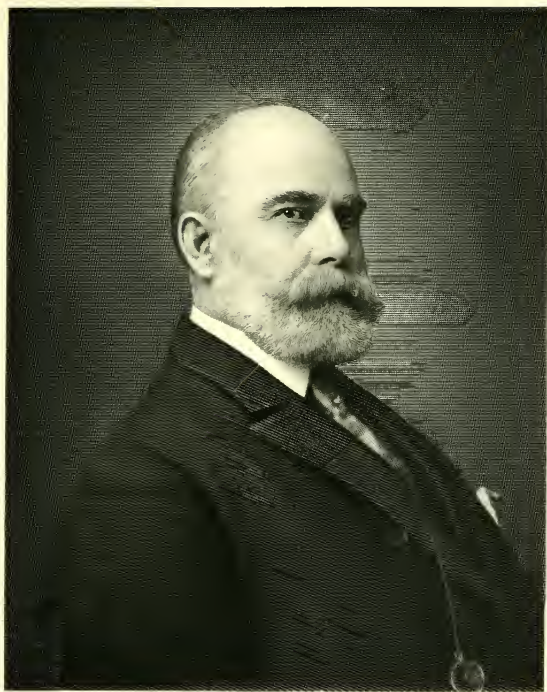
SOLOMON BULKLEY GRIFFIN, managing editor of the Springfield Republican, for over forty-five years a member of its editorial force, and since 1878 a director of The Republican Company, was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, August 13, 1852. He is the son of Reverend Nathaniel Herrick Griffin and Hannah E. (Bulkley) Griffin, who was daughter of Major Solomon Bulkley of Williamstown. On the father's side he is descended from Jasper Griffin of Southold, Long Island, who was born in Wales about the year 1648, and died at Southold in 1718. On his mother's side his first American ancestor was Reverend Peter Bulkley, one of the founders of Concord, Massachusetts, and its venerated first minister.

Doctor Nathaniel Griffin was long connected with Williams College, as librarian and professor, and prepared his son to enter college with the class of 1872, but because of lack of health Solomon Griffin took only a partial course of study. In 1881, however, after he had accomplished nine years of serious work in journalism, he was given the degree of A.M., and enrolled with his class. He had been one of the editors of the Vidette, the college weekly. In July, 1872, he took a place in the local department of The Republican, where under the thorough training of that master in journalism, Samuel Bowles, he proved his "effectual calling."

When Mr. Bowles in his last illness came to set his house in order, and the new Republican Company was formed to succeed the old firm of Samuel Bowles & Company, Mr. Griffin was appointed managing editor, and made one of the board of three directors, Samuel Bowles, Jr., becoming president. He has held these positions ever since, completing forty years in January, 1918, and during all this period doing constant editorial writing. From the day he entered The Republican office he has devoted himself wholly to his profession, and is now one of the veterans of Massachusetts' journalism.

Mr. Griffin as an editor is progressive and alert, quick to adopt the best of new methods, while holding fast to the old and tried ones, thus tempering advance with a wise conservatism. No disciple of Samuel Bowles has been more faithful than he, and none has been more influential in the growth and character of The Republican. The many young men he has trained in these forty years, and the keen judges of the composing room, would all agree that he is an all-round newspaper man of the first order.

His graphic skill as the special correspondent of The Republican at the political conventions and on other occasions has always been recognized, and in 1885, spending a long vacation in Mexico, when Porfirio Diaz was at his height of power, he wrote notable



Engel for New England

Solomon Buckley Griffin

letters to the paper, which were collected and published in 1886 by Harper & Brothers, under the title "Mexico of Today." With his equipment he might have successfully essayed larger literary ventures, but his sole allegiance has been to The Republican.

Naturally Mr. Griffin has been an independent in politics, and his friendships have not been limited by any labels. He has had the confidence of men of all political parties, and the extent to which he has given judicious counsel will never be known. It all came in the line of duty and as part of the day's work.

Of some historic interest is the article which Mr. Griffin published in the Atlantic Monthly of January, 1912, on "The Political Evolution of a College President." It was a study of Woodrow Wilson's ideas of political leadership as applied through the governorship of New Jersey, and since made familiar to the people of the United States and the world. Mr. Griffin became a strong advocate of Gov. Wilson's nomination and election to the presidency — as well as of his re-election — and believes that through the result of the election of 1912 the interests of the nation were greatly served then and after.

Mr. Griffin is a member of the Authors' Club of New York and of the Nyasset, the Winthrop, the Country and Colony Clubs of Springfield. He was given the degree of L.H.D. by Williams College in 1907 and has been twice chosen alumni member of the Board of Trustees. He was elected to succeed the late Samuel Bowles on the advisory board of the Pulitzer School of Journalism. He is president of the Hampshire Paper Company of South Hadley Falls, vice-president of the Carew Manufacturing Company of South Hadley Falls, and director of the Southworth Company of Mittineague, Massachusetts. In 1887 he went to Europe with Judge William S. Shurtleff of Springfield, and while there wrote for The Republican letters dealing with the Irish question.

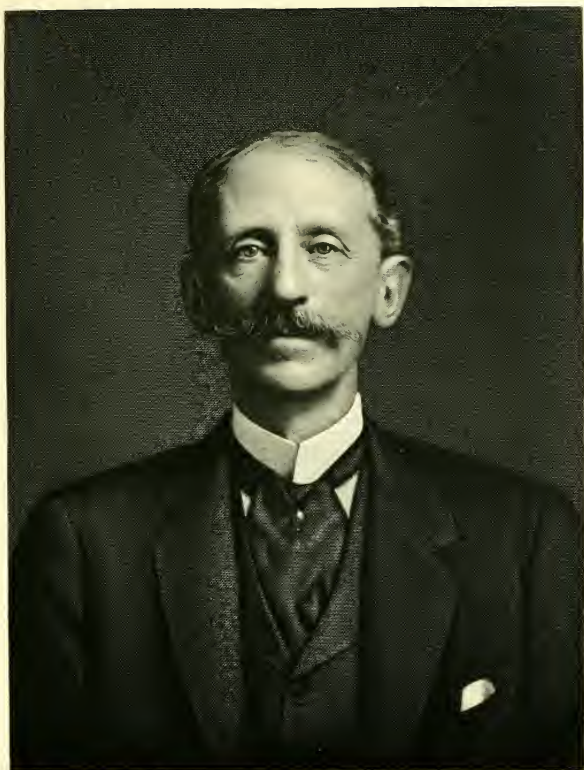
Mr. Griffin was married November 25, 1892, to Miss Ida M. Southworth of Springfield, daughter of the late John H. Southworth. They have two sons, Bulkley Southworth Griffin, and Courtlandt Brooke Griffin, both in the army aviation service.

Looking back over nearly half a century's observation in politics Mr. Griffin is convinced that holding to the ideal of disinterested, courageous service of one's fellow men, whether in office or in private life, is the surest way to influence and real success. The careers of men so opposite as Grover Cleveland and W. Murray Crane, not to speak of others in both political parties, serve to demonstrate that unselfish service is the thing the people are most ready to welcome and to honor. The test will show that in the long run republics are not ungrateful or incapable of forming sound judgment regarding those who serve them.

CHARLES EDWARD GRINNELL

CHARLES EDWARD GRINNELL was characterized throughout life by a lively and varied interest in all phases of thought and the affairs of men. To him there was nothing dull or indifferent. The traits which were notable in his youth of high spirits, great capacity for enjoyment, open-hearted sociability and personal independence were never lost. He held opinions with ardor and with well-sustained enthusiasm. His religious faith was strong and his intellectual interests were broad and varied. His reading was wide and liberal. He graduated from Harvard college in 1862 when he was twenty-one, studied three years in the Yale and Harvard Divinity Schools and a year at Gottingen, and entered on life as a Unitarian minister. To his latest years wrote ably on religious subjects. Turning to the law in middle life he could not rest content with his regular practice, but took great pleasure in the analysis of unusual cases, the result being several admirable monographs. Regarding life as a field of endless interest, his education never found an end. He began at the age of sixty-three to study the piano, the history of music and the makers of music and players, and got an immense amount of pleasure out of it. He met many musical people, his hearing was trained, and he learned to enjoy opera and concert as he never had done before. Warm in his friendships, he was a source of influence rather than was influenced. He was an independent in politics as in religious affiliations. He was fond of the attractions of Nature; his exercise was in working out of doors in the country, in walking and climbing among mountains, in sailing and swimming. He was, in short, a fine example of rich and attractive individuality. His son says of him, "I think he got more real enjoyment out of life than any other man I ever met."

Mr. Grinnell was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 7, 1841, and died in his seventy-fifth year, February 1st, 1916, at the home of his eldest son in Boston. His father, Charles Andrews Grinnell, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, December 4, 1817, but went to Baltimore when about fourteen years old and there married Anna Almy Cobb. He is remembered as an amiable, dignified, and much respected gentleman. The Grinnell ancestry is traditionally French Huguenot, and to that strain some of the finest and strongest traits in the nature of Charles Edward Grinnell may well be due, while from his mother it is testified that he drew important elements of moral and spiritual character.



Eng. by E. C. Williams & Co. N.Y.

Charles E. Grinnell

CHARLES EDWARD GRINNELL

His schooling began with his entrance in 1854 into the University of Maryland school of letters and sciences. Thence he passed to the boarding school of Mr. John Prentiss. He entered Harvard College in 1858. He took kindly to all sorts of sociability, and he was a member of the Institute of 1770, the Hasty Pudding Club, the Harvard Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi, and the A. D. Club. Mr. Grinnell was class orator of '62. The first three years after graduation he spent in the Yale and Harvard Divinity Schools, graduating in 1865.

He was married on July 11, 1865, and sailed with his bride for Europe, where for eleven months he dwelt in Gottingen, a student in theology at the University. His wife was Elizabeth Tucker Washburn, daughter of W. R. P. Washburn of Boston and Susan Tucker. Her grandparents were Abiel and Elizabeth (Pierce) Washburn, and Alanson and Eliza (Thom) Tucker, and she was a descendant from John Washburn, one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, from Abraham Pierce of the Plymouth colony, and from William Rounseville, whose son Philip came over from Honiton, Devon, England, in 1700. The Grinnell and Washburn families are among the best of New England stocks and have many cross-connections, Charles and Elizabeth Grinnell had two sons. The elder, Charles Ewald Washburn Grinnell, was born in Gottingen during his parents' sojourn there; his second name memorializes the noted Orientalist, then one of the faculty, who was compelled to retire from his professorate in that very year of 1866 because he refused to take the new oath of allegiance imposed upon Prussianized Hanover. Mr. C. E. W. Grinnell is a shoe manufacturer in Boston, as his grandfather was. The younger son, Frank. W. Grinnell, is a lawyer in the same city, and secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association.

Mr. Grinnell had joined the Associate Reformed church in the winter of 1858, when he was not yet seventeen, but found himself, after all his study of theology, a Unitarian. Two or three months after reaching home (having preached some Sundays meanwhile) he was invited to become pastor of the First Unitarian church in Lowell and on February 19, 1867, he was ordained. At this time he translated from the German, and published, in June, 1868, Uhlhorn's "Modern Representations of the Life of Jesus." In October 1869 he accepted a call from the Harvard church of Charlestown, and was installed pastor November 10.

A few events in the period of his ministry may be mentioned. He preached the election sermon before the governor and newly elected officers of the Commonwealth, January 4, 1870, in the Old

South Church. From June 21, 1870 to May 8, 1872 he was chaplain of the Fifth regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. On the last day of 1873 he resigned the pastorate of the Harvard Church of Charlestown, and in the following August he retired from the ministry altogether.

The next fall Mr. Grinnell moved to Cambridge and entered the Harvard Law School, studied the full two years' course, took the degree of bachelor of law in June, 1876; went into the office of Chandler, Ware, and Hudson, and in November was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He immediately opened his own office at fifty-six Court Street, and there and at Number thirty was engaged in the general practice of his profession until his retirement in 1910. In July, 1878, he moved to Boston with his family, and in that year was commissioned master in chancery. From 1880 till December 1882 he was editor of the *American Law Review*, and he edited it again for three years, ending in 1909. Among other activities, he delivered the Memorial Day oration at Milton in 1893, and made an address in May, 1897, before the general convention of Alpha Delta Phi in Providence.

Mr. Grinnell spent the greater part of the year 1909 in Paris and Italy with his wife. Mrs. Grinnell died at Naples and for three years Mr. Grinnell traveled extensively, living for months in Paris and London, and traveling in Germany, Russia, Egypt, the Holy Land, Greece, France and Spain. After 1913 he made his home with his son, Charles, in Boston.

Mr. Grinnell's writings on legal subjects were many. His books include: "A Study of the Poor Debtor Law of Massachusetts and Some Details of Its Practice," 1886; "Points in Pleading and Practice Under the Massachusetts Practice Act," 1889; "The Law of Deceit," "A Legal View of the Inquiry Granted Rear Admiral Schley and of Other Inquiries by Military Courts," 1902; among his Essays are: "Subsequent Payments Under Resulting Trusts," 1887; "Why Thomas Bram Was Found Guilty," 1897; "Beyond a Reasonable Doubt," 1897; "The Task of the Jury in the Maybrick Case," 1900; "Modern Murder Trials and Newspapers," 1901. One of his latest essays, on "The Pretended Failure of Christianity," was written for the *Springfield Republican*, and appeared in that journal on Sunday, December 19, 1915, and is a singularly strong and lucid consideration of the effect on humanity and religion of the world-war, — a survey marked by high trust and spiritual faith.





Curtis Guild

CURTIS GUILD

CURTIS GUILD, one of the foremost sons of the Commonwealth, who was honored at home and abroad by Emperor and King alike, was born in Boston, February 2, 1860, and died in the city of his birth, April 6, 1915. He came of mingled Scotch and Welsh stock. One of his Colonial ancestors, Captain Samuel Guild, in 1678, received the freedom of the town of Salem for distinguished services during King Philip's War; another on his mother's side, General David Cobb (great-grandfather), served on General Washington's staff during the Revolutionary War, and was later Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

His father, Curtis Guild (1827-1911), was the founder and owner of "The Commercial Bulletin," a man of fine literary taste, who traveled extensively and published an entertaining account of his experiences. He married Sarah Crocker Cobb of Taunton, Massachusetts, a woman of high character, who had a strong influence on the moral and intellectual development of her children.

As a boy, Curtis Guild attended Miss Lewis' private school in Roxbury until he was ten; then he entered the famous Chauncy Hall School, where he was fitted for college. He entered Harvard in 1877, where he was a good scholar and distinguished for his ability as a public speaker. This won for him the honor of election as the Class Orator on graduation in 1881. He was an editor of the "Crimson" and of the "Lampoon," also an all-round athlete. He made a specialty of fencing, and in 1879 he won the cup offered for excellence in that art, retaining the championship until he received his degree. It was his ambition to attend West Point and enter the army, and, although he was disappointed in this, he was always attracted by military affairs. He became an expert in saber-practice and was a skilful horseman. He was one of the charter-members of the Boston Athletic Association, in 1889 and 1890, winning the fencing championship of that club.

After his graduation, he visited Europe and on his return he entered his father's employ as advertising-solicitor and bill-collector

CURTIS GUILD

for the Commercial Bulletin. He rapidly won promotion and became a partner in 1883.

In June, 1892, he was married to Charlotte H. Johnson, whose father was a member of the long-established firm of C. F. Hovey and Company.

He was one of the five original founders of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, taking a prominent part in the agitation against "Free Silver" in 1896. He was selected as delegate-at-large to attend the National Republican Convention at St. Louis, and was one of the Vice-presidents at the meeting which gave William McKinley his first nomination for the Presidency of the United States.

On the outbreak of the war with Spain, Curtis Guild, who held a commission as Brigadier-General on the staff of Governor Wolcott, was the first man in the State to volunteer. He was commissioned as First Lieutenant in the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, and was soon appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General on the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee in command of the Seventh Army Corps. He served in Florida and Georgia, and finally went to Cuba where he was also chief of the secret service, entrusted with the duty of protecting the Spanish inhabitants who were in danger of being massacred by guerrillas. At end of Spanish War, offered rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in Regular Army by President McKinley.

Lieutenant-Governor 3 years. In 1905 he was elected Governor. He was re-elected the following year. When he was chosen for the third time, his success at the polls showed that he was one of the most popular governors that Massachusetts had ever elected.

In the autumn of 1910, he was sent as Ambassador-extraordinary to Mexico to represent this country in the Centennial celebration of Mexican Independence.

The following year, President Taft appointed Curtis Guild as Ambassador to the Court of the Emperor of Russia. Ambassador Guild was received by the Emperor with conspicuous friendliness, and it was universally recognized that he managed the difficult negotiations following the abrogation of the commercial treaty of 1832 in a dignified and skilful manner. Resigning the ambassadorship, he returned to America in the Spring of 1913. A short time after his return, the Emperor Nicholas conferred upon him the decoration of the Imperial Order of Alexander Nevsky, the second highest honor within his power. He had already been decorated by the King of Italy and made a Grand Official of the Crown.

CURTIS GUILD

The Holy Cross College of Worcester granted him the degree of LL.D., and he also received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College and University of Geneva.

Mr. Guild was a thirty-third degree Mason. He was President of the National Forestry Association; was a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, of which he served as President for one year; a member of the Tavern, University, Press, Boston, and Middlesex Clubs, of the Union Club, the Nahant Country Club, the Civil Service Reform Association, the Massachusetts Society of *Mayflower* Descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Foreign Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Military and Naval Order of the Spanish-American War, and of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He was connected with the Arlington Street Unitarian Church.

Mr. Guild had a remarkable gift for languages. He never lost his familiarity with the classics, which he enjoyed in the original. He read and spoke French fluently, and was able to make addresses, or carry on conversations in German and Italian. He picked up a considerable knowledge of Spanish before he went to Mexico, and had a working knowledge of Russian. He was a most gracious and genial friend and treated strangers with affability and cordiality. He was fond of children, and was always on the lookout to see that they had not only their rights, but also their pleasures.

The people of Boston have erected in his memory a flight of steps, known as the Curtis Guild Memorial Steps, built on the Common leading from the Mall to Beacon Street. They are made of Quincy granite, the railing and lamp-posts on the Mall are of wrought iron in effective design; on one post is carved the State coat of arms, and on the other is a medallion of Mr. Guild. A memorial has also been dedicated in the State House, consisting of a bas-relief of the former Governor mounted on Istrian marble.

Curtis Guild accomplished vastly more than many who live to greater age. Although it was not permitted him to reach the maturity of his powers, he won the love and esteem of friends in many countries as one of the finest and most public-spirited citizens Massachusetts has ever produced. High-minded, straightforward, and of sterling honesty, he was a true type of the preux chevalier so much admired in history.

HENRY FROBISHER GUILD

HENRY FROBISHER GUILD was born at Meeting House Hill, Dorchester, December 25, 1849, and died at his home in Newton Highlands, December 18, 1916. He was the son of Henry and Louise (Frobisher) Guild. His maternal grandfather was Benjamin Frobisher. The immigrant ancestor of the Guild family was John Guild, who came to this country in 1636, was admitted to the church at Dedham in 1640, and bought twelve acres of upland, upon which he built a house which was occupied by himself and his descendants for more than two hundred years. Members of the Guild family served in the Revolutionary War and have been prominent in local affairs wherever they went. Their good judgment, ability, probity and interest in religion and in the public welfare are almost too well known to require mention. It is from such stock that the subject of this sketch was descended.

Mr. Guild's father was, at the time of his death, the oldest manufacturing jeweler in Boston. He had been in the jeweler's business for fifty years. Mr. Guild's mother was a woman of excellent mental endowments, a gracious character and a vigorous religious faith, and she exerted a strong influence, both upon the intellectual and upon the moral and spiritual life of her son. Even in childhood he exhibited a passionate love of the sea. In his youth he had no regular tasks to perform which involved manual labor, and his only difficulties in acquiring an education arose from his own ill health. He was an inveterate reader. Biographies and books on philosophy were his choice; he always read the "Outlook" with especial interest, and he was a great magazine reader. His formal education was obtained at the English High School and at the Latin School, in Boston.

His father had long cherished an ambition for his son to share his business enterprise; accordingly, when Henry Frobisher Guild's school days were over, he became associated with his father in business in the firm of Guild and Delano. In 1884, Mr. Guild became junior partner in the firm, now known as Henry Guild and Son. In 1894, on the retirement of his father, Mr. Guild became the



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Henry F. Guild



HENRY FROBISHER GUILD

head of the firm. He remained in business until 1901 and then retired, after serving for thirty years as a manufacturing jeweler.

Mr. Guild was not a club man, though he was for a long time a member of the Newton Club, from which, however, he resigned in 1903. He was a Unitarian in his religious affiliations, and always attended Arlington Street Church, in Boston.

In politics he was a Republican, and he never cared to change his party allegiance. He was an amateur photographer of considerable skill, and he found endless amusement in this art. He never outgrew his boyish love of the sea.

In 1903, Mr. Guild was married to Minnie McLaren, of Port Clyde, Nova Scotia. She was the daughter of Charles Edward McLaren, of Barrington, Nova Scotia, and Agnes S. Greenwood, of Port Clyde. Her grandfather was Charles McLaren, of Edinboro, Scotland, and her great grandfather belonged to the McLaren family of Aberdeen, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Guild had no children.

Mr. Guild considered that the influence of his home was of the greatest assistance to him in working out his successful career.

From many testimonials to Mr. Guild, the following is quoted from the pen of the friend who knew him best: "Mr. Guild was one of the finest men in every way that Massachusetts has ever produced. He was of a quiet, retiring, unassuming manner, not a public man at all, but loved by every person who came in contact with him. He was very philanthropic, never giving to public charities, but continually to the personally deserving poor. He was always thoughtful of others, never thinking of himself. He was an especial friend of children of all ages, being very fond of them, and had a long list of poor he remembered each year. Mr. Guild was an ideal man in every way, a fine Christian character, kind, gentle, brave and true, always deeply interested in Boston's welfare."

MOSES HADJI GULESIAN

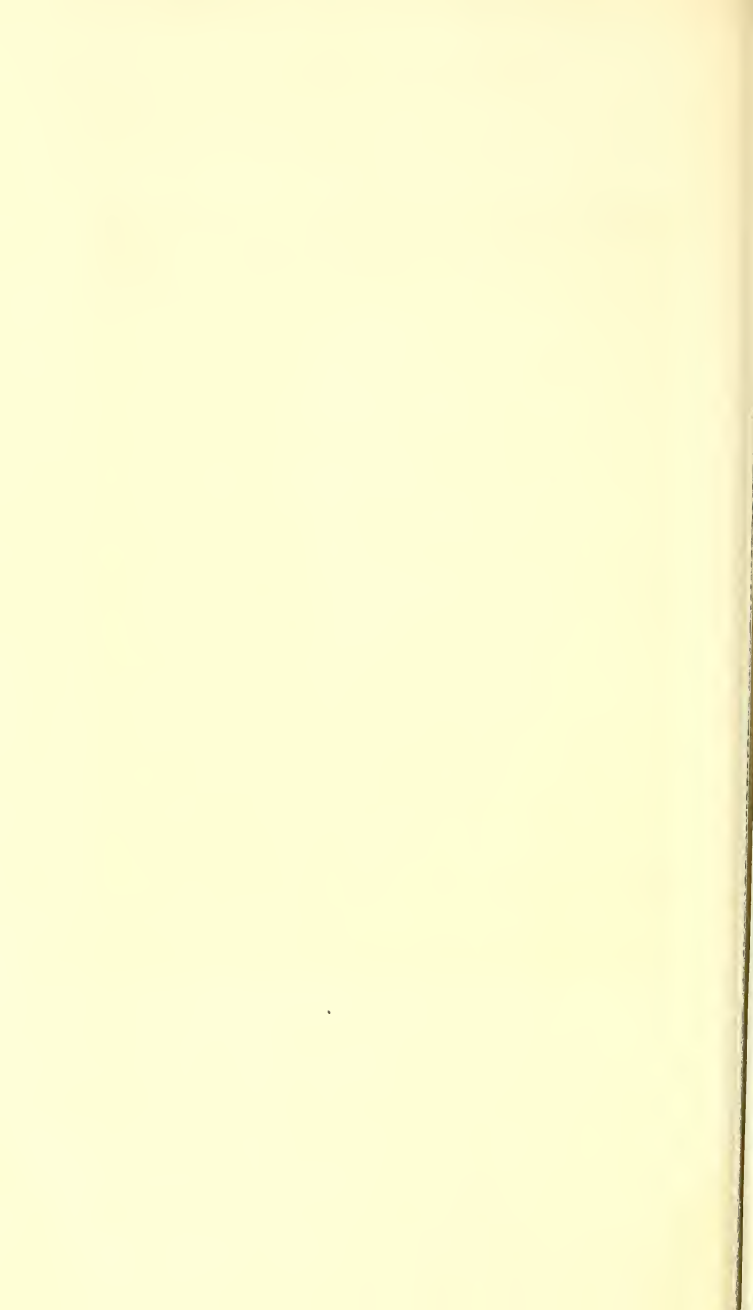
MOSSES HADJI GULESIAN, of Boston, Mass., manufacturer and philanthropist, was born in 1864 in Marash, an important city of about 25,000 inhabitants, one of the centers for the manufacture of rugs in Armenia. Armenia has been described as the mother land and the cradle of humanity; all other lands and countries are her daughters. Her mountain tops of perpetual snow are a crown of glory. She supplies the beautiful Euphrates, the Tigris and the Pison from the jewels of her crown, as they flow onward to girdle and water what men say was once the Garden of Eden, the first cradle, as well as Mount Ararat, the second cradle of the race. Both lie within this favored country, whose people trace back their ancestry to the records in the tenth chapter of Genesis, and which prophecy declares shall furnish the theater, on its field of Armageddon, for the final overthrow of evil and the ushering in of the new heavens and the new earth.

In the midst of these inspiring associations the subject of this sketch passed his childhood and entered into early manhood. While young he learned the trade of a coppersmith, and was in business for himself at the age of seventeen. He became interested in America through one of his schoolmates, whose eldest brother was one of the first Armenians to come to the new world, twenty-five years previous to the time our narrative begins. Hearing from afar the call of the distant West, he bent all his energies for three years to collecting funds for the journey. About a year before his departure, he joined a band of about one hundred and fifty pilgrims from Marash and its vicinity who were purposing to visit the Holy Land. With them he visited Damascus, the Sea of Galilee, Nazareth, Joppa, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jericho, the River Jordan and the other places of interest. Four months were passed in this way on horseback, as at that time there were no railroads. On the return journey the party passed along the sea-coast, now beheld for the first time, and whenever they halted the youthful Gulesian spent most of his time watching the steamers, yearning to be on board one of them, headed for America.

After returning home to Marash, the visions of the journey redoubled his desire to go to the United States. He finally left Marash in 1883 with the purpose of embarking for America. He did not tell his people for he knew that they would endeavor to prevent his leaving the country. When he reached Alexandretta to take the steamer, he wrote a letter of farewell to his father and



M. H. Gulesian



mother, telling them that he had started for America, and that the first stop would be Smyrna. On reaching that city he would have been thrilled, indeed, had he then been familiar with the dramatic story of Martin Kotzba, the Hungarian refugee in whose behalf, not long before, the sharp and decisive struggle, in that very harbor, had vindicated for all time the right of the oppressed to claim America for their home. Uninspired by any such recollection, young Gulesian was compelled to learn that for him the difficulties, instead of being over, had only just begun, for no sooner had he landed than he was invited to meet an American missionary and an Armenian pastor. The missionary's dragoman accompanied Mr. Gulesian to the house. Here, to his surprise, he was locked in a room, and to his bitter disappointment, he heard read a telegram from his father, instructing his captors to seize all his money and return him to Marash. There appeared to be no escape, as the doors were all locked, and the dragoman stood there armed. There was nothing to do but to hand over the money, consisting of eighteen Turkish pounds, or about \$75.00, which he did. However, after hard begging, the youth procured the consent of the captors to delay sending him home until he could telegraph to his father and receive an answer. So they returned two pounds to him to use until the answer should be received. Mr. Gulesian then sent the following telegram: "Sarkis Gulesian — Dear Father: They have got my money, but they haven't got me. Would you rather lose the money or never see me again? (Signed) Moses." For the next four days he went to the wharf to see what chances there might be to work his passage, in case the money was not forthcoming, being determined not to return to Marash in any event. At the end of the fourth day, the same dragoman as before came to his lodgings and told him that he was wanted at the mission. There the missionary informed him that a telegram received from his father had directed that the money be returned to him, but strongly advised and urged him to come home. That very hour he purchased his ticket, and went on board the steamer at once, lest another telegram should announce that they had changed their minds. After two days of great anxiety on his part, the steamer set sail for Palermo, Italy, where connections were to be made for New York.

It may be remarked at this point that before Mr. Gulesian's parents had finally decided to withdraw their opposition, a great council of the family, relatives and elders of the church had been held, and the whole city of Marash had been stirred to its depths, as no other Armenian from there had ever ventured on such a journey except the man already alluded to, who had left twenty-five years before, and who was unknown to most of the people ex-

cept by hearsay. In connection with the excitement aroused during the whole discussion, America was advertised to Marash as it never had been before, and within a year twenty-five other Armenians from Marash and its vicinity followed Mr. Gulesian. Among them were a minister and a poet, who at first had been especially vigorous in their opposition to young Gulesian's departure. This was practically the beginning of the exodus of Armenians from that part of Asia Minor, and up to the time of the massacre and deportations by the Turks and Germans in 1915, nearly 8,000 had found safety in America.

Mr. Gulesian's troubles by no means ended with the sailing of the ship, for his approach to the New World was under conditions about as unpromising as could well be imagined. He landed at Castle Garden in the late afternoon on May 4, 1883, without any friends except a few Italians whose acquaintance he had made on the voyage, and from whom he had learned enough Italian to make himself understood. He had only two Turkish pounds left, which of course could not be negotiated except at the office of a broker, but, with characteristic hopefulness, he supposed that at last the winter of his discontent was, to adapt a Shakesperian phrase, to become glorious summer, now that he had become a son of (New) York. He was soon to be undeceived.

He started to find the brother of an old chum, not having his address except New York, but thinking that almost any one could direct him to the place. His first experience was apparently reassuring, for within two hundred feet of the gate of Castle Garden, he encountered two men who appeared to be friendly, and when Mr. Gulesian said "Iskryan?" to them, meaning could they tell where Mr. Iskryan lived, they nodded and at once proceeded apparently to guide him to the place, and went so far as to offer to carry his valise for him; but, as they seemed rather too eager, he concluded to keep the valise in his own possession. The two men conducted him on toward a dark place, when Mr. Gulesian, thinking that things did not look just right, turned suddenly, and ran back toward Castle Garden. On turning to look back, he saw the strangers making great haste in the opposite direction.

By good fortune, when he arrived at Castle Garden, the Italian friends, from whom he had parted about twenty minutes earlier, were still there. He told them his experience, and they kindly offered to assist him in getting located in the morning. All night he lay thinking how he had come all the way from Asia Minor alone and friendless and without knowing a word of any language but his own, except what he had picked up on his travels, and no one had interfered or tried to rob him until the very first hour of his landing on American soil. And he said to himself: "Is this the

America of my ambition, 'the land of milk and honey,' 'the gateway of opportunity'? Can it be so wicked? Can this be the country from which the missionaries came?" It was several years before that feeling of disappointment passed away, and it led in after years to his making arrangements for a very different kind of reception on behalf of strangers at the gate. Ever since he mastered the English language, he has strongly advocated the appointment of commissioners — either by the state or federal government — to meet and befriend newly arrived emigrants and provide means for placing them where they can work to the best advantage.

The next morning he took his valise and started forth once more in quest of Mr. Iskyan, but it did not seem so easy a task to find his countryman in New York as he had anticipated. For two days he searched in vain, hungry and tired, nor could he find again his Italian friends, not having taken their address, as he thought he would easily find his countryman before the day was over. No less than one hundred policemen shook their heads when asked if they knew Mr. Iskyan. Whenever he showed his Turkish money in order to buy food, people shook their heads. Finally, being on the verge of starvation, he made up his mind to eat at the first place where he could find anything, before showing his money. He saw some bread in a bakeshop, and went inside and pointed to the bread. The woman gave him a loaf and a glass of milk and he ate voraciously. Then he offered his Turkish money. The woman took a second glance at it, opened the door and said: "Get out!" The only resting place he had for those two days was the benches on City Hall Common. In the afternoon of the second day he chanced to look into a basement on Canal Street, and saw something moving back and forth like a loom. He went down two or three steps for a closer scrutiny, and saw a man weaving. As weaving was a very common industry in Marash, it looked as though possibly some of his countrymen were operating the machine. But the entrance was very dark and forbidding, and he dared not venture in for fear of another experience like his first. He walked on a couple of blocks, but, thinking of another night of exposure, he concluded that, live or die, he must go back and go into that basement, as the long-sought Iskyan was a weaver, and this man might know something of him. He entered, and said: "Iskyan?" That, with gestures, was the best he could do in English. The man nodded that he knew Iskyan, and motioned him to sit down, which he was very glad to do to rest his weary feet. After waiting half an hour, a man came in who proved to be the proprietor of the place. After considerable gesturing and many signs Mr. Gulesian made the proprietor understand that he would give him one-half of a Turkish pound to

be conducted to Mr. Iskyan's place. This man beckoned him to follow, and led him a short distance to a building at No. 7 Bowery, which, in his condition, appeared to him like a second heaven. There to his great joy, he found three of his countrymen. They exchanged his Turkish pounds for United States coin, and he was able to pay his guide. About a week afterward he obtained work in the latter place, which was Mr. Iskyan's factory, at two dollars a week, with the privilege of sleeping in the building.

Mr. Gulesian's occupation at first was that of winding bobbins. Soon after he learned to weave carpets, and made from six to eight dollars a week. During his apprenticeship he was expected to do extra work in sweeping and cleaning the floor of the factory in payment for his lodging. This might not seem a very ambitious proposition, but it was the beginning of much larger things, and when Mr. Gulesian goes to New York, he occasionally visits No. 7 Bowery and the City Hall Park.

After working in New York for six months, he felt that he was not getting altogether what he had come to America for. He was not learning English fast enough, and was having very little opportunity to mingle with Americans. He therefore decided to go to Worcester, Mass. Here he lived for four and a half years, doing various things as chance offered, often out of work, not knowing enough English to find out that his trade of coppersmith, learned in Armenia, would be useful in this country. When he had learned this important fact he at once looked up a coppersmith and applied for work. The proprietor asked: "How much do you want a week?" Mr. Gulesian replied: "I will come Monday morning, and work for you a week; then you can pay me whatever you think I am worth." When at the end of the week he opened his pay envelope and found fifteen dollars, he was nearly stunned with surprise. Then he said to himself: "Oh, if there had only been someone when I landed at Castle Garden to find out from me what trade I followed in the old country, I might have earned fifteen dollars the second week after I landed, instead of getting from two to nine dollars a week for the past five years." The first fifty dollars he saved in America he sent to his parents in Marash, in appreciation of their returning to him his money in Smyrna.

While in Worcester, realizing that he was not progressing rapidly enough in English, he attended the Worcester Academy for two terms. In order to pay his tuition, he went to school in the forenoon and worked in the machine-shop in the afternoon, doing his studying at night. This proved too strenuous, and he had to give up school. After working in this place for six months, business became slack, and Mr. Gulesian, learning that there were a number

MOSES HADJI GULESIAN

of places in Boston where skilled coppersmiths readily found employment, he moved to Boston, in July, 1887. He bought a daily paper at the station and, looking through the advertisements, found one asking for cornice-makers. He applied, and was told to come at once.

After working in Boston two years he started in business for himself not a stone's throw from where his six-story factory (12 to 16 Waltham St.) stands today, and in less than two months he was employing twenty-two men. His business grew rapidly, and in a few years he built his factory and moved there.

In 1891, he married Cora Frances Plummer, a woman of culture and refinement, daughter of Jonathan P. and Caroline (Vincent) Plummer. Mrs. Gulesian died October 10, 1916. Her father was one of Boston's oldest and most respected citizens. They have one daughter, Margaret Alice. Mr. Gulesian now lives in a beautiful home which he built seventeen years ago, at the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Waban Hill Road, Chestnut Hill, overlooking the lovely waters of the Chestnut Hill Reservoir.

Aside from his regular business, from which he has now retired, Mr. Gulesian has dealt considerably in real estate for the past fourteen years, and his success in that direction has been remarkable. His shrewd observation and keen conception of the value of real estate have been recognized, so that some of the best known real estate investors and firms constantly seek his advice on such subjects. Among the many buildings which he has erected is the attractive St. James Theatre on Huntington Avenue, of which he is proprietor.

At the time of the Armenian massacres from 1894 to 1896, Mr. Gulesian spoke at a large number of meetings in different parts of the country with telling effect of the woes of his fellow countrymen, suffering under the barbarous rule of the Turk, rousing the interest of the American people and assisting in raising money for the starving thousands in Armenia. He also helped the Red Cross Society.

In 1896, after the Constantinople massacre, Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances E. Willard sent a large number of refugees to America by way of Marseilles. Two hundred refugees were sent to Boston. Mr. Gulesian offered to shelter them, and gave up a part of his factory for the purpose. With the aid of these ladies and many prominent Bostonians who were interested, he soon had established a systematic and well-kept home. A temporary kitchen was built and classes formed, and American ways and methods were taught. Even the smallest details were scrutinized by Mr. Gulesian. He was so deeply interested in making the lot of his unfortunate countrymen easier that he worked with unceasing energy, and his business-like method of conducting this

temporary home was a wonder to all concerned. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell said: "Mr. Gulesian works like a horse." The refugees remained there until suitable places were found for them at various occupations.

All this time he had been working hard through the British Ambassador at Constantinople to have his relatives, who had been in the midst of the massacre, and whose property had been burned or seized by the Turkish Government, come to America. No sooner had the first refugees been arranged for than he got word that his family and near relatives had arrived in New York, twenty-two in number. They were detained at Ellis Island, and he went to New York to release them. When his mother, who was in the party, first saw him, she said: "Thank God that, in His Providence, we decided to send that second telegram to the missionary at Smyrna, fifteen years ago, bidding him return the money to you, for this brought you to America, and you have been the means of saving us."

He placed them in the Waltham Street temporary home, where they remained for a year, until they were able to care for themselves.

He has always been ready to lend a helping hand to any of his countrymen, and they are always welcome to his office, where they are greeted with a pleasant smile and a warm handshake, and the poorer the visitor, the more he is made welcome.

He has written many articles for newspapers and magazines upon the Armenian question, the titles of some being: "Armenia of To-day and its Possibilities," "The English Hand in Turkish Massacres," "The Armenian Refugee."

While his native country and countrymen have a warm place in his heart, he is equally interested in everything American, and no more patriotic American could be found anywhere. One of his patriotic acts which is still fresh in mind was his offer to Secretary Bonaparte of \$10,000 for the ship "Constitution." This he instantly decided upon making when he first read of the plan to use the grand old ship as a target. He thought that to destroy that frigate would be to destroy one of the most precious relics in our possession, one fraught with cherished memories. Mr. Gulesian says: "This priceless relic will do more to preserve and inspire American patriotism in our youth, than almost any other object." He claims that England would not part with Nelson's Flagship for its weight in gold. "Are we poorer than England, that we have to economize by destroying the dear old ship?" The following is a copy of the telegram to Secretary Bonaparte which electrified the country, and many give Mr. Gulesian the credit of being the means of arousing the enthusiasm which saved the ship at that time.

MOSES HADJI GULESIAN

" Chas. J. Bonaparte, Boston, Dec. 11, 1905.
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Will give ten thousand dollars for the Constitution (Old Ironsides). Will you sell?

M. H. Gulesian,
16 Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

Here is another instance of American patriotism shown by Mr. Gulesian: fourteen years ago, when, authorized by the City of Boston, he made the lion and unicorn of copper to replace the historic ones on the Old State House, he bought the old ones to ensure their preservation, and today they adorn the lawn in front of his house.

Mr. Gulesian has numbered among his friends and co-workers Julia Ward Howe, William Lloyd Garrison, Henry B. Blackwell, Alice Stone Blackwell, Frank B. Sanborn, Richard Humphreys, Frances E. Willard, Samuel J. Barrows, Isabel C. Barrows, Edward Everett Hale, Mary A. Livermore, Lord Bryce, and William T. Stead, all of whom have had an influence on his life.

He is president of the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association, of the Old Ironsides Association, member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Columbian Lodge of Masons, the Bostonian Society, the Boston Press Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Boston City Club, the Bay State Automobile Club and the Boston Economic Club. He was also an organizer and at one time a director of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, and he was Secretary of the United Friends of Armenia, of which Julia Ward Howe was President and William Lloyd Garrison, Treasurer. He is an executive member of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, and honorary member of the Playwriters' Club. He is associated with the Baptist denomination. For recreation, motor-ing and walking are his favorite diversions.

When, in 1915, it was decided to form a citizens' training camp at Plattsburg, Mr. Gulesian was one of the first to volunteer as a private. He proved himself an enthusiastic "rookie," and made some remarkable scores in marksmanship for a man who had never handled a gun.

In the spring of 1917 he sent the following letter to Colonel Roosevelt:

" Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, April 14, 1917.
Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York.

Dear Colonel: —

It appears now that you will raise your Division of United States Volunteers to go to France, and I want to ask you, if, when the time

comes, you will consider me as a private to serve under you? I am an Armenian by birth, resident of America for over thirty years. I am fifty-two years of age, but I am strong and healthy and know how to shoot.

I consider it not only a privilege but the greatest honor to fight under the American flag for the liberation of poor Belgium and the defense of dear France.

My military experience consists only of training at the 1915 Plattsburg Camp, where I was a member of C Company, Second Battalion.

I earnestly hope you will place my application on file, and that I may hear from you favorably at the proper time.

With sincerest regard, I remain

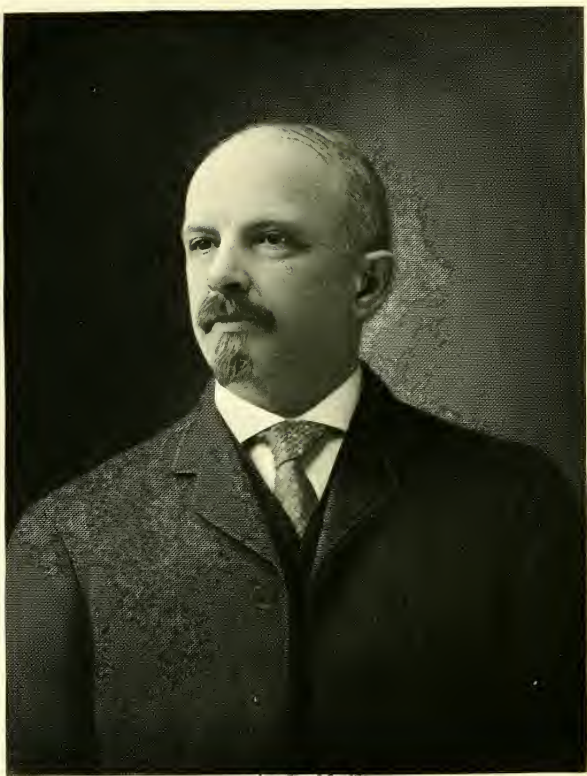
Sincerely yours,

(Signed) M. H. Gulesian."

He is an earnest advocate of universal military training, to promote discipline and obedience as the only means of true efficiency. He is also an advocate of practically free immigration, and claims that every able-bodied man or woman should be allowed to land, whether having any money or not. His own life is a splendid illustration of his favorite theory that the immigrants who want to come to this country are the ones whom the country wants and needs, and that the truest Americans are not always those to the manner born, but often the wise men of the East, who behold and follow the Star leading to the life of higher possibilities and achievement. He believes that two things more than anything else have made this country the most wonderful in the world: first, immigration, and secondly, the railroads. As he says, "You can put a hundred million more foreigners in the country, and still have plenty of room left." He laughs at those immigrants who object to other immigrants coming. He has made a special study of the near Eastern question, and thoroughly understands all phases of Turkish and European politics.

Mr. Gulesian gives the following message to young Americans, particularly to the young foreigners who come to these shores: "Be neat and clean in personal appearance; be honest; do everything that comes along cheerfully and willingly. Do not impair your faculties by smoking and drinking, which are detrimental to your success in life. Above all, endeavor to associate with the best type of American men and women."

Mr. Gulesian has wrought well for the people of his native land, has been a true Moses in leading many of them out of darkness to the Land of Liberty, has brought their best traditions to the New World, and has helped with distinguished success to upbuild his adopted country.



Eng. by E. G. Williams & Co. N.Y.

Howard P. Haines.

HOWARD PRESTON HAINES

HOWARD PRESTON HAINES, a man of learning and an esteemed resident of Malden, Massachusetts, was born January 17, 1855, at Saco, Maine, and died August 3, 1917. His father, Samuel Haines (born at Saco, Maine, December 25, 1825 — died February 22, 1903), son of Hannah Milliken and Asa Haines, was for thirty years a mill agent for the Columbian Manufacturing Company, a self-made, far-sighted man with great financial ability, loyalty, and faithful devotion to the business interests entrusted to his care, and endowed with a strong sense of humor. He was fond of music, the theater, and fine horses.

His mother, Minerva L. McFadden, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Reirdan) McFadden, of Scotch descent, was a noble woman of strong character, quiet dignity and independent thought, whose encouragement and excellent training proved helpful in fitting her son for his life work. Mr. Haines was of English and Scotch descent, the ancestors on the paternal side settling in Maine among the early colonists of this country. His uncle, Dr. Reuben Haines was a skilful surgeon, doing wonderful brain surgery in 1878.

In childhood Mr. Haines evinced a strong love for reading and games. He also had many small tasks at home which were a benefit to him throughout life, teaching obedience, discipline and self-reliance.

His education was received at Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and at Harvard College, from which he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1881. During college days Emerson's works, histories, biographies, and humorous literature were his companions, with mathematics and science for deeper reading and study.

At the completion of his college course he began his business career with the Columbian Manufacturing Company. Later he traveled West and became engaged in agricultural pursuits. After several years he returned East and took up teaching as a profession for which he had a special preference. This was in 1892. In 1896 he accepted a position in the Boston Customs' Service which he

filled for eight years, then returning to private study and tutoring. In 1912 and 1916 he was elected a delegate to the Progressive Presidential Conventions.

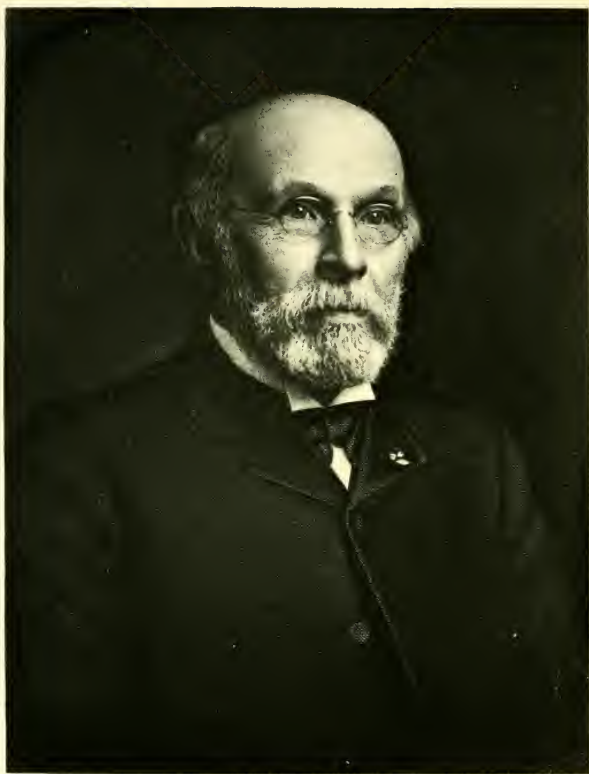
Mr. Haines was a member of the Pi Eta fraternity of Cambridge, the Kappa Omicron Alpha of Andover, the University Club of Malden, and the Amphion Club of Melrose. Politically, he was a member of the Progressive Party. Until 1912 he had always voted the Republican ticket and changed his party because of the means taken to elect the Republican nominee to the Presidency. He was a Unitarian in belief, but a member of the First Universalist Parish, Malden. His recreations were the theater, grand opera, and the attendance at University games. He traveled extensively in his own country and abroad, making special visits to university cities and towns, observing very closely the methods of instruction.

September 3, 1890, he married Lottie B. Smiley, daughter of Orrin C. Smiley and Mary (Huston) Smiley, granddaughter of Joseph Smiley and David Huston, who were of English and Scotch descent and early settlers of Maine.

The following were some of the rules of success which he often advised young people to follow: "Obedience, frugality, industry. Strict attention to business as the first consideration. Amusements secondary; with due cultivation of mind and heart."

Mr. Haines was an instructor of marked ability, an educator with natural endowments that brought him success in his profession. He had a strong sense of justice and right, was kind hearted and sympathetic with those in distress and a liberal contributor toward educational advancement, giving financial help to many young men and women in college. He was a most considerate man, ever thoughtful of those with whom he was intimately associated. His students and those connected with the various institutions in which he taught were recipients of many acts of thoughtful kindness at his hands.

Mr. Haines' life was full of good works, publicly and privately bestowed, and in the many activities in which he served and represented the community his usefulness was far-reaching and the high appreciation in which he was held was richly deserved. It reflected honor upon his kindred as well as upon the home of his life-time, and affords a noble example to those upon whom his duties now must fall. May his influence as a true citizen, his philanthropy and un-failing interest in humanity ever be emulated.



Wm. T. Harlow.

WILLIAM TAYLOR HARLOW

A STERLING citizen of Worcester County, faithful and efficient in the many civil positions which he held, a veteran of the Civil War, a valued officer in two Massachusetts regiments, and a man respected wherever known, was William Taylor Harlow, who was born in Shrewsbury, Worcester County, October 3, 1828. He died in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 1, 1915. He came of the best Pilgrim stock, for in his veins ran the blood of Governor William Bradford, John and Priscilla Alden, William and Alice Mullens and Richard Warren. These with Sergeant William Harlow, who came from England nine years after the landing of the Pilgrims, constitute an ancestry of which he might well have been proud.

William Taylor Harlow was the son of Gideon Harlow, who was born February 17, 1799, and died October 26, 1877. His mother was Harriet Howe. His paternal grandfather was Thomas Harlow, who was born in 1775 and died in 1865; and his maternal grandfather was Nathan Howe. His grandmothers were Thankful Bannister and Mary Parker. His father was a farmer, public spirited, always interested in the welfare of the community in which he lived, of untiring energy, lovable in his home and devoted to his family. His mother was a highminded woman whose influence was strong and wholesome and left its impress on his moral and spiritual life.

In the home thus guarded Mr. Harlow's boyhood days were passed. With such an inheritance and environment he grew to be the loyal and highminded soldier and citizen. The farm, then as now, offered no royal road to wealth, and the farmer's boy had his daily tasks. He early had the ambition to obtain an education beyond that which the public schools of a small country town could give, and in gratifying his desire he had many difficulties to surmount, but through his own efforts, and with his father's generous and unfailing assistance, he realized his ambition in preparatory school and college. His favorite reading in youth was the Greek Testament; as an example of lucid English style he studied Addison's "Spectator." The effectiveness of his work and study is shown by the record that he graduated from Yale when he was twenty-three years of age, having fitted himself for college with one term at Monson Academy. After he graduated from Yale he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Worcester, in 1853, when he was twenty-five.

Mr. Harlow had been in the practice of his profession but a few years when the Civil War broke out; and when the call came for volunteers he responded at once and enlisted for three years. He

joined the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, which was organized at Worcester in the early summer of 1861, and was made First Lieutenant of his company and later was promoted to be its Captain. He saw service under General Burnside at Roanoke Island and Newbern, North Carolina; was under General Pope in Northern Virginia; fought with the Army of the Potomac at Antietam and Fredericksburg, serving until his company was reduced to nine men, while the whole regiment was nearly blotted out. He resigned with the other surviving officers and sought service in another regiment. Receiving a commission as major in the Fifty-seventh Veteran Regiment, he assisted in recruiting it, but was unable to return to the field, on account of malaria contracted earlier in the service.

Major Harlow practiced law again in Worcester, and later in Red Bluff, Tehama County, California. He there received appointments and served as County surveyor, and assistant assessor of United States Internal Revenue. Again his old malaria found him out, and finally drove him back to Worcester, where he spent the rest of his life. In 1869 he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue and held that office until the office was abolished. He was then chosen Assistant Clerk of Courts and held that position from 1877 to 1904, for twenty-seven years, at the end of which time he retired to private life. For more than forty years Mr. Harlow had been in the public service as soldier and citizen, and in all of these years he gave to the service the best that was in him.

Mr. Harlow was with the Republican party in its beginning and remained loyal to it until his death. He was a "Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion." In his religious belief he was a Unitarian and was a member of the Second Parish Church of Worcester.

Mr. Harlow was married May 31, 1863, to Jeannette, daughter of Lewis and Maria (Stearns) Bemis, and granddaughter of Joshua and Phoebe (Bemis) Bemis and of Charles and Elizabeth (McFarland) Bemis, and a descendant of Samuel Bemis, who was the second settler of Spencer, coming there from Watertown in 1721. She was also a descendant of Joseph Bemis, who came to Watertown from England in 1640. Mr. and Mrs. Harlow had three children, of whom two are living: Frederick Bemis Harlow, a lawyer, and Margaret Harlow.

William Taylor Harlow died at the advanced age of eighty-seven retaining to the last his vigorous faculties, and active interests and influence in the community. In his life full of years and of honor, with its many friendships and his loyalty to them, and his love of home, we have the record of one who in home, community, state and nation has been true to the highest New England ideals.



—JAMES S. BROWN—

Seth Heywood

SETH HEYWOOD

SETH HEYWOOD was descended from John Heywood, who came to New England before 1651, and settled in Concord, Massachusetts. John Heywood, son of the above John, was a prominent man, and had a son, Phineas, who was born in Concord in 1707, and removed to Worcester, and thence to Shrewsbury in 1739.

Phineas Heywood was a Selectman, a Representative in the Provincial Congress and a member of the committee of Correspondence and Safety. Seth Heywood, son of Phineas, was born in Worcester, December 4, 1737, and married in 1762, Martha, daughter of Isaac and Mary Temple, of Shrewsbury. He was a farmer and blacksmith, and served as Lieutenant in the Revolution, being at that time a resident of the town of Lancaster. After the war he bought a farm on the borders of Ashburnham and Westminster, which was included within the limits of Gardner on the incorporation of that town in 1785. The larger part of the town-hall lot, the burial-ground, and hotel lot, and some intervening streets in Gardner, are parts of the old Heywood farm. Mr. Heywood took an active part in securing the incorporation of the town, and was its first clerk and treasurer.

Benjamin Heywood, son of Seth and Martha (Temple) Heywood, was born in Lancaster, July 10, 1773, and was the Treasurer of the town of Gardner many years, and died in 1849. He inherited the farm of his father, and married Mary, daughter of William Whitney, of Winchendon, Massachusetts. His children were Levi, Benjamin F., Walter, William, Seth and Charles.

Seth Heywood, son of Benjamin and Mary (Whitney) Heywood, was born in Gardner, November 12, 1812, and died at his home there February 23rd 1904. His grandfather, William Whitney, was a prominent citizen of Winchendon, and represented that town in the Massachusetts General Court in 1803, 1805, 1806, 1807 and 1808.

Seth Heywood received his education in the district schools of his native town, and until he was twenty years of age assisted his father on his farm. In 1832, the year before he attained his majority, he entered the employ of B. F. Heywood & Co., a firm consisting of Walter Heywood, B. F. Heywood, William Heywood and Moses Wood, of Gardner and James W. Gates of Boston, and extensively engaged in the manufacture of chairs. He continued in the employ of the above firm and of his brother Levi (who for a

time carried on the business alone) until 1844, when he became a member of the firm of Heywood & Wood, consisting of Moses Wood, his brother Levi and himself. In 1847 Mr. Wood retired, and Calvin Heywood, son of Levi, and Henry C. Hill came into the firm, which continued business under the style of Levi Heywood & Co. In 1851 the firm became organized as a joint-stock corporation under the name of the Heywood Chair Manufacturing Company, to which the employees of the company were admitted upon subscription to its capital. In 1861 the mills of the company were burned, and the company was dissolved. In 1862, after the mills had been rebuilt, a new firm was organized under the name of Heywood Brothers & Co., consisting of Levi and Seth Heywood, Charles Heywood, son of Levi, and Henry C. Hill. In 1868 Charles Heywood and Henry C. Hill retired, and Henry and George Heywood, sons of Seth, became members of the firm. At a later date, Alvin M. Greenwood, son-in-law of Levi Heywood, and Amos Morrill, son-in-law of Benjamin Heywood, who had died some years before, entered the firm, and in 1876 Charles Heywood re-entered it, remaining until his death, June 24, 1882. Levi Heywood died July 21, 1882. Soon after the death of Levi Heywood, Seth Heywood retired from the firm, and the year 1883 opened with its composition of four members, Henry Heywood, George Heywood, Alvin Greenwood, and Amos Morrill. Through all the changes above mentioned the style of the firm continued to be Heywood Brothers & Co.

Mr. Heywood received, as he deserved, the confidence of his fellow citizens, and was repeatedly called by them to positions of trust and honor. He was for several years Treasurer of Gardner, and was from the organization of the First National Bank of Gardner, in 1865, and of the Gardner Savings Bank, in 1868, respectively a Director and Trustee. In 1860 he was representative to the General Court, chosen, not only by the votes of the Democratic party, of which he was a member, but by the added assistance of many of his political opponents. Mr. Heywood was a member of Hope Lodge Free and Accepted Masons. He was a respected and active member of the First Congregational Parish, and was a generous contributor to its support.

Mr. Heywood married, February 11, 1835, Emily, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Nichols) Wright, of Gardner, granddaughter of Nathaniel and Martha Wright and of David and of Rebecca (Burnap) Nichols, the sister of the wife of his brother Levi, and there were born to them the following children: Henry; George; Frances S. (Mrs. Frank W. Smith); Mary; and Mary E., who married Howard L. Ballard.



Geo. Heywood

GEORGE HEYWOOD

GEORGE HEYWOOD, second son of the late Seth and Emily (Wright) Heywood, was born January 3, 1839. He was educated in the public schools of Gardner, Massachusetts, at Westminster Academy, and Barre Academy, Vermont. After completing his course in the latter institution he went to Boston, where he represented the Heywood Brothers. He remained in this office for a few years, after which he entered the office of the Heywood Brothers and Company, located at Gardner, where he remained for some time. In 1868 he was admitted as a partner to the firm and in this connection continued until 1889, a period of twenty-one years, when he retired from business, and, surrounded by his loving family, led a quiet life up to the time of his death, September 23, 1905.

Mr. Heywood was a Democrat or Independent in politics, and although he displayed a lively interest in the important issues of the day, his business affairs prevented him from taking any active part in political matters beyond the exercise of his elective privileges. He was frequently chosen to fill various positions of trust and responsibility, in which he displayed the utmost efficiency and capability.

He was a Director of the Gardner Savings Bank, and his counsel was highly esteemed by the other members of the board. He took an active interest in the work connected with the First Congregational Church, of which he was a consistent and influential attendant.

He was a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and the different Scottish Rite bodies up to and including the Thirty-second degree. He was one of the charter members of the Hope Lodge, of Gardner, in which he served for a time as Secretary. Mr. Heywood was a man of many sterling characteristics, with a strict regard for commercial ethics, with a high standard of citizenship and with social qualities which rendered him popular with a wide circle of friends. He was a man of honor, integrity, and high

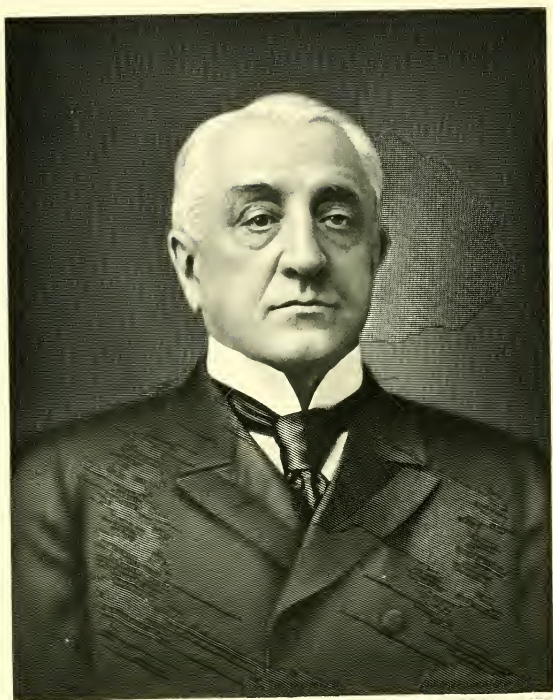
GEORGE HEYWOOD

standing in the business community, and his career should serve as an example to young men who are ambitious and desire to succeed in the business world.

Mr. Heywood married, May 1, 1878, Laura A. Riddell, born in Amherst, New Hampshire, daughter of Albert A., and Sarah (Wheeler) Riddell, and granddaughter of Gawn Riddell, born in Bedford, New Hampshire, where his entire life was spent. Albert A. Riddell was born in Bedford, and followed agricultural pursuits throughout the active years of his life, and died in his native town at the age of fifty-one. His wife, Sarah (Wheeler) Riddell, was a native of Merrimac, New Hampshire, and her death occurred at the age of eighty years. Mr. and Mrs. Riddell were the parents of seven children, two of whom are living, as follows; Laura, widow of George Heywood; and Mrs. Charles E. Clement, of Nashua, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Heywood were the parents of two children: Alice W., educated in the schools of Gardner and at Miss Heloise E. Hersey's private school of Boston; and Henry E., educated in the schools of Gardner and at the preparatory school for boys at Lakeville, Connecticut, after which he entered Williams College at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and is now President of the F. W. Smith Silver Company.

George Heywood left the heritage of a noble life as an inspiration to the young men of today. Very early in his life he learned the wisdom of honesty, the uplift of true Christian charity, the faith in his fellow men that is above sordid selfishness and the sneer of small souls. No better proof of his broad view of God's love and care for all created beings need be adduced than his well known affection for dogs. He was a true sportsman as well as a nature lover, and early learned to find his chief recreation in hunting and fishing.

His wide circle of friends appreciated and trusted him. His long record of work in the upbuilding of his own town was notable, and the good he did will never be forgotten.



Henry Heywood

HENRY HEYWOOD

HENRY HEYWOOD came from a long line of English ancestors. In 1651 representatives of the Heywood family settled in Concord and their descendants were prominent in the early history of the state of Massachusetts. He was born at Gardner, Massachusetts, June 25, 1836 and died there May 5, 1904. His father was Seth Heywood, born in 1812, the son of Benjamin Heywood, born in 1773, died in 1849. Seth Heywood died in 1904. Henry Heywood's mother was Emily Wright, the daughter of Joseph Wright, born in 1760, died 1824. Her mother's name before her marriage was Rebecca Nichols.

Seth Heywood was a chair manufacturer, a man of modest but upright nature. The moral and spiritual atmosphere of the home did much to mould the character of the son Henry, who evinced a nature extremely active and energetic. The influence of home, of private study, of school, and of early companionship was such that it exerted a potent, though quiet and unseen influence on his life.

Coming of a prosperous family, Henry Heywood received a liberal education, attending first the schools in his own town and then Westminster Academy from which he was graduated. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Heywood entered the chair factory as an employee of his father, working up to the position of foreman. This position he held until 1868 when he became a member of the firm of Heywood Brothers and Company. In 1897 he was elected the first president of the firm of Heywood Brothers and Wakefield Company, which position he held until his death.

Mr. Heywood was a Mason, but refused official positions in either fraternities or political life. In politics he was a Democrat. As a pastime, Mr. Heywood delighted in farming, which was to him a most enjoyable relaxation from his business cares. Mr. Heywood held many responsible financial positions. He was a director of the First National Bank of Gardner and a trustee of the Gardner Savings Bank, and his advice and judgment were much sought by people who needed the guidance of a wise counselor in financial matters, Mr. Heywood was a constant attendant and generous

HENRY HEYWOOD

supporter of the First Congregational Church. He was modest and unostentatious, but was greatly esteemed for his large business ability and his unquestioned integrity.

On November 12, 1857, he was married to Martha, daughter of Seth and Phoebe (Jackson) Temple and granddaughter of Ahio and Betty (Heywood) Temple and of Elisha and Relief (Beard) Jackson. She was a descendant from Abraham Temple, who came from England to Salem sometime prior to 1636. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Heywood, of whom one, Helen R. is living.

Mr. Heywood, although he traced his lineage through successive generations of sturdy ancestors nevertheless owed the high position he attained to his own efforts and ability. He possessed a strong character. His dominant characteristic as a business man was his untiring energy and enterprise. Honest goods made the name of Heywood famous throughout the country. His house is the largest and best known chair manufactory in the world. The influence of his quiet and generous benefactions will live long. Many received his unostentatious charity. The loss of such a man to the community is great, but his influence will long be felt, as he always stood for the best in everything.

The Henry Heywood Memorial Hospital of Gardner was built and named for him by his wife and daughter. The property was placed in the hands of a corporation, the members of which they selected. They contributed an endowment of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to help provide for the running expenses. Thus his name and influence will be perpetuated by this far-reaching charity.



Geo. H. Hyatt

GEORGE HENRY HEYWOOD

GEORGE HENRY HEYWOOD, only son of Henry and Martha (Temple) Heywood, was born in Gardner, Massachusetts, July 28, 1862.

He began his education in the public schools of his native town, and was graduated from the high school as valedictorian of his class in 1880. In 1884, after four years of study in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, he was graduated in the course in mining engineering. He then entered the office of Heywood Brothers and Company, and the next year went to Boston to open a branch store, of which he had charge and where he remained two years. Retaining his management of the Boston business, he then returned to take up his residence in Gardner. A year later he went to Chicago to superintend the erection of a large factory for the Heywood and Morrill Rattan Company and to open a retail store. After residing in Chicago three years, he returned to Gardner, and there became, next to his father, Henry Heywood, the leading spirit in the business, and when the Heywood and Wakefield Companies consolidated their interests, Mr. Heywood became one of the directors in the new company and also the Treasurer, continuing in that office until his death.

Upon his return to Gardner to take up his permanent residence, he displayed much interest in the town's affairs, and for six years served on the school committee, being Chairman of that body the last three years and directly instrumental in the adoption of advanced measures for the management of the committee and of the schools.

He was a prominent member of the First Congregational parish, and a liberal contributor to every worthy cause, both within and outside the church. In social life he was also active, being a member of Hope Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, North Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar, Massachusetts Consistory, attaining the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He was one of the Directors of the Levi Heywood Memorial Library and President of the Gardner Boat Club. He was also a Trustee of Cushing Academy, but resigned on account

GEORGE HENRY HEYWOOD

of lack of time to attend to such duties. A public spirited citizen, he occupied a large place in the community and his death was universally mourned.

About May 1, 1898, he went to Haines Landing, Rangeley Lakes, Maine, accompanied by his wife, for rest from business cares and to enjoy fishing. There he died May 17, 1898.

The Gardner Journal paid the following tribute to Mr. Heywood as part of its comment on his sudden death:—

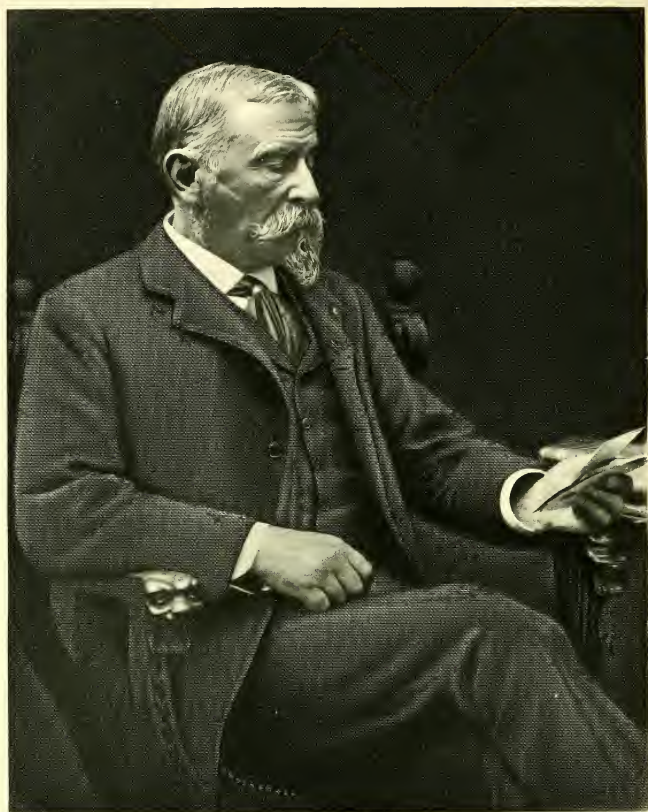
“Of his character it can be said without exaggeration that he lived an exemplary life. He was high minded and scorned everything that was low and mean. He was true and faithful in all the relations of life, loyal to his friends, loyal to his town, to his state, and to his country. His was a busy life. He had never been an idler or mere pleasure seeker, but always applied himself closely to his business. He was a man of good intellect, clear-headed and of sound judgment. The cares and duties of his business did not prevent him from taking an active part in all that tended toward the welfare of his home community. His faithful interest in the public school system and the work he accomplished while on the board, will long be remembered to his credit.”

Mr. Heywood was married in Gardner, October 27, 1886, to Harriet G. Edgell, daughter of John D. and Sarah (Greenwood) Edgell, all of Gardner. The children born of this union were; Seth, born July 28, 1887; John, April 28, 1890; Richard, born April 23, 1891, died August 29, 1891; and George Henry, born July 4, 1896.

This is the story of a comparatively short life. Yet who can recount the far reaching effects of his influence and his achievements?

“No act falls fruitless; none can tell
How vast its power may be,
Nor what results enfolded dwell
Within it silently.”

If no single act falls fruitless, how much more must it be true that no life time of work for the attainment of character can fall wholly into oblivion. Certainly the exemplary life of George Henry Heywood has powerfully affected for good, not only his own family and his intimate friends, but also the public school system, the business world of Gardner, and all the interests of the community in which he moved. He built himself into the history of his town.



Copy by W. S. Williams, Boston, 1878.

Henry Lee Higginson

HENRY LEE HIGGINSON

HENRY LEE HIGGINSON, soldier, banker, philanthropist, was born in New York City, November 18, 1834. His first ancestor in this country was the Reverend Francis Higginson, a graduate of Cambridge University, England, who arrived in Salem the last of June, 1629, and three weeks later was chosen minister of the church established there. Francis Higginson wrote the famous book entitled "New England's Plantations, or A Short and True Description of the Commodities and Discommodities of the Country," as well as an account of his voyage.

Mr. Higginson's father was born in 1804 and his life covered a large part of the century. His characteristics were honesty, simplicity, kindness, charity and patriotism. He married Mary Cabot Lee, daughter of Henry Lee, a merchant and good citizen.

Henry Lee Higginson entered Harvard University in 1851, but did not stay long. When asked once if he had had any difficulties to overcome in acquiring an education, he replied: "Yes, stupidity. I never was educated." He has served for many years on the governing Board of the University and is a member of the Corporation.

Mr. Higginson first entered the counting-house of S. and E. Austin, and remained there nineteen months; then he went to Europe and later to Vienna where he studied music. Returning at the end of 1860, when the Civil War broke out, he and James Savage went to Fitchburg and recruited a company. He says: "This recruiting was strange work to us all and the men who came to our little recruiting office asked many questions which I did my best to answer."

In October 1861, Mr. Higginson was transferred, as captain, to the First Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry. He was promoted to Major on March 26, 1862, was wounded in the Battle of Aldie and on August 9, 1862, was discharged for disability resulting from wounds. Later he served on the staff of Major General Barlow, commanding the First Division of the Second Army Corps, and on March 13, 1865 was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. V. for gallant and meritorious service during the war.

HENRY LEE HIGGINSON

After the end of the war, he, with two friends, planted cotton in Georgia for two years, and then early in 1868 became a member of the banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Company.

In 1881 Mr. Higginson established the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

In June, 1890, Mr. Higginson wrote a letter to the President and Fellows of Harvard University offering them a tract of land adjoining the Charles River. In this letter he said: "The estate henceforth belongs to the College without any condition or restriction whatsoever. I wish that the ground shall be called 'Soldiers' Field' and marked with a stone bearing the names of some dear friends, alumni of the University, and noble gentlemen who gave freely and eagerly all that they had or hoped for to their country and to their fellow-men in the hour of their great need — the War of 1861 to 1865 — in defense of the Republic."

And after paying a beautiful tribute to the men whose names he wished to have associated with his gift, he spoke a few words which evidently came from his very heart and well illustrate the purposes and ideals of his own life: —

"What do the lives of our friends teach us?" he asks. This is his answer: — "Surely the beauty and the holiness of work and of utter unselfish, thoughtful devotion to the right cause, to our country, and to mankind. It is well for us all, for you and for the boys of future days, to remember such deeds and such lives and to ponder on them. These men loved study and work, and loved play too. They delighted in athletic games, and would have used this field, which is now given to the College and to you for your health and recreation. But my chief hope in regard to it is that it will help to make you full-grown, well-developed men, able and ready to do good work of all kinds, steadfastly, devotedly, thoughtfully; and that it will remind you of the reason for living, and of your own duties as men and citizens of the Republic."

Some years later Mr. Higginson made Harvard the gift of a splendid new Club-house, the Harvard Union, as the center of its social life. At the meeting held at Sanders Theatre when this gift was announced on November 13, 1899, he uttered these words: —

"When I was a small boy, a companion said to me one day, 'Father says that if he can ever help Harvard College, he will do it.' The father died long ago, having fulfilled his promise and his son's name stands first on the tablet on Soldiers' Field. His words

HENRY LEE HIGGINSON

and thoughts, with those of my other friends over there, have rung in my ears and remained in my heart during all these long years, a pious legacy of early friendship. What good luck, then, to have the chance and power to help Harvard College: Whatever we may do for her, it will not equal what she has done for us; and be sure also that no Harvard man will outstrip the limit of his duty toward his University or his country."

In his speech delivered on the completion of the noble building he said:—

"Looking back in life I can see no earthly good which has come to me so great, so sweet, so uplifting, so consoling, as the friendship of the men and the women whom I have known well and loved—friends who have been equally ready to give and to receive kind offices and timely counsel."

In December, 1863, he married Ida, the daughter of the great scientist, Louis Agassiz. They have one son, Alexander Henry.

From his own experience and observation Major Higginson offers these suggestions to young Americans.

"If there were just one thing I could tell the boys of this country, it would be to tell them to be experts in whatever they set out to do. This country sorely needs experts. There is a scarcity of experts and a great opportunity for the boy who wants to be of the greatest service."

A remarkable tribute of admiration and love was paid in the Copley-Plaza Hotel to Major Higginson on his eightieth birthday. About three hundred of Boston's most representative citizens gathered to honor the man whom Senator Lodge, as their spokesman, called "a great public servant in the highest and largest sense."

Bishop Lawrence described the "genius for friendship" of the guest of the evening.

Major Higginson responded in a characteristic speech from which the following is quoted:

"There are many things in life hard to bear, and if any man can make the path of anybody else happier, he is fortunate."

JAMES LANGDON HILL

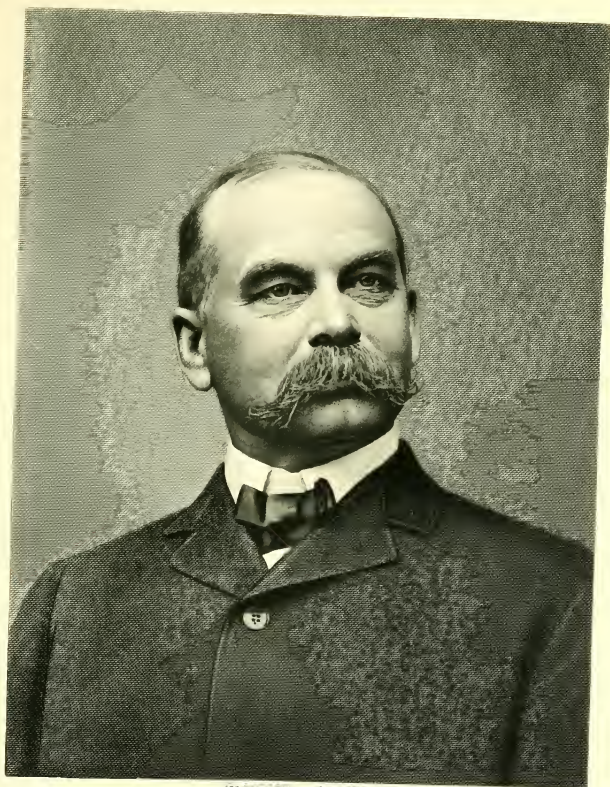
JAMES L. HILL, D.D., was born in Garnavillo, Iowa, March 14, 1848. His parents were Rev. James J. Hill, born May 29, 1815, died October 29, 1870, and Sarah Elizabeth Hyde. His grandparents on his father's side were Mark Langdon Hill, 1772 to 1842, and Mary McCobb Hill; on his mother's side, Gershom Hyde, 1793 to 1875, and Sarah Hyde Hyde. His immigrant ancestors were Peter Hill, who came from the west of England and settled at Biddeford Pool at the mouth of the Saco River in 1653; and William Hyde, who came from England and settled at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1635. His grandfather Hill was a large owner of land, the Collector of the Port of Bath, a Trustee of Bowdoin College and United States Senator from Maine. Dr. Hill was named for Governor Langdon of New Hampshire, one of his relatives.

The parents of Dr. Hill were home missionaries. His father gave the first dollar to found Grinnell College, Iowa; and, later, the son followed in his footsteps by giving the first dollar to found Yankton College in South Dakota. That dollar was found in the President's desk, after his death, and brought to the East to aid in the campaign to secure a library fund. The mother of Dr. Hill, like his father, sacrificed much for Grinnell College. Dr. Hill says everything good in my life is from my mother's character and memory.

Dr. Hill's special tastes and interests in boyhood centered in two things: first, in gathering, for a museum, objects that would show the customs and habits of men and animals; and, secondly, lyceums, which in those days provided elocutionary entertainments and opportunities for debate. His father started these lyceums in his churches.

The good effects of manual labor in Dr. Hill's college days were operative all through his life, giving him the habit of industry, making him put a price upon every hour of his time, and securing for him physical endurance. He never had a dollar from home during nine years of consecutive study. He writes, "In student days I had one more study than my associates, The Study of Economy." Yet the last year he was an undergraduate, besides carrying all of his studies he earned \$800; and in college he was offered a tutorship, the highest honor given, and on graduating at the seminary he had the best place on the graduating program.

In youth Dr. Hill found those books most stimulating that supplied motive, books like the "Autobiography" of Franklin.



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James L. Hiee

JAMES LANGDON HILL

Dr. Hill obtained his preparatory training at Grinnell Academy, from which he entered Grinnell College and was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1871. He studied at Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated with the degree of B.D. in 1875. Grinnell College conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1891, the first of her graduates upon whom Grinnell bestowed this degree.

Dr. Hill began his experiences in the teacher's profession when he was seventeen. He taught in public schools for five winters, from 1865 to 1870, and was elected tutor in Grinnell College in the year 1871-2.

On his graduation from Andover Theological Seminary, he was called to be pastor of the North Congregational Church in Lynn, a pastorate which he entered in September, 1875. Here he remained till 1886, when he assumed charge of the Mystic Church of Medford. Mystic Church is and always has been very influential. Dr. Manning, pastor of the Old South, was once pastor of it. Here Dr. Hill ministered until 1894. Since that time he has been occupied as writer, lecturer, platform speaker, pamphleteer and minister at large — being one of a syndicate that acquired *The Golden Rule* and made it the champion of the Christian Endeavor cause, he being one of its trustees from the beginning. He was the largest giver, \$15,000, to the new Y. P. S. C. E. Building in Boston.

He was one of four clergymen to visit England to make addresses and to plant Societies of Christian Endeavor, and founded the Society in Old Boston, in England, after which our Boston is named.

Dr. Hill is a Trustee of Grinnell College, Iowa, a trustee of Grinnell College and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, being nominated by the Faculty of the College when the local chapter was formed. For this beloved college he had assembled a very elaborate and costly museum, worth, perhaps, \$30,000, which was destroyed in his home in the great Salem conflagration.

He served in the Civil War, and was paid by a check from the U. S. Government.

He has made many addresses among them the address at the dedication of a tablet "in commemoration of the enterprise and resolute spirit with which Salem arose from her ashes, looked calamity in the face, and rebuilt her walls." He was also the author of the inscription upon the tablet. Langdon Street in Salem was named after Dr. Hill's middle name, he having more houses on the street than any other owner.

He is a member of the Boston Congregational Club and of the Sons of the American Revolution; he is President of the Grinnell Club of New England. He is a member of the Tabernacle Congregational Church of Salem.

Dr. Hill is a Republican in politics. His favorite amusement for the last twenty-five years has been driving a spirited horse.

On March 28, 1878, he was married to Lucy B. Dunham, daughter of Rev. Isaac and Marbra S. (Brown) Dunham, a descendant from John Dunham, who came from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1633, and was a Representative in 1639 and often after. The Dunhams are early related to the Aldens and the Mortons. Dr. Hill gives this advice to young people: "Learn to take the initiative. It is the art and act of doing things."

Dr. Hill has conducted scientific investigations regarding prehistoric life in Iowa. He is the author of many books and pamphlets. His writings have been published by both the states in which he has lived, Iowa and Massachusetts, and published at the expense of the states. He preached the Election Sermon, 1878, before the Governor and legislature of Massachusetts.

He gave the address at Andover on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his graduation from the theological seminary, elected to this honor by his class. He helped to organize the Associated Charities in Lynn. He wrote "The Lynn of Forty Years Ago" and "Salem As I Found Her." He wrote the "Pilgrimages" to Salem, Concord and Lexington, Cambridge, and Plymouth, which were published at the time of the great Y. P. S. C. E. Convention in Boston.

He is also the author of "Boys in the Late War," "Woman and Satan," "The Scholar's Larger Life," "The Immortal Seven," "The Worst Boys in Town," "The Growth of Government," "Modern Methods of Christian Nurture," "The Century's Capstone," "The Sunday Evening Problem," "Memoir of William Salter," "A Crowning Achievement," "Favorites of History," "Some of My Mottoes."

Dr. Hill has been a great power for righteousness, not only in Iowa and Massachusetts, but also throughout our country and in many localities across the sea. He has used effectively both the spoken and the written word. He has lived a well rounded life and he has enjoyed varied opportunities for enlightening the generation which he has so effectively served. To thousands in this country his spirited addresses have been an inspiration, and the very sound of his name suggests a cheerful courage and a hearty interest in aggressive Christianity.



By F. J. Williams & Co.

Frederick M. Heald

FREDERICK MILTON HODGDON

AMONG the manufacturers who in the last half century have brought Massachusetts into the foremost place in the shoe industry is Frederick Milton Hodgdon. He is a native of New Hampshire, as were his immediate forbears, although the family was originally established in America by Nicholas Hodsdon or Hodgdon (spelled both ways) who came from Hertfordshire, England, in 1635, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts.

Mr. Hodgdon's father (born 1833 in Milan, New Hampshire, died 1882) was James C. S. Hodgdon, the son of Hanson and Abbie (Scates) Hodgdon, and a descendant of Major Caleb Hodgdon of Dover, New Hampshire, an officer in the Revolutionary Army. As a school teacher he was noted for his patience and refinement, as a merchant and shoe contractor for his scrupulous integrity. He married Mary Elizabeth Brooks, and their first son, Frederick Milton Hodgdon was born in Farmington, New Hampshire, June 17, 1864.

The cares of the family early fell upon the oldest child who was but a boy when his father died. From a care free lad, fond of out-of-door life, attending school where his aptitude for drawing was marked, he became the support of his mother and the younger children. Six months before finishing the Grammar School, at the age of sixteen years, he left school and went to work in Haverhill, Massachusetts, as a chore boy in Gardner Brothers shoe factory.

Having the care of the widowed mother and smaller children he was spurred on and this without question was an aid in developing his resources and ambition to push on and succeed in the struggle. From chore boy he was advanced through several departments and became experienced in various branches of the factory work. He was made a foreman and later a salesman. In 1888, only eight years after beginning work, he commenced in a very small way the manufacture of shoes for his own profit. He has continued in the same line of business ever since, constantly increasing his production until he has become a large employer of labor, and an important figure in the industrial world.

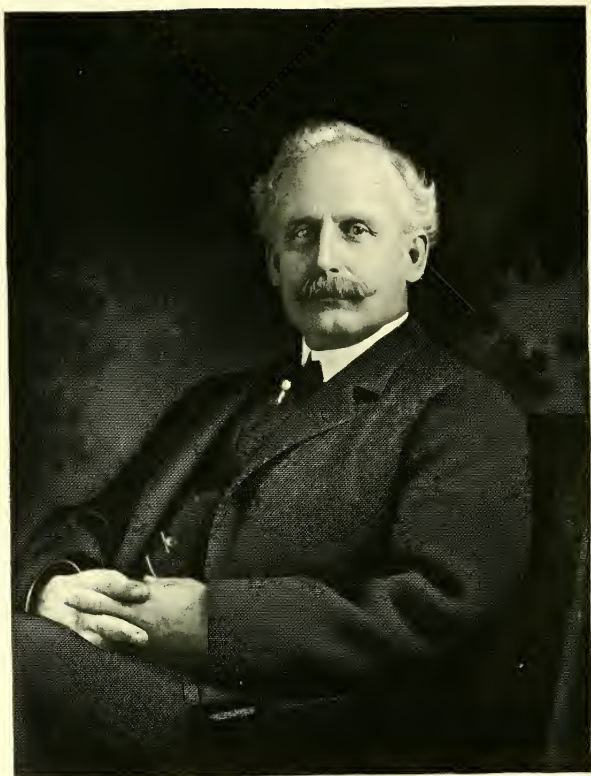
FREDERICK MILTON HODGDON

Mr. Hodgdon is a great reader and has found inspiration in the study of biography, historical writings, and the substantial current magazines. Out-of-door life has always held a strong attraction for him and he has realized keen pleasure and profit from nature studies. Automobiling and golf keep him in the open air in the time which he finds for recreation.

In politics Mr. Hodgdon has generally been loyal to the Republican party, but became a Progressive on the issue of "stand patism." He is a member of various Masonic bodies, of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, of the Monday Evening and the Pentucket Clubs of Haverhill. He is accustomed to attending the Congregational Church.

On June 3, 1890, Mr. Hodgdon married the daughter of George A. and Abigail (Shackford) Bennett, of Newmarket, N. H., granddaughter of Abigail Adams Shackford, and a descendant of English colonists who came to Massachusetts from England before 1700.

The advice which he gives young men is from his own practical experience and includes principles which he practiced with such success that they should be very valuable to those who are trying to shape their futures as he did his from small beginnings to large attainments. He says: "Have a definite aim in life and allow no obstacle to interfere with its accomplishment. Don't drift with the crowd; do your own thinking. Aim to do everything well; better than it has ever been done before."



Frank Hopewell

FRANK HOPEWELL

FRANK HOPEWELL, long prominent in business circles as senior member of the firm of L. C. Chase and Company, was born in Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, in 1857, and died in Pasadena, California, April 24, 1918. He was the son of John Hopewell and Catharine (Mahoney) Hopewell. His father was a native of London, England, who emigrated to the United States when he was fourteen years old. He served as an apprentice for seven years to learn the cutler's trade in Springfield, and subsequently became a manufacturer of cutlery.

Frank Hopewell received his education in the public schools of Springfield, graduating from the High School in 1875. He then entered the Springfield Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in 1879. The following year he began his business career in New York, but subsequently returned to Massachusetts, and entered the employ of L. C. Chase and Company.

In 1887 Mr. Hopewell was admitted to partnership, and from 1892 until his decease was managing partner.

As a business man Mr. Hopewell was highly successful, and possessed the qualities essential to the management of large and diversified interests. Few were better known in his special line of industry or more sincerely respected for sterling integrity of character. No one who ever knew him doubted the honesty of his motives. His word was unquestioned, and every action had the impress of sincerity.

In 1887 Mr. Hopewell was elected assistant treasurer of the Sanford Mills, Sanford, Maine, and in 1896 became treasurer, holding office until 1915. He was also a director of the mills, a director of the Reading Rubber Manufacturing Company, and of the Holyoke Plush Company. He was a trustee of the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank for many years. He had the keenness and quickness of perception which enabled him to grasp the intricacies of large transactions and quickly reach a decision. It was these qualities with his active temperament, which won for him a high standing in the business world.

FRANK HOPEWELL

Mr. Hopewell was a member of the Boston Athletic Association, the Brae-Burn Country Club, and the Belmont Spring Country Club. He maintained his home in Newton, where he enjoyed to the fullest degree the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He had a summer residence in Wolfboro, New Hampshire.

Mr. Hopewell is survived by his wife, who was Helen Buckman, daughter of George P. Buckman and Mary A. Buckman of Lowell Massachusetts, and one daughter, Mrs. William L. Van Wagenen of Pelham Manor, New York.

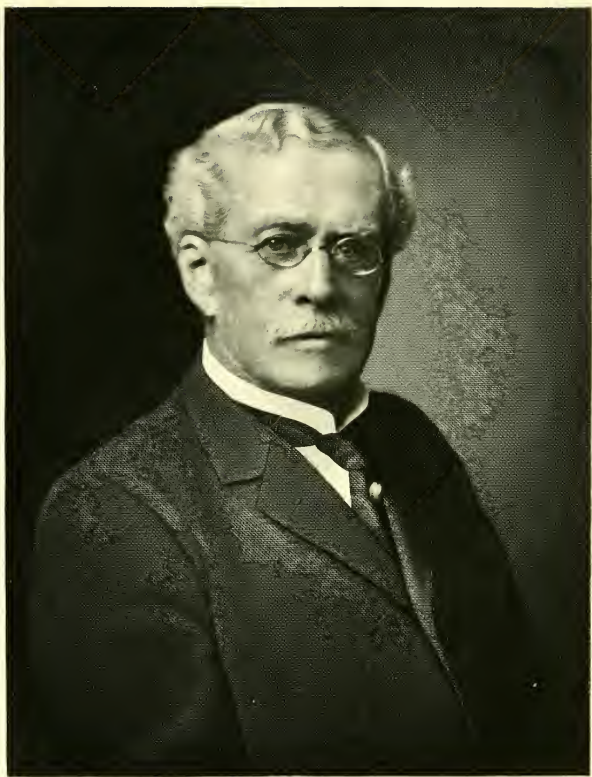
In the best sense of the term Mr. Hopewell was a fine example of the self-made man. His leading characteristics in his business relations were his pronounced convictions and courage in maintaining them, his quick perception of advantageous circumstances and ability in utilizing them, the thoroughness of his plans, his cordial and trusted relations with his associates and his genial and equitable dealings with his fellow officers.

A friend said of Mr. Hopewell: "With the passing of Frank Hopewell a beacon light has gone out in trade circles. His was a forceful personality with such business acumen that it often seemed to his friends to be prescience. A man of wonderful observation, memory, command of detail and keenness of perception he was one of those rare individuals who would have made a success in almost any line. Having a big, well uniformed mind he handled questions and policies in a broad gauged way and his advice was much sought and followed.

While he was a leader among business men he was far more notable for those qualities of character and friendship which so impressed all with whom he came in contact. Combined with a spontaneous high spirited democratic good fellowship was a warm heart.

Frank Hopewell was quick to relieve any trouble among his fellows, so that hardly a day passed without adding to the quota of individuals who thought of him with gratitude. Ever militant in denunciation of deceit or wrong doing he was considerate to the last degree of honest shortcomings or weaknesses and alive with a spirit of helpfulness.

Those who were privileged to know him intimately subscribe with one accord to the sentiment, "I shall not look upon his like again."



Fred A. Hendlette.

FREDERICK ALLEY HOUDELETTE

FREDERICK ALLEY HOUDELETTE, for many years prominently identified with the iron and steel business, and president of the firm of Frederick A. Houdelette and Son, Incorporated, was born in Dresden, Maine, December 26, 1840, and dropped dead at the South Station while on his way to his home in Newton, Massachusetts, December 17, 1917. His father, Philip Frederick Houdelette, February 20, 1811—September 7, 1885, was a stalwart sea captain, later a country store-keeper, a worthy and estimable citizen of his community. On the paternal side Mr. Houdelette was descended from George and Mary (Theobald) Houdelette. His mother was Maria Greeley (Alley) Houdelette. She was a woman of strong character and her early moral and spiritual teachings left a lasting impression on his life.

Mr. Houdelette's maternal ancestors came from England and settled in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The progenitor, John Alley, an English curate, was a descendant of a Lord Mayor Alley of Dublin, Ireland. A descendant of John Alley settled in Boothbay, Maine, where in turn his descendant, Samuel Alley, married Elizabeth Gove, maternal grandmother of Mr. Houdelette. Her ancestors came from Saxony, Germany, and settled first in Southern New Hampshire, a branch of the family moving to Edgecomb, Maine (at one time a part of Boothbay) and subsequently to Dresden, Maine.

As a youth Mr. Houdelette used to carve toys for the village children, and developed considerable skill. He continued to do carving as a pastime almost up to the time of his death.

Mr. Houdelette profited much by the good example and excellent advice of his parents and in early years displayed persistent effort, self-reliance, and determination to do the best that was in him. At the age of sixteen Mr. Houdelette went to Boston, where he obtained a position as clerk in the hardware store of Eaton, Lovett and Wellington. Later he was Boston manager of the Charles Cammell and Company, of Sheffield, England. For the following two years Mr. Houdelette was manager of the New York City branch of this firm. He then returned to Boston and entered the iron and steel business, taking charge of the Sales Department of the Bay State Iron Company with which he was connected for ten years.

In 1878 Mr. Houdelette engaged in business on his own account, first as a partner in the firm of John H. Reed and Company, and then successively as Houdelette and Ellis, Houdelette and Dannels, which next became the firm of Frederick A. Houdelette and Company, and in 1908 was incorporated as the firm of Frederick A. Houdelette and Son. He was also a director of the Clifton Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Houdelette was an active worker in church affairs. It was through his instrumentality that two mission churches were established, one of which is in Boston. From November 1, 1905, to November 1, 1910, he served as deacon of the Congregational Church at Melrose Highlands. For one year, 1896 to 1897, he was auditor, was on the church committee for one year, 1897 to 1898, and was clerk of the Church from 1898 to 1899. In the latter year he conducted a large class of men and women in the Sunday School. He was a Bible Class teacher for almost fifty years. He was formerly a member of the Eliot Congregational Church of Newton, and at the time of his death was a member of the Harvard Congregational Church in Brookline. A lover of music, he was a violinist, and for many years was a bass singer in church choirs.

Mr. Houdelette was a life member of the American Poultry Association, of the Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and of the Medfield Historical Society. He wrote various articles on poultry, and was the originator of the Silver Laced and White Wyandottes. For recreation and relaxation he was engaged in farming, in rearing pedigree stock, and breeding cattle.

When the Civil War broke out he enlisted and served as a corporal.

Mr. Houdelette was twice married. On January 1, 1865, he was married to Elizabeth Maria Baker of Wellfleet, Massachusetts, whose ancestors came to America on the "Mayflower." Four children were born of this union, three of whom are living: Ethel Burgess, Mabel Stuart (Mrs. Andrew F. Crocker) and Marcellus R. Houdelette. Mrs. Houdelette died July 7, 1907. On November 12, 1913, he was married to his second wife Florence Amy Nickerson of Harding, Massachusetts, whose ancestors on both sides came to America on the "Mayflower."

Mr. Houdelette represented without assumption the best type of that successful, high-minded character which embodies all the highest qualities of our New England life.

Mr. Houdelette's life exemplified the success which has been well described in these words: "He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often, loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men, and the love of little children; who has accomplished his task; who has made some part of the world better than he found it; who has not lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life has been an inspiration, and whose memory is a benediction."



Eng. by E. J. Williams & Son, N.Y.

Oliver H. Howe

OLIVER HUNT HOWE

OLIVER HUNT HOWE comes of goodly lineage. His ancestors were among the original settlers of Roxbury, Dorchester, Watertown, Dedham, Medfield and Concord, men who had a part in establishing the free institutions of Massachusetts. He is the son of Elijah and Julia Ann (Hunt) Howe and represents the ninth generation of the Howe family in this country. The name was originally spelled How, an immigrant ancestor, Abraham How, was made freeman in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1638, and in 1645 was one of the signers of a covenant to establish a free school in the town of Roxbury. The school has had a continuous existence and is now known as the Roxbury Latin School. From Abraham How the line is traced through Isaac, Isaac (second), Thomas, Thomas (second), Thomas (third), Elijah and Elijah (second), the last named being Dr. Howe's father.

The following ancestors served in the Revolutionary War: Thomas Howe, the Doctor's great-great-grandfather, Ebenezer Battle, Timothy Stow, and Elijah Withington, senior. Further family records give one Humphrey Atherton, who was Deputy to General Court 1638-46; speaker of the House of Deputies, 1653; Lieutenant 1643, Captain of a Dorchester Company, 1646; "Assistant" 1654-61; major for Suffolk County, 1652, and Major-General 1661. Another ancestor was Henry Withington, ruling elder in the Dorchester church for twenty-nine years. Doctor Howe's maternal great-grandfather, Oliver Hunt, blacksmith of East Douglas, Massachusetts, early in the 19th century made axes of superior quality. This resulted in 1835 in the incorporation of the Douglas Axe Company. Doctor Howe was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, May 29, 1860, and acquired the rudiments of his education in the public schools of Dedham. From 1878-81 he was Clerk in the Norfolk County Registry of Deeds in Dedham. He graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1886. He was House Surgeon in the Boston City Hospital in 1885-86, and became Assistant to the Superintendent in the following year. In 1887 he settled in Cohasset and since then has been engaged there in the practice of medicine. He has been keenly alive to the progress of medical science, and exemplifying the broad view and the resourcefulness of the general practitioner, has acquired a large and successful practice.

Doctor Howe is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health; is Medical Examiner for the district of Cohasset; and in 1917, a member of the local board for selective military draft. He has been also

OLIVER HUNT HOWE

School Physician for Cohasset since 1907; Trustee of the Cohasset Free Public Library since 1900, and its Treasurer since 1905. He has been a trustee of the Cohasset Savings Bank since 1904, and a member of its Board of Investment since 1912. Dr. Howe has also been President of the Norfolk South District Medical Society, 1910-11; President of the Literary Club of Cohasset 1915-17; President of Sandy Beach Association 1917; and Vice-president of Cohasset Improvement Association 1917. He is a member of the Second Congregational Church in Cohasset, one of its deacons since 1900 and treasurer of the parish since 1899. He is a Mason, a member of the American Medical Association; the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, of which he was Recording Secretary 1907-15, and its president in 1917. He was President of the Men's Club of Cohasset in 1916-17, and is also a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, and the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. He has been for many years an enthusiastic botanist and field geologist, and is fond of travel.

In 1889, Doctor Howe married Martha Dresser Paul, of Dedham, daughter of Ebenezer and Susan (Dresser) Paul. They have four children: Paul, Julian Cheever, Richard Withington and Henry Forbush.

Doctor Howe has contributed occasional articles to magazines and medical journals, among them: "The Personal Relation of the Physician to his Patients"; "Cultural Education"; "Historical Evolution of European Nations"; and "War as National Discipline." Since 1894, he has been secretary of the Committee on Town History of Cohasset, eagerly collecting local historical data and assisting in the preparation and publication of two historical volumes. He wrote four important chapters in the second of these works (Cohasset Genealogies and Town History, published in 1909.) The record of such earnest, active, fruitful years is an inspiration.

From experience Doctor Howe gives this advice to the new generation:— "Let them take some responsibility in the conduct of their immediate surroundings, the family, the school, the church, the town. Unfortunately, city life discourages this responsibility, not only in young people, but in adults also. Country life, especially life in small towns, gives abundant opportunity for it. Nevertheless, even in the country, the disposition to assume such responsibility needs to be encouraged. There has never been more need of intelligent co-operation and of conscientious activity in support of public interests. By these means alone can our American ideals and life be made safe and permanent."



Fred W. Hudson

FRED MARSHALL HUDSON

FRED MARSHALL HUDSON was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, April 9, 1867. His father, Horace Orville Hudson, 1839-1907, was a leather belt manufacturer, whose most outstanding characteristics were stability, progressiveness, integrity and charity. His mother, Lycia Lucina Pratt, daughter of Cooledge Pratt, was a home loving woman devoted to her husband and children, and giving her life to their advancement. The ancestors of Mr. Hudson were of old English stock, coming to America among the early settlers of this country.

Mr. Hudson spent his early life in Worcester, where he attended the public and high schools until he arrived at the age of sixteen. Being fond of books he was always well up in his school work, but he was also glad when the vacations came and he could devote all his time to outdoor life on a farm. Well developed mentally as well as physically, he began to long for the active work of life at an early age, and when opportunity gave him a chance to enter business life he left the high school for a more practical school of experience.

At the age of sixteen Mr. Hudson began to earn his own living, although he had already been helping to support himself by selling newspapers, and clerking in a store after school hours. His first official position was in the Bookkeeping and Shipping Department of his father's factory. He took the position temporarily and intended to study later to fit himself to be a mechanical engineer. But he became interested in the manufacture of leather belting as his knowledge of the work increased, and he decided to make it his business in life. He then worked steadily through the various departments, learning every detail, until at the end of several years of steady progress he became Superintendent of the plant. A little later he became a partner of the firm, under the name of the H. O. Hudson and Company, Leather Belt Manufacturers. In 1902 the Hudson Belting Company was incorporated, and he was elected President. In 1907, he became Treasurer and holds both

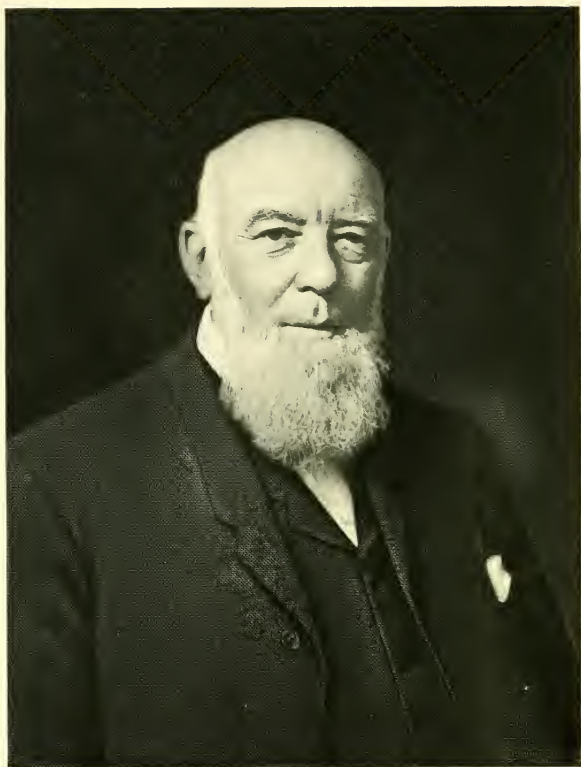
FRED MARSHALL HUDSON

offices at the present time. Mr. Hudson has designed three special machines for his factory, but has not as yet taken out the patents.

Mr. Hudson is a member of several Masonic Orders, including the Athelstan Lodge, Worcester Chapter, Hiram Council, Worcester County Commandery Forty-five, Worcester Lodge of Perfection, Princes of Jerusalem, Lawrence Chapter, Rose Croix Massachusetts Consistory, Aletheia Grotto, and Stella Chapter, Eastern Star. He also holds the rank of Past Noble Grand, Ridgely Lodge 112, and of Past High Priest of Mount Vernon Encampment 53, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Hudson is a Republican. He has always attended the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Worcester, and served as Trustee during 1908, resigning owing to pressure of other matters. His favorite modes of relaxation are fishing and motoring.

Mr. Hudson was married November 22, 1887, to Lilla M., daughter of James H. and Mary J. (Tenney) Buck, granddaughter of Thomas H. and Polly B. (Brewer) Buck, and of Chauncy B. Tenney and Martha Brewer Tenney. They have three children living, Philip Orville, Warren James, and Bertha Louise.

Mr. Hudson has been a student all his life and has read extensively, finding books on travel, engineering and chemistry most helpful. He believes his success is due largely to private study, combined with contact with men in active life, and based on good home influences during childhood. His business creed is interesting and instructive: "Work regularly and honestly at any trade or profession which you like and are interested in. Study and improve your knowledge of your work, and read for general information. Save something. What you get amounts to nothing. It is what you save that counts."



H. S. Hyde

HENRY STANLEY HYDE

THE name of Henry Stanley Hyde long stood among the foremost in New England for successful financiering and for business integrity; and the city of Springfield has had no more loyal citizen.

Mr. Hyde was born in Mt. Hope, Orange County, New York, August 18, 1837, and died at his home in Springfield, February 2, 1917. He was the son of Oliver Moulton and Julia Ann (Sprague) Hyde, and a descendant of William Hyde who came to Newton, Massachusetts, in 1633. When he was but three years of age his parents removed to Detroit, Michigan, and there he was educated in private schools and began the active work of his life as a bank clerk.

The law was not without its attraction and he studied for a time in the offices of Howard, Bishop, and Holbrook, and later with Jerome, Howard, and Swift.

In 1862, he came to Massachusetts, locating in Springfield, and immediately became connected with the Wason Manufacturing Company, railway car builders. In 1864, two years after his advent, he became treasurer of the company and remained in that capacity until his death. There have been but few men who have presented a business career of such unvarying success, won not by chance, but by the application of sound judgment.

Mr. Hyde was connected with a number of the leading business concerns of Springfield. He was president of the E. Stebbins Brass Manufacturing Company, and of the Springfield Printing and Binding Company, vice-president of the Hampden Savings Bank, and of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and a director of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was also treasurer of the Springfield Steam Power Company, and a director in several manufacturing corporations in and out of the state.

Mr. Hyde was connected with the telephone company from its infancy and was practically the founder of the first exchange in Springfield in 1879. The organization before its absorption was known as the Springfield Telephone Company.

HENRY STANLEY HYDE

Mr. Hyde served as president of the Agawam National Bank for over twenty-two years, and it was, in a large measure, due to his able management that the institution held the place it did among the national banks of New England. He possessed in an eminent degree, the requisite qualifications of tact, executive ability, energy, and firmness essential to a bank president. His character and reputation were alike so favorable that the mere fact of his being its head was a guarantee of the bank's reliability.

Mr. Hyde was actively interested in the Springfield Hospital from its establishment as a city hospital, he served as first president of the Board of Trustees.

In 1875 Mr. Hyde was elected to represent the First Hampden district in the State Senate. His sterling integrity and his administrative and executive ability gave him large influence.

In politics he was a Republican, and he served at various times as a member of the Common Council and the Board of Aldermen. In 1884 and in 1888 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and from 1888 until 1892 he was a Massachusetts member of the Republican National Committee. He was also a member of the State Central Committee.

From 1887 to 1903 Mr. Hyde served as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, being auditor from 1888 to 1889, and vice-president from 1900 to 1903. He was also chairman of the Sinking Fund Commission of West Springfield, and retired from that position only a few days before his death.

Mr. Hyde was president of the First Universalist Society of Springfield, the Nayasset Club, the Springfield, and the Country clubs.

In 1860, Mr. Hyde was married to Jennie S. Wason, daughter of Thomas W. and Sarah Longley Wason who died in 1889. Four children were born of this marriage: Jerome V., Henry S., Thomas W., and a son who died in infancy. They later adopted a daughter Fayolin J. Hyde. In 1892, he was married to Ellen Trask Chapin, daughter of the Honorable Eliphalet Trask of Springfield.

As a man of sound sense and practical wisdom in all that related to the every-day concerns of life, Mr. Hyde was preeminent among his fellows. He was a man of quick perception, fine faculties, and a large power of generalization. Liberal and philanthropic, he aided every well directed public enterprise, and enjoyed the un-mixed respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.



By J. A. Williams & Son, N.Y.

John B. Perkins

JOHN BROOKS JENKINS

IN an old fashioned homestead built in 1786 at Andover, Massachusetts, the birthplace of his father, John Brooks Jenkins was born October 11, 1829, and died September 12, 1915. He was the son of Benjamin Jenkins, born April 15, 1786, a man who was greatly interested in the welfare of his farm and who took great pride in his country estate. He married Betsey Berry Brooks who was thrifty, energetic, and greatly interested in the intellectual life of her children. She was of a religious temperament, and an influential guide throughout his life. Mr. Jenkins' ancestors were all of American birth for four generations so that when the war of 1861 took place Mr. Jenkins' patriotism knew no bounds.

He attended the schools in his district and the education there received, allied with the splendid training of his mother, gave him a good foundation. He inherited from his parents a fine constitution and, being extremely fond of outdoor life, he decided to become a lumberman. He liked the floating of logs down the river, the free and easy life, the companionships and brotherly kindness among the men. For fourteen years he engaged in that work, seven years in Maine and seven in Vermont.

When the war broke out in 1861, Mr. Jenkins enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment. During this period he passed through untold sufferings. The friends with whom he had enlisted were killed. He was at Petersburg during the nine months before the surrender. The hardships of tramping through the marshes and the severity of the climate at various times during the campaigns were experiences which he often related to interested friends. Later in life Mr. Jenkins suffered the loss of both his limbs, amputation being necessary after severe accidents. The second accident occurred while he was fighting a forest fire in the Scotland District about twelve years before his death.

When a young man Mr. Jenkins served as a special commissioner of Essex County and also as a selectman of Andover. He was later a member of Bartlett Post 99, Grand Army of the Republic,

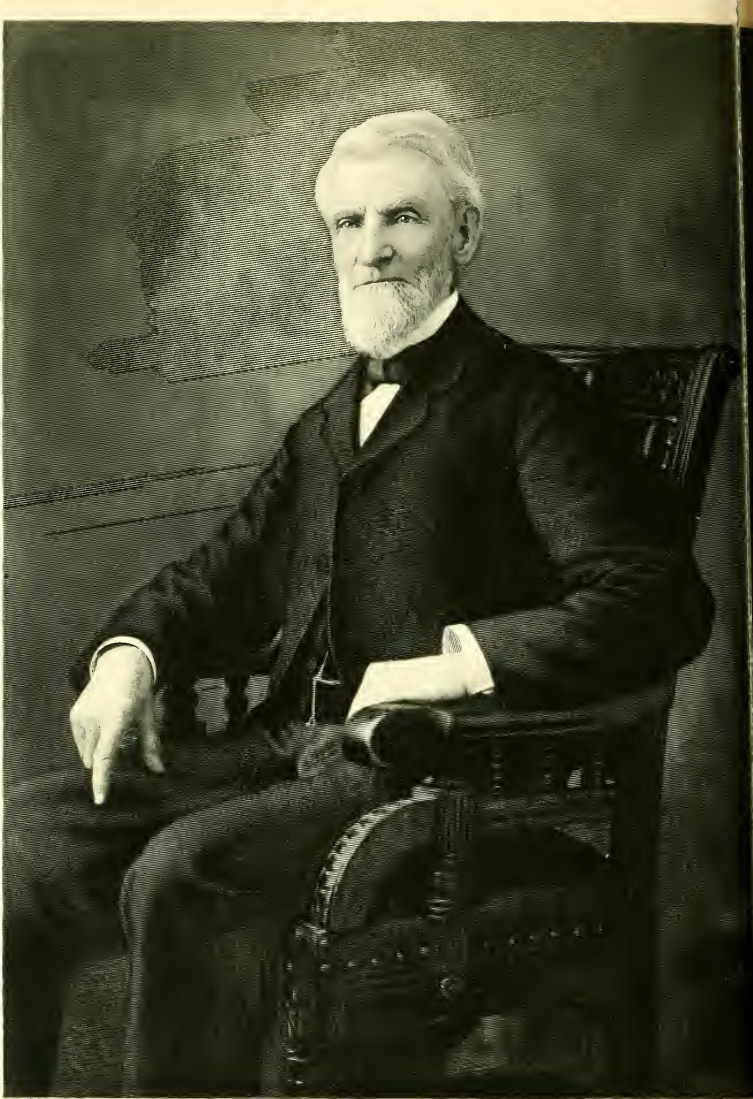
JOHN BROOKS JENKINS

and of Saint Matthews Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was a Republican in his political associations and affiliated with the South Congregational Church.

Mr. Jenkins was very well known as a Grand Army Veteran, and highly esteemed among his comrades. Despite many years of suffering he maintained his cheerfulness and optimistic spirit. He was not unmindful of the importance of the service he had rendered to his country, and was endowed with an unquenchable patriotic zeal.

He was married September first, 1853, to Ellen Holt, daughter of Sarah and Dean Holt, granddaughter of Sarah and Dean Holt. Her ancestors were among the first settlers of Andover. They had seven children three of whom are living, Charles B., Frank, and Elizabeth.

It may be said without exaggeration that few men in the State, not occupying official positions, have been so widely and sincerely mourned as Mr. Jenkins. His genial, unselfish spirit made his loss singularly felt. He took an active interest in the welfare of his community and his sound judgment with ripe experience assisted materially in promoting its prosperity. Always frank and fearless he faithfully discharged his public duties. He maintained for himself and required from others the highest standards of integrity and gave the Commonwealth a dignified and efficient service with no thought of personal aggrandizement. Never once did he shirk an opportunity or flinch from any responsibility which presented itself before him as right. In such a record as this there is necessarily revealed all the sturdiness of his New England stock and all the force of character which he himself developed during a manhood of hard work and service for his country.



Cirastus Jones

ERASTUS JONES

ERASTUS JONES, a shoe manufacturer of Spencer, Massachusetts, was born in Spencer, September 11, 1825 and died March 14, 1907.

He was educated in the Spencer public schools. After several years in the employ of his brother Asa T. Jones, a manufacturer of Spencer the two formed a partnership in 1846, the firm name becoming A. T. and E. Jones. This partnership continued until 1862, when the senior member of the firm retired and Hezekiah P. Starr was admitted in his place. The firm then became E. Jones and Company, a name familiar to the shoe trade in the country for forty years or more. The Jones factory has been several times enlarged since it was first built in 1860, and it has always been equipped with the latest types of machinery.

Mr. Jones was President of the Spencer National Bank from its organization in 1825, and for some twenty-five years was president, trustee and member of the board of investment of the Spencer Savings Bank. He was town treasurer of Spencer for several years and also town clerk. In 1874 he was representative to the General Court and in 1896-97, was State Senator from the fourth Worcester Senatorial district. During his first term in the Senate, he was on the committee on banks and banking, and chairman of the joint standing committee on liquor laws. While in his second term he was chairman of the committee on banks and banking and a member also of the committee on taxation and printing.

In politics Mr. Jones was an active Republican. Mr. Jones was a member of the Congregational Church.

He was married June 5, 1850, to Mary I. Starr, daughter of John Starr of Thomaston, Maine. The children of this union are: Lucy I.; Julia F.; Mary P.; Everett Starr.

Both in public and in private life long years of intercourse endeared him to his many friends and business associates, while his generous contributions to charitable and public causes aroused a warm regard among all who knew him.

EBEN S. S. KEITH

EBEN S. S. KEITH was born in Sagamore, Massachusetts, October 24, 1872. He is the son of Isaac N. Keith and Eliza F. Smith. Mr. Keith comes of distinguished lineage. Among his ancestors was Sir William Keith, Knight, who was created Earl Marischal of Scotland, by James II, of that kingdom in 1458. This office remained in the family by regular succession to George Keith, who joined in the rising of 1715, and whose honors and estates fell under the Act of Attainder in 1716. The Rev. James Keith, the first of the name in this country was born and educated in Aberdeen, Scotland and came to this country in 1662 at about 18 years of age. He was ordained in 1664 and settled in Bridgewater where he labored in the ministry for fifty-six years.

Mr. Keith passed his boyhood in his native region, enjoying the sports which enter into the typical life of the American boy. After graduating at the High School of Bourne, he entered the machine shop of the Keith Manufacturing Company in 1890. His father was the head of the concern and the young man took up the business of building cars. He served as inspector of cars and bookkeeper and displayed such an efficient understanding of the business that in 1894, at the age of twenty-two he was admitted to partnership. The title of the firm from 1899 to 1907 was I. N. Keith and Son. Since January 1907 the name of the concern has been the Keith Car and Manufacturing Company of which Mr. Keith has been the president. In its operations this company is well known for its large and important business in the equipping of railroads. The business has contributed to the industrial development of the part of the state in which it is located.

Mr. Keith, for his business experience and his sterling qualities as a man of discernment and decision and for his political principles, was elected to the Massachusetts Senate and served in that body in 1907 and 1908 and 1909. His constituents were not confined to any one party for although a Republican he was actively supported by many other political associations. He represented the Cape Senatorial district which has generally sent men of marked business



Chas. F. J. Hunt

EBEN S. S. KEITH

and political sagacity. After service in the Senate he served for three terms in the Executive Council. He declined further service much to the regret of the people of all political parties. Though rigid and decided in his views and actions, taking the course on public questions which he deemed for the best interests of the state, without fear or favor, he made many friends by his adhesion of high principles of public policy.

In local politics Mr. Keith has served as Chairman of the Republican Town Committee and showed a disposition to assist in the honest work of a party as well as to receive its honors. The civic duty which so many avoid for the sake of business or from disinclination to engage in any party work was recognized by him as a citizen's part. He also served his constituents as a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1908 and as an alternate-at-large in 1916.

Mr. Keith has taken an interest in Masonic Associations, and those of a kindred nature. He is a thirty second degree Mason; a Shriner, and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

On February 8, 1900, he married Miss Malvina M. Landers of Cotuit.

The record of Mr. Keith's life reveals his sound principles and singleness of purpose in every event and result. He is widely recognized as a man of influence, business ability and public spirit, and above everything else, is characterized by fidelity to principle and faithfulness to duty, and these qualities added to his rare mental powers and executive ability have made his success as deserved as it is great and manifold. He is a good type of the New England citizen, a man by inheritance and practice of the strictest integrity and highest sense of honor and justice. Unassuming in manner, but strong with whom he counsels, his influence permeates all those about him and reaches far beyond.

JOHN ERLE KENNEY

DR. JOHN ERLE KENNEY, one of the prominent physicians of Chelsea, Massachusetts, was born in Underhill, Vermont, on September 8, 1861, and died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Sarah J. Balch on March 5, 1916. He was the son of Francis (1810-1882) and Mary Kenney. His father was a farmer and great lover of animals and birds. The ancestors of Dr. Kenney came from Glasgow, Scotland, and from Ireland. They settled in St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

Dr. Kenney had great difficulties in gaining the education that he desired, his time being taken up by hard work on the farm. He early determined to study hard to acquire a profession and as a result of his earnest efforts graduated from the University of Vermont.

He began active work in his profession at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, District of Columbia continued later in Howard, Rhode Island. For fourteen years he practiced medicine in the city of Chelsea.

In politics he was a member of the Republican Party, and in religion he was affiliated with the Methodist Church. He was also a member of the fraternal order of the Masons. He was a great lover of his home, and was a student all his days. With his study went a great love of flowers, and he spent many hours working in his flower garden.

Dr. Kenney was a man of scrupulous honesty and great industry, giving his time indefatigably to his profession. He was unmarried.

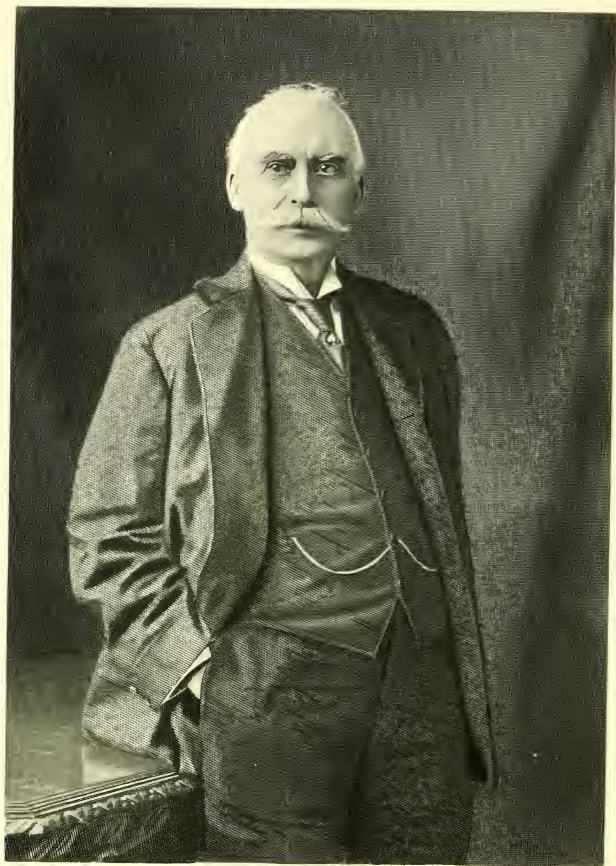
What Doctor Arnold said of boys is equally true of men, — that the difference between one boy and another consists not so much in talent as in energy. Given perseverance, and energy soon becomes habitual. Given habits of application and perseverance, such as John Erle Kenney possessed, a man will effectively cultivate himself. This he did, and he thereby acquired not only success in his chosen profession, but the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. Massachusetts does well to honor such a man.



Eng by E. S. Williams - Dec. 1888

John E. Kenney





William B. Lambert

WILLIAM BARTLET LAMBERT

WILLIAM BARTLET LAMBERT, President of the Boston Plate and Window Glass Company, is a son of Massachusetts by direct descent on his mother's side. His father, Henry Calvert Lambert, was an English Unitarian clergyman. His grandfather, Luke Lambert, died at Chatham, England, April 11, 1824. Henry Lambert was born in Winchelsea, England on the fourth of April, 1812 and arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, October 1, 1836. The war between the two English-speaking nations in Henry Lambert's infancy seems not to have prejudiced him in later years against the United States. Indeed, we have every reason to suppose that his thoughts turned early toward New England, and Boston eventually became his home. Loyal to everything English as his family always had been this young divine, fired with the new religious liberalism, waked to find himself an alien in the dominion of an Established church. He found across the Atlantic a community of rare souls with whom he was in closest sympathy — Emerson and the Concord group, the Cambridge men of letters, and the Abolitionists in Boston.

So it happened that this earnest young Englishman migrated to America because he believed that he would find there the environment in which he rightly belonged. He came in the spirit of 1620 — a Pilgrim of a later day. Freedom for thinking, for worship, for working out his own ideals of life.

He gladly gave hostages to his new country when he married Catherine B. Porter, daughter of John Porter, of an old New England family. Catherine Porter's maternal grandfather, William Bartlet, a wealthy East Indian merchant of the early trading days, endowed the Andover Theological Seminary with over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He was a gentleman of scholarly attainments, noted for his public spirit, and one of the influential characters of his time.

The son of this union, William Bartlet Lambert, was born in East Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 19, 1845. He enjoyed, from childhood, the finest advantages of his environment. His home and social surroundings were exceptional. His mother, a woman of distinguished mental and spiritual endowments, was a strong influence in his development, at the same time that his father's loyalty to high ideals, also exercised a strong influence over his son.

Everything at home in those early days was made eminently worth the doing, a wholesome, well rounded existence, in which natural confidence and hopefulness were deeply ingrained in his nature.

From the Newton High School he was sent to Mr. Allen's English and Classical School in West Newton where he prepared for

Harvard College. In 1867 he graduated from Harvard with the degree of A.B. and in 1872 was made a Master of Arts.

On leaving the University in 1867, he began his career as Treasurer of the Siemens Regenerative Gas Furnace Company of Boston. Two years later, he became a partner in the glass firm of Lambert Brothers. It was circumstances, far more than personal inclination, which led Mr. Lambert into business. Seldom, however, has a man grasped circumstances more firmly, or moulded arbitrary conditions more resolutely to his own desire. He proved that a college education is no stumbling block to practical success.

The glass firm of the Lambert Brothers was an independent concern from 1869 until 1893. In the latter year William Lambert assisted in organizing the Boston Plate and Window Glass Company by the consolidation of Lambert Brothers, Hills, Turner and Company and R. Sherburne. A little later he was made President of the new corporation. He was also elected a Director of the Washington National Bank and of the Mercantile Trust Company, both of Boston.

On October 4, 1870, Mr. Lambert married Anna K. Lombard, daughter of Israel and Susan (Kidder) Lombard. A son, Edward Bartlet Lambert, who graduated from Harvard University in class of 1895, was born in 1872 and died in Cambridge in 1903.

A daughter, Elinor, is the wife of Professor H. J. Hughes of Harvard.

Mr. Lambert's second marriage took place October 14, 1884, to Annie Read, daughter of William Read of Cambridge.

Half a century of unremitting service in building up the business prosperity of the Commonwealth is indeed an unusual record, and one which could not easily be overestimated. Mr. Lambert is a member of the Union Club of Boston, a Director of the Oakley Country Club of Watertown, and was Commodore of the Hull Yacht Club, more recently merged into the Boston Yacht Club. He is also active in the Boston Harvard Club. In politics he is a Republican — with a single exception, that he voted for Cleveland. Mr. Lambert attends the First Parish (Unitarian) Church of Cambridge.

"Loyalty to ideals," says Mr. Lambert, "is the first principle of success. My father, one of the most high-minded men I ever knew, taught me, as far back as I can remember, to work toward the loftiest standard of which my reason was capable. Integrity and close application to the thing in hand amounted to a kind of devotion in me while I was a student, and I carried the same method into business. One thing the American boy must learn is 'Never say die' — that spirit will take him any length he is determined to go."



Geo. V. Leverneth

GEORGE VASMER LEVERETT

GEORGE VASMER LEVERETT, long identified with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in a legal capacity, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, on February 16, 1846, and died at his home in Boston on October 18, 1917. He was the son of Daniel and Charlotte (Betteley) Leverett.

Mr. Leverett was of notable ancestry. The family name in this country is chiefly associated with Sir John Leverett, Colonial Governor of Massachusetts, who was born in England in 1616, who at the age of seventeen emigrated to America with his father, Thomas Leverett, and settled in Boston. He returned to England in 1644 and took part in the struggle between the parliament and the king, and as commander of a company of foot soldiers gained military distinction and the friendship of Cromwell. On his return to America he held successively some of the most important civil and military offices in the gift of the colony, and finally, in 1673, became Governor. His skill and energy were instrumental in conducting to a fortunate issue the war with King Philip. He was knighted by Charles II in acknowledgment of his services to the New England Colonies during this contest. Another member of this family was John Leverett, a former president of Harvard College.

The First Church of Boston from which George Vasmer Leverett was buried contains a tablet to the memory of Governor Leverett, and will shortly have two others, one for John Leverett, and one for Thomas Leverett, who was one of the old-time elders of the church. The family has been identified with this church for a hundred and fifty years.

George Vasmer Leverett attended the Harvard grammar school in Charlestown, the High School, where he ranked first in his class, and entered Harvard College in 1863. He graduated in 1867 as the first scholar in his class. He then entered the Harvard Law School, where, in 1869, he received his degree of LL.B. He received his degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1870. From 1868 to 1870 he was instructor in mathematics at Harvard.

In 1871 Mr. Leverett entered upon the practice of law in Boston. He moved to Cambridge in 1880, and on April 3, 1888, he married Mary E. L. Tebbetts. She was interested in social welfare and charity work. After her death in 1897, he moved to Boston to remain there until the end of his life.

In 1886 he became official attorney for the Bell Telephone Company, and later its general counsel. It is believed that the parent

company was organized in his office. It was in his office, also, that the Trustees of the Huntington Avenue Lands, organized in 1871, made their headquarters, and he was their clerk and later one of their number.

As general counsel for the Bell Company, and for its successor, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Mr. Leverett had charge of all its legal matters. Every law of state legislatures or of Congress, that might effect the company's interests, and every decision of the courts in the United States that bore upon those interests was studied by him.

Mr. Leverett was fond of Greek and was particularly interested in reading the words of the fathers of the Church in the original language. He kept up this study of Greek all his life for the enjoyment he got out of it. So proficient was he in this study even in school days that his schoolmates nicknamed him "Sophocles." He found in music also another source of pleasure and was a regular attendant at the Boston Symphony orchestra concerts. He excelled in mathematics as well as in Greek and music, and enjoyed solving problems in that science.

He was a director in the Conveyancers' Title Insurance Company; the State Street Trust Company, and others; a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank; member of the Bar Association of the City of Boston; of the Massachusetts Historic-Genealogical Society; of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts; a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the Harvard Clubs of Boston and of New York; the University Clubs of Boston, New York and Chicago; the Union Club of Boston; and the Oakley Country Club. He was also a member of the Bostonian Society, the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the Charlestown High School Association and of the Old Schoolboys' Association. Of the High School Association he was successively secretary, vice-president, and president, each for two years, and was orator at one of its annual meetings.

He resigned as general counsel for the Telephone and Telegraph Company at the end of 1915 but remained consulting counsel of the company, and was held in great esteem not only for the efficient manner in which he had watched over its interests for so long, but for his sterling personal qualities and high character. His genial personality and fine memory for persons endeared him to many.

Throughout a long and active life Mr. Leverett bore himself worthily. Profound as was his legal learning, his innate sense of right was quite as conspicuous. He left a noble example of high personal attainment and honorable citizenship.



Percival Lowell.

PERCIVAL LOWELL

PERCIVAL LOWELL was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 13, 1855, and died in Flagstaff, Arizona, November 12, 1916.

He was the son of Augustus and Katherine Bigelow (Lawrence) Lowell. His brother A. Lawrence Lowell is president of Harvard University. Percival Lowell was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1876. In 1907, Amherst College conferred on him the degree of LL.D; while Clark University conferred the same degree on him in 1909. In 1883 Lowell went to Japan, where he lived during the ten years following, serving as counsellor and foreign secretary to the Korean Special Mission to the United States. On his return to America in 1894, he established the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, and was engaged in astronomical studies and authorship until his death. In 1900 he organized an eclipse expedition to Tripoli, and in 1907 sent an expedition to the Andes mountains in South America, for the purpose of photographing the planet Mars. His previous discoveries on Mars won for him in 1904 the Janssen medal of the French Astronomical Society. He was also presented with a gold medal in 1908 by the Sociedad Astronomica de Mexico.

At a special session of Section A (Mathematics and Astronomy) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Lowell made the following statement regarding his discovery of new canals on the planet Mars:

“New canals on Mars in the first sense, though always interesting and at times highly important, are no novelty at my observatory, inasmuch as at least four hundred have been discovered in the last fifteen years.

“When Schiaparelli left his great work he had mapped one hundred and seventeen canals: with those detected at Flagstaff, the number has risen to six hundred or more.

“On September 30, 1909, when the region of the Syrtis Major came into view again after its periodic hiding of six weeks, two striking canals were evident to the east of the Syrtis in places where no canals had ever previously been seen. Not only was their appearance unprecedented but the canals themselves were the most conspicuous ones on that part of the disc. The new canals were recorded in independent drawings and shortly afterward were photographed as the most conspicuous canals in the images.

“Subsequent examination of the records showed that they were indeed new, and this was conclusively established by examination of records of previous years. The records of the observatory date back to 1894. Nor had any observer previous to 1894 recorded them. Schiaparelli had never seen them, nor had his predecessors

or successors. This determined definitely that no human eye had ever looked upon them before."

When asked the question whether the canals had not always been there, Lowell said as follows:

"This may be answered definitely in the negative. When it is realized that a canal of such size, while it might not have been visible elsewhere, on account of the character of the air, the improved instrumental means and the long experience of the observers, could not have escaped the director's assistants." Dr. Lowell also dwelt on another theory, as to whether the canals could be due to the annual change of seasons which might affect the features of the planet. He stated that "there are canals which are quickened solely from the melting of the North polar cap such as the Thoth and others like the Ulysses which are beholden only to the Southern one. But the present canals are not of that category, for they did not appear in past Martian years, which, had they been so conditioned, they should have done. The records are decisive on the point. They do not belong to the class of uni-hemispheric seasonal canals. The records at Flagstaff covering several years needed to establish the fact are able to give an absolute verdict."

Lowell spared no expense in the interests of science, and the observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, was maintained entirely by him. It was here that the observations on Mars were made that have furnished the scientific world with the theory of life on that planet.

Lowell was appointed in 1902 non-resident Professor of Astronomy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the Société Astronomique de France and the Astronomische Gesellschaft, to the National and the American Geographical Societies and he held an honorary membership in the Sociedad Astronomica de Mexico.

Lowell wrote numerous articles on the subject of astronomy, and was the author of many works of note including "Chösen," 1885; "The Soul of the Far East," 1886; "Noto," 1891; "Occult Japan," 1894; "Mars," 1895; "Annals of the Lowell Observatory," in the three volumes, 1898-1905; "The Solar System," 1903; "Mars and Its Canals," 1906; "Mars as the Abode of Life," 1908; and the "Evolution of Worlds," 1909.

He was member of Somerset, Union, and St. Botolph Clubs, Boston.

On June 10, 1908 Percival Lowell was married to Constance Savage Keith, of Boston.

Lowell's whole life was given to science. He was generous in thought — broad and enlightened in his views on all subjects.



Copy by E. A. McDaniel, Dec. 1917

B. F. McDaniel.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN McDANIEL

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN McDANIEL was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1845, and died April 25, 1914, at Dorchester, Massachusetts.

He came of good family, of Quaker stock, his father being a man of industry and integrity engaged in the manufacture of hats. His education was received in the Philadelphia schools. When fifteen years of age he enlisted as a drummer boy and first served in the Civil War with the Philadelphia infantry. A year later he enlisted and served during the remainder of the war with the First Delaware Battery, being a participant in the Red River expedition. Though only fifteen he showed his manliness and patriotism in responding to Lincoln's call.

Upon his return from the battlefield, the Reverend Increase Smith of Dorchester coached him for college and he entered the Harvard Divinity School, graduating in 1869. He entered at once upon his active career as minister of the Unitarian church at Hubbardston, Massachusetts. From there he went to the Exeter, New Hampshire, Unitarian Church, which he served for eleven years. Following his service in Exeter came four years of faithful and loyal ministry to the Barton Square Church at Salem, Massachusetts.

From Salem he went to San Diego, California, preaching there for seven years. While in that city he served on the School Committee introducing new methods and features into the courses and causing himself to be termed "the teachers' friend." Upon his return from San Diego he accepted a call to the Newton Centre Unitarian Church. In this city he organized a Young People's Religious Union which was recognized as a model in its spirit and methods for others of the denomination. After six years' service there he became pastor of both the Norfolk Street Unitarian Church in Dorchester, and the Children's Church of the Barnard Memorial in Boston, as well as Superintendent of that Institution.

In his service there he manifested a sunny disposition and an enthusiasm which immediately won the children's love. As a

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN McDANIEL

leader in the various activities such as the classes, clubs, entertainments and festivals he possessed a wonderful power for interesting and holding their attention. He had traveled extensively in Europe, and during his travels he had collected many engravings and photographs which he now used in stereopticon lectures for their instruction and entertainment. He was truly their friend and a constant uplift and inspiration in the work, the very soul and life of the place. Endowed with rare qualities and a magnetic personality he was most successful. While at Exeter and Salem he accomplished great results with the boys and young men of these places. Being a natural mechanic he instructed them in carpentry and was a pioneer in the movement to educate the hand as well as the brain.

He was politically identified with the Republican party and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was particularly devoted to Nature study and his chief mode of recreation from his responsible tasks was the collecting of insects, minerals and fossils. During his ministry at Exeter, New Hampshire, he organized a Natural History Society for that community.

On October 14, 1869, he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Sumner and Elizabeth H. (West) Wellman, granddaughter of Ebenezer and Carrie Parker Wellman and of William and Mercy Larkin (Gray) West, and a descendant from the Wellman family who came from Wales and England and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, about 1625. There were three children born to Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel, two of whom are living: Arthur Sumner, a law librarian in New York, and Professor Allen Boyer McDaniel of Union College, Schenectady, New York.

Mr. McDaniel had a varied and exceedingly interesting career. His chief distinction lay in his optimistic, unselfish, and sympathetic disposition. He was endowed with fine intellectual gifts which gave him power and place among the leaders of his denomination, but his most congenial and successful field of endeavor was among children and youth.

It can most truthfully be said of him that in his death the children of the Barnard Memorial lost a friend, the church a noble and faithful servant, and the city an esteemed and useful citizen.



Eng. by E. & Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Wm. A. McKenney

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS McKENNEY

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS McKENNEY, President and Director of the McKenney and Waterbury Company, of Boston; was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 9, 1855. His father, Charles Henry McKenney, born March 9, 1826, was engaged in the manufacture and sale of gas fixtures; he married Susan A. Dodge, a woman whose gentle influence in the training of her son he realizes has been the chief factor in his successful career.

His education was received in the Boston public schools. Upon his graduation from grammar school in 1879 he became an errand boy in a Boston store.

Since that time he has been connected with the manufacture and sale of gas fixtures and lamps. For many years he was a salesman, but in September of 1888 he engaged in the business on his own account and the firm of McKenney and Waterbury was formed.

During the fifteen years preceding the establishment of this firm he was a commercial traveller or salesman, his field being New England. In his line of work he made many trips abroad and besides acquiring much information in regard to the business, he became thoroughly acquainted with the foreign market, and the development of his special branch of trade.

Mr. McKenney has been President of the Boulevard Trust Company of Brookline, Massachusetts, for the past five years. He is President and Director in several corporations including the Crowell and Thurlow Steamship Company, which owns amongst others a modern steamer named the William A. McKenney in honor of Mr. McKenney. He is also Vice President of the Atlantic Coast Co. of Boston Shipyards at Boothbay Harbor and Thomaston Me.

He is a member of the Algonquin Club of Boston, the Boston Athletic Association, the City Club, the Boston Yacht Club and the Belmont Spring Country Club, the Commercial Travellers Association and the Boston Art Club. In politics he is a member of the Republican party. He is a faithful member of the Unitarian

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MCKENNEY

Church of Brookline, Massachusetts. His favorite form of recreation is yachting in which he takes an active interest.

Mr. McKenney was married March 24, 1896, to Anna Laura Owen.

From his experience and observation he offers this suggestion to those who would know the one quality on which all success rests: "Be truthful and honest, and upright in all things."

Mr. McKenney belongs to that school of men who do business on honor, and whose word is considered as good as their bond. He possesses sterling integrity, great firmness and a pure character. He is one of the leading business men of Boston, and is classed with the most energetic and public spirited citizens of the city. His career is a source of encouragement to young men who start in life with no capital except a good character and the blessings of a public school education. He early evinced a decided talent for business life and its varied pursuits, and today is recognized as a business man of commanding presence, pleasing address and of marked executive ability. By his daily life of usefulness he has won the deep respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.



Engr. by Mass. Engr. Socy.

D. H. Mason

DAVID HAVEN MASON

HON. DAVID HAVEN MASON was born in Sullivan, N. H., March 17th, 1818 and died at his home in Newton, Mass., May 29, 1873. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1841. He gathered around him a large circle of appreciative friends.

After several years of close attention to the law, he entered public life and by the various offices whose functions he discharged with admirable judgment, zeal and success, he made his influence felt, as a public benefactor throughout the Commonwealth. Mr. Mason was a resident of Newton for twenty-five years. He early won the confidence of his fellow citizens and was a very active and influential member of the House of Representatives in the years 1863-1866 and 1867. The patriotic Governor John A. Andrew leaned upon him with implicit confidence and often applied to him for counsel and aid in important and difficult emergencies. In the struggles of the country, during the war of 1861-65, he showed the most devoted patriotism by word and deed.

He declined the honor of being a candidate for the Senatorship which he was urged to accept, on account of the claims of his profession.

While he was a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Mason attended to the business of the Commonwealth with great fidelity and won for himself the reputation of being one of the best debaters in that honorable body. He watched carefully every measure that came before the Legislature. His speeches before the Legislature or Committees of the Legislature, on the Consolidation of the Western and the Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporations, on equalizing the bounties of soldiers, on the adoption of the Fourteenth Article, Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, on making the Milldam free of toll, and on the leveling of Fort Hill.

In 1860 Mr. Mason was appointed on the Massachusetts Board of Education, of which for several years he was a very efficient member and discharged the duties of that office with exemplary faithfulness. No demands of his business were permitted to interfere with his obligations to the State in this department of service. It was to him a labor of love. Mr. Mason was also deeply interested

DAVID HAVEN MASON

in sustaining the high character of the schools in the town of Newton. "Mason School" at Newton Centre was named for him as an honorary testimonial of his interest in the cause of education.

During the war of 1861-65 he was unwearied in his zeal to preserve the country and its free institutions unharmed and to stimulate his fellow citizens to all right and noble efforts. A notable instance of this occurred in an emergency in the war, when a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held in the town hall of Newton; the design of the meeting was to take measures for equipping one or more companies of volunteer militia and to take further measures for the support and comfort of the families of such as should be called into service. He said calm judgment should rule the hour; the minds of men should not in their enthusiasm be carried beyond the proper line of duty; while they are willing to give of their substance, judgment and discretion should so guide their actions that while everything needed should be given unsparingly, nothing should be wasted. Millions of gold and rivers of blood will not compare with the influence of this question, for on its solution hangs the hopes of civil liberty and civilization throughout the world for ages to come. Let it not be said that we of this generation have been unfaithful to the high and holy trust.

These resolutions, which were passed unanimously, are as honorable to the mind that originated and the pen that drew them as to the citizens of the town which passed them.

December 22, 1870, Mr. Mason was appointed to the office of United States District Attorney for Massachusetts in place of George S. Hillard, resigned, but Mr. Mason was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate above all competitors, his appointment being regarded as a strong one for the Government and highly acceptable to the people and the bar of Massachusetts. While Mr. Mason administered this, his last public office, some very important and celebrated cases were decided by the Court, which evinced the Attorney's wisdom, sagacity and legal knowledge.

At the time of his death the number of distinguished persons holding official positions in church and state and who had participated with him in important enterprises and the resolutions passed by Courts and various Associations of which he was a member attested how high was the estimation in which he was held.



By J. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Edmund H. Mason

EDWARD HAVEN MASON

EDWARD HAVEN MASON was born in Newton, Massachusetts, June 8th, 1849, and died in Boston, March 21st, 1917. His father, David Haven Mason, who was born March 17, 1818, was of high rank as a jury lawyer, a prolific writer, and an excellent speaker. He held the position of United States District Attorney from 1870 until his death in 1873. Edward Mason's mother, Sarah Wilson White, was the daughter of John Hazen White (1792-1865) and Roxanna Robinson. His paternal grandmother was Mary Haven.

The family traces its descent from Hugh Mason, who was born in England in 1606 and died in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1678. He was a tanner, and one of the first settlers of Watertown. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bay Colony a freeman in 1634, was a representative for ten years between 1644 and 1677, and selectman for twenty-nine years, between 1639 and 1678. He was a lieutenant in 1649, and a captain in 1652. His wife, Esther, was born in England in 1610. William White, one of the maternal ancestors was born in England in 1610, and settled in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Many of the progenitors on both sides were officers in the War of the Revolution and in the Colonial Wars.

With such heritage and native environment, the social and industrial conditions of Mr. Mason's childhood and youth, augmented by wise maternal influence, could not fail to result in well-developed character and tastes. The education supplied by the public schools of Newton, laid the foundation for the course at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1869 with the degree of A.B., receiving the degree of A.M. from the same institution in 1872. He was a law student in Boston from 1868 until 1872 and from that time practiced law in that city, devoting himself chiefly to office consultations, trust responsibilities and corporation law.

From 1876 to 1902 he was Associate Justice of the Newton Police Court. During the years 1882, 1883, and 1884, he was a member of the Common Council of Newton; Alderman in 1885 and 1886, and a member of the Newton School Committee in 1894, and 1895 and 1896. He was Clerk for the Newton Home for Aged People; Trustee of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital 1899-1917; vice-president from 1908 to 1912; member of the Hospital Committee 1909-1917, and President of the Hospital from 1912 until

EDWARD HAVEN MASON

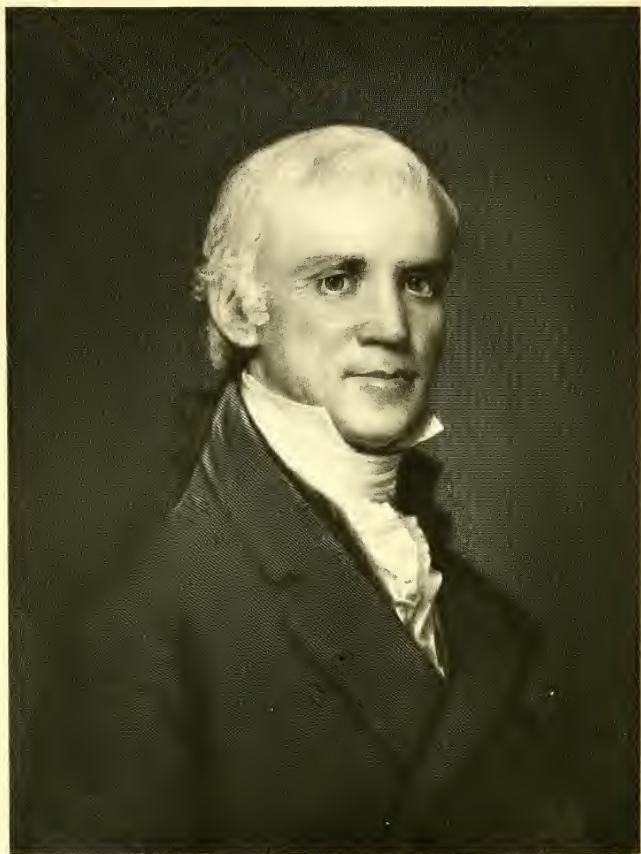
his death. Upon Mr. Mason's death the trustees of the hospital adopted the following resolutions: "In every position he served the hospital with conspicuous zeal and never failing fidelity. He looked upon service to the public as a duty and for over twenty-six years served his native city of Newton with the same faithfulness which characterized his work with the hospital. A trained lawyer, he freely gave the trustees the benefit of his advice and experience. In the details of the administration his counsel was wise and far-seeing; in the problems which arose his judgment was clear, his opinion judicial and his action straightforward. Always considerate of others his courtesy was unfailing, his kindness unceasing. In his death the hospital lost a staunch supporter and devoted officer, the trustees a true friend and loyal companion, and the community a modest high-minded citizen whose whole career has been one of ever increasing usefulness and value." He was Director and counsel for many corporations and was Vice-President and Director of the Newton Trust Company.

Mr. Mason was a member of the University Club, the Brae-Burn Country Club, the Boston Athletic Club, the Boston Art Club, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the Harvard Clubs of Boston and New York. From his allegiance to the Republican party he never wavered.

February 1, 1877, Mr. Mason married Lelia Sylvina, the daughter of Thomas Nickerson and Sylvina (Nickerson) Nickerson. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mason: Edna Sarah (Mason) Hyde, the wife of Henry Stanley Hyde; Ella Sylvina Mason; and June (Mason) Mills, the wife of Harold P. Mills.

From his experience and observation Mr. Mason left these suggestions to young Americans as to the principles, methods, and habits which he believed would contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals in American life, and would most help young people to attain true success in life. "Do some public service in politics and with charitable organizations. Keep up athletics and meet men who are worth while."

Aided by a steadiness of application, and by a readiness and power of argument, Mr. Mason made a place for himself at the bar, not merely successful, but always so honorably filled that his ability was early recognized. His life was full of service; of that kind of service that exalts a man; and the impulse of that service was an educated conscience. Thoroughly imbued with ennobling principles of conduct and life Mr. Mason was always a sincere defender of right and justice.



John Maynor

JONATHAN MASON, JR.

JONATHAN MASON, JUNIOR, was born in Boston, August 20, 1756, and died in his native city on November 1, 1831.

He was the son of Deacon Jonathan Mason of the Old South Church and Susannah (Powell), Mason. His father was a leading merchant of Boston during the Revolutionary period and an active patriot.

Mr. Mason's mother, a woman of noble character, exerted a strong influence upon his intellectual, moral and spiritual life. The influences of home, of school, of early companionships, of private study and of contact with men in active life, in the order named, affected his character for good and guided him in the development of his career.

Mr. Mason received his degree from Princeton in 1774, studied law with John Adams and was admitted to the bar in 1777. He happened to be an eye-witness of the Boston Massacre; and on March 5, 1780, before the authorities of Boston, he delivered the official oration on the tenth anniversary of that occurrence. He was actively engaged in politics and was elected representative to the General Court for several terms. He was also a member of the executive Council, and in 1800 was elected United States senator as the successor to Benjamin Goodhue of Salem, who had resigned. He served as senator till the end of the term in 1803. In the Senate he was particularly active in the debates on the repeal of the judiciary act of 1801. He was also a member of Congress from 1817 to 1820, where he acted with the Federalist party. He resigned his seat May 15, 1820, after voting for the Missouri Compromise, March 3, 1820.

He was interested with Harrison Gray Otis in the association called the "Mount Vernon Proprietors" which developed property on Beacon Hill, the western of the three summits on which Boston was originally founded. The celebrated artist, John Singleton Copley, during the Revolutionary period owned an estate of about eight acres, situated on what is now Beacon Hill, and in 1795 this estate was sold to Mr. Mason and his associates. Beacon, Walnut,

JONATHAN MASON, JR.

Mount Vernon, Ivy and Pinckney Streets were laid out and other extensive improvements were undertaken. The enterprise proved highly profitable. Mr. Mason also was active in the development of Dorchester Neck, now South Boston, and was one of the incorporators of the Bridge Company. He was among those who organized the Massachusetts Bank in 1784, and was chosen one of the directors.

He was married in 1779 to Susannah, daughter of John Powell. They had five daughters: Susannah, wife of John C. Warren; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel D. Parker; Anna Powell, wife of Patrick Grant; Miriam, wife of David Sears; and Mary Bromfield, wife of Samuel Parkman; and two sons: William Powell Mason and Jonathan Mason. His wife was a social leader in Boston, and it was under her auspices and at her home that the first meeting of the organizers of the Boston Female Asylum was held in 1800. This was the first charitable society to be founded by the women of Boston.

Senator, business man, lawyer, statesman, banker, Jonathan Mason, Junior, was a leader of his generation. His was a brilliant mind, keen in business operations and pioneer in the organization of new forms of public service. He knew by a sort of instinct where population would be likely to increase and which portions of the city would be in demand by those who contemplated the purchase of homes. He was a lawyer of ability and was held in high repute. He was possessed of great dignity of character. His service in the Senate of the United States was substantial. He filled a large position in his day, in his city and in the nation.

Surrounded from his infancy by the noble standards of the most cultivated society, he improved the advantages that were his and added greatly to the family prestige. He paved the way for the honorable careers of his son, William Powell Mason, and his grandson, William Powell Mason, Junior.

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William Powell Mason

WILLIAM POWELL MASON

WILLIAM POWELL MASON was born in Boston, December 9, 1791, and died in his native city December 4, 1867. His father, Jonathan Mason, was a distinguished jurist and United States senator; the son of Jonathan and Susannah (Powell) Mason. His mother was a daughter of John Powell.

William Powell Mason prepared for college in the Boston public schools. He graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1811, and at once took up the study of law in the office of Honorable Charles Jackson. He was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas in Boston in September, 1814, and in the Supreme Judicial Court in December, 1816. In that year he succeeded John Gallison as reporter of the first circuit of the United States. From 1819 to 1831 he published the "Reports of Cases in the United States Circuit Court for the First Circuit, from 1816 to 1830," in five volumes. He published a second series of five volumes in 1836.

These reports comprise the decisions of Mr. Justice Story and relate to a great variety of legal subjects, constitutional, admiralty, personal and real law and chancery. "The profound learning, acuteness and thoroughness of research" that distinguished their illustrious editor adorn the pages of this record and make it a veritable store house of legal information. The careful preparation of these reports was Mr. Mason's life work, the great legacy which he left to posterity. His exactness and discretion in the performance of his task left nothing to be desired.

Mr. Mason was a member of the Massachusetts legislature during several terms, and for seven years was treasurer and secretary of the Boston Social Law Library. He was married to Hannah, daughter of Daniel Dennison Rogers, and three children were born to them: William Powell Mason, Junior, Edward Bromfield Mason, and Elizabeth Rogers Mason, who married Walter C. Cabot. He was characterized not only by learning but by rectitude, not only by legal lore but by a thirst for righteousness. An upright man of conservative disposition, he held a commanding position in the community and his memory is blessed.

WILLIAM POWELL MASON, JR.

WILLIAM POWELL MASON, JUNIOR, was born in Boston, on September 7, 1835, and died in Vienna, Austria, on June 4, 1901. His father, William Powell Mason (December 9, 1790–December 4, 1876), was a lawyer noted for his uprightness and conservatism; the son of Jonathan and Susannah (Powell) Mason. His mother, Hannah (Rogers) Mason, was the daughter of Daniel Dennison Rogers.

William Powell Mason, Junior, went from the Boston Latin School to Harvard University, where he graduated in 1856. He traveled in Europe for three years, and then entered the Harvard Law School, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1861.

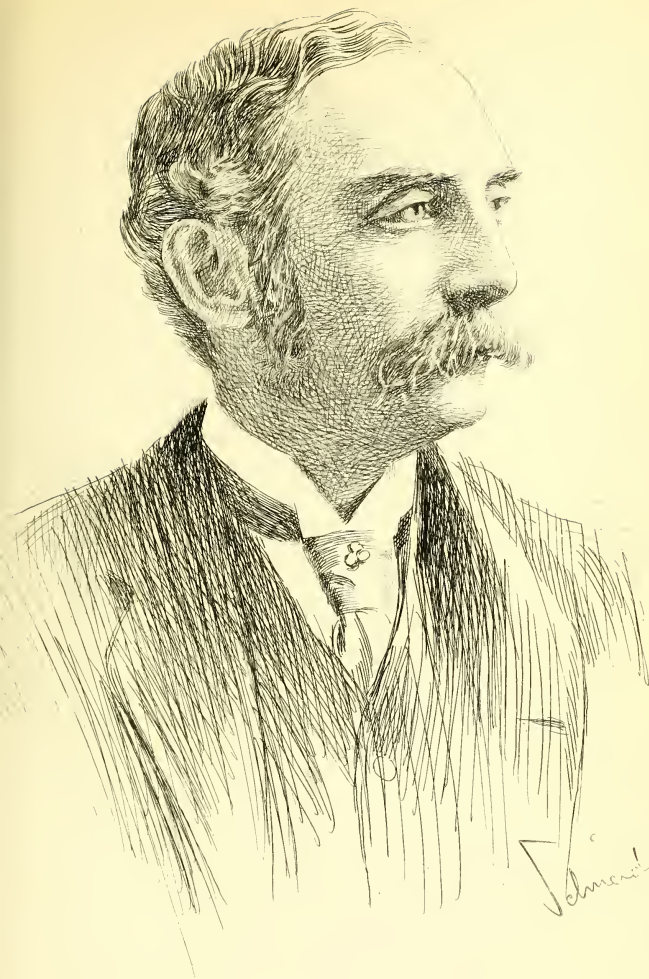
In November, 1861, he accepted an appointment as aide-de-camp on General McClellan's staff, with the rank of Captain in the regular army, and participated in the first campaign on the Potomac. Being invalided shortly afterward he was obliged to return home. On March 31, 1863, he resigned and received his discharge. He became officially connected with many financial corporations including the Suffolk Savings Bank, the Merchants' National Bank, and the Edison Illuminating Company. He was director of the Old Colony Trust Company, the Edison Electric Company, the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the Boston Pier Corporation, and the Massachusetts Humane Society.

He was a member of the Somerset, Eastern Yacht, and Essex County Clubs, and the Country Club of Brookline.

In his earlier years he was what was known as an independent Whig. In religion he was a Unitarian.

He was married on November 25, 1863, to Fanny, daughter of George Peabody of Salem, and they had two children: William Powell Mason and Fanny Peabody Mason, the former of whom died October 22, 1881. Mrs. Mason died May 10, 1898.

He was not afraid of steady work: and his rise in his profession and his prosperity as a business administrator bear witness to his upright character and his rectitude of mind and morals. He had the confidence of the community. Like his father he was of the old New England type and he did a man's work in the world.



Wm Powell Mason

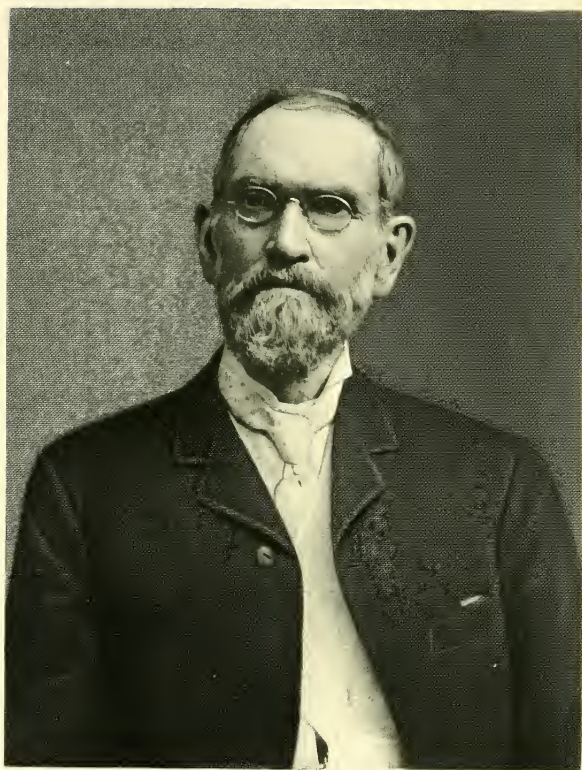


Fig. 25. J. C. Williams & Co. 1881

John Maxwell

JOHN MAXWELL

JOHN MAXWELL was born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, June 26, 1829, and died August 14, 1908. He was the son of Samuel Galbraith Maxwell, (1786-1839) and Anna Livingston (Blair) Maxwell.

Samuel Galbraith Maxwell was a financier. He was the son of Sir John Maxwell (1758-1842), one of the distinguished orators of his day, and of Katheryn Sterling (Tillinghast) Maxwell. His wife was the daughter of Bradford Jefferson Blair (1762-1817) and Rebecca Dorcas (Craig) Blair, who emigrated from their native Scotland in 1787 and settled in Philadelphia.

John Maxwell studied at Glasgow University. He sought practical experience in Philadelphia at the age of twenty-one, apprenticing himself to a leather manufacturer. He subsequently removed to Massachusetts and developed large leather manufacturing interests in both Winchester and Woburn.

He married, January 6, 1852, Mary Jane Nicholls, daughter of George Henry and Beulah (Middleton) Nicholls. She was the granddaughter of Clinton Alexander and Virginia Frances Hammond Nicholls and Newell Blandin Hemingway and Cynthia Ellinwood (Ware) Hemingway. Newell Blandin Hemingway was a descendant of Robert James Hemingway, who came from England to New Jersey in 1793.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell had twelve children.

Mr. Maxwell attributed much of his success in life to the influences of his early home training, where his mother's help and inspiration, both moral and spiritual, were strong.

Mr. Maxwell was a Presbyterian. He was affiliated with the Masonic order, and in politics he was a Republican. He was a great horseman and exceedingly interested in aquatic sports. He retired from active business life several years before his death, retaining, however, large land interests in the South.

The life of Mr. Maxwell was one of purity of motive and nobility of purpose, of unusual benevolence; of unostentatious striving to make good every law of brotherly love; an example of rectitude and unselfishness. As the years rolled on, his character ripened more and more richly. Unspoiled by material possessions and successes, he turned them, not only to the temporal, but to the spiritual welfare and happiness of his home life, and to that of the community which speaks his name with reverence and gratitude. His career furnishes a beautiful example of useful service to mankind.

WILLIAM GIBBONS MEDLICOTT

WILLIAM GIBBONS MEDLICOTT was born in Bristol, England, on November 7, 1816, and on February 17, 1883, died at Longmeadow, Massachusetts. His father, William Medlicott, son of James Medlicott, was a shipping merchant; he married Mary Ann Josephs, daughter of Joseph Josephs.

In the late 30's, Mr. Medlicott left England for America. He landed from a shipwreck on Long Island and found himself without a friend in this country. From his earliest boyhood he had been devoted to books but when he left school his scholarly attainments consisted of a capacity to read Latin and French with moderate difficulty, and it was only by his own determination and perseverance that he finally acquired these languages so that he could read them fluently. He received his education in private schools of England, and later in life the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by both Amherst and Williams Colleges.

When a very young man he became interested in the study of Anglo-Saxon, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the available literature long before this study became a course in Seminary or College. These tastes and interests enabled him later to collect valuable works which are now in the libraries of our leading Universities. Some of these editions were Caedmon's Paraphrase and the Codex Exoniensis collated and annotated from early manuscripts by some of the leading scholars on that subject, such as Conybeare and Thorpe now in Harvard College Library.

Mr. Medlicott's business career began in New York. He became a clerk in a large warehouse, and from 1846-1864 he was manager of a large manufacturing company at Enfield, Connecticut; in 1863 he founded the woolen mills since known as the Medlicott Co. of Windsor Lock, Conn. Previously in 1851 he had removed to Longmeadow, Massachusetts, remaining in that place as a resident until his death. During the years he was engaged in business he gradually built up an extensive library, valuable not only for its unusual size as a private library comprising about twenty thousand volumes, but for its choice collection of Anglican ecclesiastical law, ritual and history; heraldry; lives and works of the Reformers; archaeology; and early versions of the Bible. The Anglo-Saxon portion of his library was such as many a college would be proud to possess. The ecclesiastical books of the early English church were numerous and fine. The Bibles were of all kinds, dating back as far in English as 1611 with reprints of earlier editions from 1535. Many of these ecclesiastical varieties are now in the Boston Public Library.

Among some of its specialties were Shakesperiana, including



Wm. L. Medlicott

Wm. L. Medlicott



most of the Halliwell-Phillips publication and reprints; Ballads and Ballad literature; Liturgiology, with a good collection of Books of Common Prayer for the Anglican Church, and a few Oriental liturgies, and many fine illuminated manuscripts. Some went to the British Museum. The Boston Public Library was enriched with many early versions of the Bible in English, including a copy of the 1611 edition of the authorized or King James translation.

One of the chief features of this remarkable library was the fact that it was formed by one who was not a college graduate but one who was appreciative of the finest and best in the world of letters. Seldom does one find a business man treasuring and knowing the value and usefulness of books as he did.

Books were his chief diversion, New York and London firms acting as his agents in searching the British markets for literary "finds." He even made trips to Europe himself, partly in the interests of his business but also in pursuit of his hobby.

His sympathies were largely Republican in politics. In religious faith he was a member of the Church of England, although he was a staunch supporter of the Congregational church at Longmeadow, it being the only religious body of the town. He was regarded as one of the leading and most influential citizens of that community.

Mr. Medlicott married Marianne, daughter of Israel and Agnes (Abbatt) Dean on September 17, 1843. Of this marriage there were three children. His second marriage was on May 2, 1854, to Eliza Bliss, daughter of Ambrose and Sylvia Collins, and a descendant from Thomas Bliss and Benjamin Collins who came to America from England, in the early part of the seventeenth century. There were two children of this marriage. The names of those who survive him are: Mary, for 30 years reference librarian of the City Library of Springfield. Mrs. Agnes M. Cooley, mother of the late Judge Alford W. Cooley formerly asst. atty. general of the U. S. Bertha, a house mother at Smith College, William Bliss, general agent of the Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, of England and Boston, also a lecturer on Insurance at the School of Business Administration Harvard University. Another son, Arthur Dean Medlicott, the eldest of his family, whose business career was devoted to railroading, died in 1908.

Mr. Medlicott was a true "gentleman of the old school." His kindness and generosity were known afar, as well as his scholarly attainments and acquirements.

Sincerity, earnestness, absolute uprightness, joined to hard common sense and rare reach of intellect, with inextinguishable energy and kindness of heart dominating all — therein lies the secret of his marvelous success both as a business man and as a collector of choice works in literature.

GEORGE VON LENGERKE MEYER

GEORGE VON LENGERKE MEYER, former Secretary of the Navy, United States ambassador to Italy and Russia, postmaster-general, and one of the foremost citizens of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 24, 1858, and died there on March 9, 1918. His father, George Augustus Meyer, 1825-1889, was widely known as a merchant, engaged in the East India trade. He married Grace Helen, daughter of William and Sarah (Stevens) Parker, and a descendant from William and Zerviah (Stanley) Parker, who came from England to America in 1703, and settled in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Among the distinguished maternal kinsmen of Mr. Meyer was Samuel Parker (1744-1804) second Protestant Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts and the tenth in succession in the American Episcopate, who was the son of Judge William and Elizabeth (Grafton) Parker of Portsmouth, and grandson of William and Zerviah (Stanley) Parker. Mr. Meyer's mother was a woman of culture, and one whose example and teachings were a great help to him.

Mr. Meyer received his education in the schools of Boston, and was prepared for college at Mr. Noble's Private School. He entered Harvard College and graduated 1879 with the degree of A.B. In 1912 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

He began his business career in the counting room of Alpheus H. Hardy and Company, commission merchants, of Boston. He remained with this house until 1881, when he became a member of the firm of Linder and Meyer, commission merchants — a firm which his father had established on India Wharf in 1841. In the course of a comparatively short business career he filled many positions of responsibility.

Mr. Meyer early took an active interest in politics and city administration, and in 1889 was elected to the Common Council on the Republican ticket.

He was re-elected for 1890. During this term he served on the Finance Committee; the Committees on water; on laying out and widening streets and on the Charles River bridges. In the fall of 1890 he was elected to the Boston Board of Aldermen from the fourth district, receiving the nomination of both Republicans and Democrats, and in 1891 he was elected to represent Ward 9 in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In the Legislature of 1892 he served on the Committee on Cities and Taxation, and in 1893 was House Chairman of the Committee on Railroads. In this same year his "stock at auction" bill was successfully introduced and passed. He was elected and served as Speaker of the House in 1894 and was re-elected in 1895 and 1896.

In March, 1899, Mr. Meyer was appointed by Governor Wolcott chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Managers at the Paris



John G. Galt 1917

John Galt



Exposition. In the same year he entered National politics and was elected Republican National Committeeman from Massachusetts. In that capacity he attended the National Convention in 1900. In December of the same year President McKinley appointed him United States Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Italy as successor to General William F. Draper of Massachusetts, and in January, 1901, he established the American Embassy in Palazzo Brancaccio, Rome, Italy. When leaving his post there as ambassador Mr. Meyer received from His Majesty the King of Italy, the order of St. Maurice and of St. Lazarus.

In March, 1905, Mr. Meyer was transferred by President Roosevelt to St. Petersburg, Russia, where he succeeded Ambassador Robert S. McCormack, appointed to the post in 1902, and he ably represented the Government of the United States during the trying times of the Russo-Japanese War; and the internal dissensions in Russia that followed the peace between the two Nations.

It was due to Mr. Meyer's diplomacy and tact in securing a personal interview with the Czar at the time of peace negotiations between Russia and Japan that the Treaty was signed at Portsmouth. When leaving Russia the Czar presented Mr. Meyer with the Grand Cordon of Alexander Nevskii order — the highest Russian decoration, founded by Catherine II. Japan likewise decorated him with the order of the Rising Sun. In 1907 he was recalled from St. Petersburg to enter the cabinet of President Roosevelt as Postmaster-General, taking the oath of office March 4, 1907. It was during his term as Postmaster-General that he started his campaign for the parcel post which has now become so great a factor in the business world. In 1908 he was chairman of the Republican State Convention held at Boston. Mr. Meyer was made Secretary of the Navy under President Taft, taking the oath of office March 6, 1909.

During his term as Secretary of the Navy he made an enviable record, being credited with vitalizing the Navy department, an achievement now more than ever appreciated by the nation. He put the Navy on a business basis. He was the champion of "the fleet in being," set up by executive order a general staff, and introduced into the administration of the Navy economies and efficiencies which are standing the Nation in good stead at the present.

Mr. Meyer was President of the Ames Plow Company, Director of the Old Colony Trust Company, and Director of the National Bank of Commerce. He also served as director of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the Electric Securities Company, the Electric Corporation, the Manchester Mills, the Amory Manufacturing Company, Trustee of the Provident Institution of Savings, and treasurer of the Boston Lying-in-Hospital.

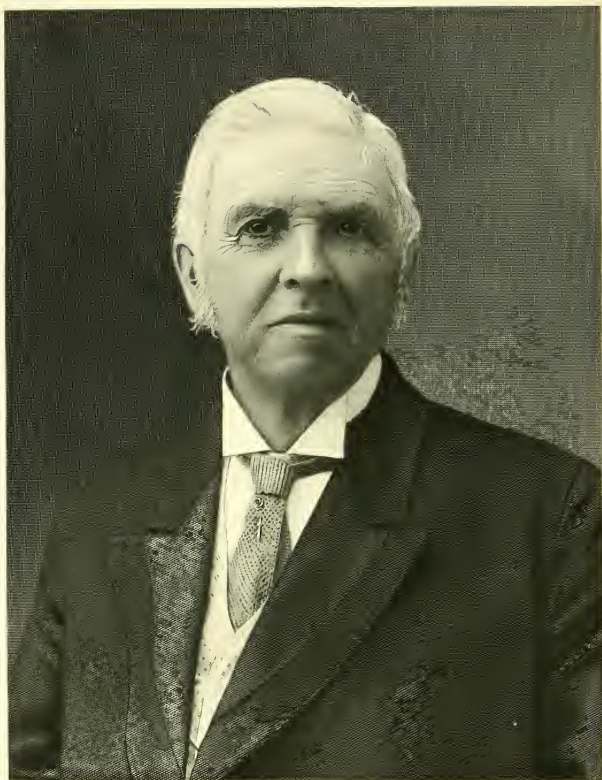
He was a member of the Somerset, the St. Botolph, the Puritan and the Tennis and Racquet Clubs of Boston, of the Myopia Club and Tavern Club, of Hamilton Massachusetts, the Knickerbocker and Harvard Clubs of New York City, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. He served as president of the Myopia Club of Hamilton and the Puritan Club of Boston. His church relationship was with the Episcopal denomination.

Mr. Meyer was an enthusiastic and skilful sportsman, and always enjoyed hunting and sea-fowl shooting. He was an active member of the Restigouche Salmon Club.

On June 25, 1885, Mr. Meyer was married to Alice, daughter of Charles H. and Isabella (Mason) Appleton, and granddaughter of William Appleton and Mary Ann Cutler Appleton, and of Jonathan and Isabella (Weyman) Mason, and a descendant of Samuel Appleton, who settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635, and died at Rowley, Massachusetts, in June, 1670. There were three children, born of this marriage; Captain George von Lengerke Meyer, Junior; Mrs. Christopher R. P. Rodgers, wife of Commander C. R. P. Rodgers U. S. N., and Mrs. Guiseppe Brambilla, wife of a former councilor of the Italian embassy at Washington, now in Rome, Italy.

What George von Lengerke Meyer set out in life to do, that he did with diligence and distinction. To definiteness of purpose he added persistency of effort. So it was that his record on every round of the ladder of public service up which he went, from councilman of his city through the Legislature of his State to a place in the friendship and official family of three Presidents, became a recommendation for advancement that did not depend upon the indorsement of popular applause. An aptitude for business he indulged without subjecting himself to its absorption; the life of leisure which the rewards of wealth and social position offered him he put aside for hard work as a public servant. As legislator, diplomat and administrator he was never content with the comfortable satisfaction of filling his predecessor's shoes, but to each tour of duty he applied his own peculiar gifts — good judgment of men, sound business sense, a talent for organization, thoroughness in execution, and in insistence upon results as the only reliable barometer of progress.

It is given to few men in any generation to serve their country in as many public stations of influence as those that claimed and benefited by the best that was in Mr. Meyer. In these fateful days when so many of his countrymen are looking and longing for an opportunity to justify their citizenship, his work as legislator, diplomat and administrator will be an example, and in his death the Nation loses a leader it can ill afford to spare.



Stephen Moore

STEPHEN MOORE

STEPHEN MOORE was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, February 9, 1835. He is the son of Ephraim Moore and Mary Rogers and a descendant on the Moore side from John Moore who settled in Sudbury in 1635 or 1638 and on the mother's side from John Rogers who came to America in 1640. His father was a miller, conducting a country saw and grist mill. He was a man of some prominence in his time and represented his town in the Legislature for several terms. The son helped in the mill in boyhood and developed some mechanical ingenuity.

He attended the public schools commencing in the little "Red Schoolhouse" which he considers his university and completing his course in the Saxonville High school. Home study was his chief means of education. This was supplemented in after years by a correspondence course with the University of Chicago in Psychology and also a course in the Psychology of Religion. Fond of reading he paid little attention to the lighter literature and at first gave his attention to works on mechanical subjects. Later in life he was a great reader of religious works and those treating of social and economic problems. Bible commentaries and books relating to the mysteries of religion and psychology and the higher literature are now his favorite reading and study. His poetic fancy gained an inspiration from his habits of study and he early tried his hand at versification.

In 1860 Mr. Moore began the active business of life in a hat factory in Natick and later in Sudbury. In 1865 he was associated with S. B. Rogers and Company as a member of the firm in the manufacture of leather board and when the concern was merged into the South Sudbury Manufacturing Company he became Treasurer and Manager. At present he is Treasurer of the National Fibre Board Company, and of the Mousam Counter Company and Assistant Treasurer of the Leatheroid Manufacturing Company. He has devised many patents for machines and processes in connection with the manufacture of Fibre Board and kindred products. Though now over four score years of age he is active in business, and may be found almost every day at his office as ready in attendance to the operations of his companies as his younger associates.

Since his early manhood Mr. Moore has been devoted to religious work as a layman in the Baptist denomination. He is especially interested in the Sunday School and it is his conviction that it is one of the most potent influences for good in the world. He has seen the good seed sown in hundreds of youthful hearts and has lived to see it bear abundant fruit. Not only by his example but by his voice and pen has he been a strong advocate of the Sunday School. He was President of the Massachusetts Baptist Sunday School Association for twenty five years and as one of the projectors

gave the first three thousand dollars for its chapel fund. He was one of the originators of the Baptist Sunday School Superintendents Association and has been President of the association. He was President of the Baptist Social Union and a member of the Building Committee of the Ford Building, and a Director in numerous charitable and religious organizations. He has been Superintendent of the Sunday School at the Emmanuel Baptist Church of Newton for over nine years, and for forty years a teacher or Superintendent in Sunday School work. In church work, apart from the Sunday School, his services as Deacon for nearly thirty years; as chairman of the Building Committee for a new church edifice; as a trustee for the Baptist Old People's Home in Cambridge; a Director of the North End Mission.

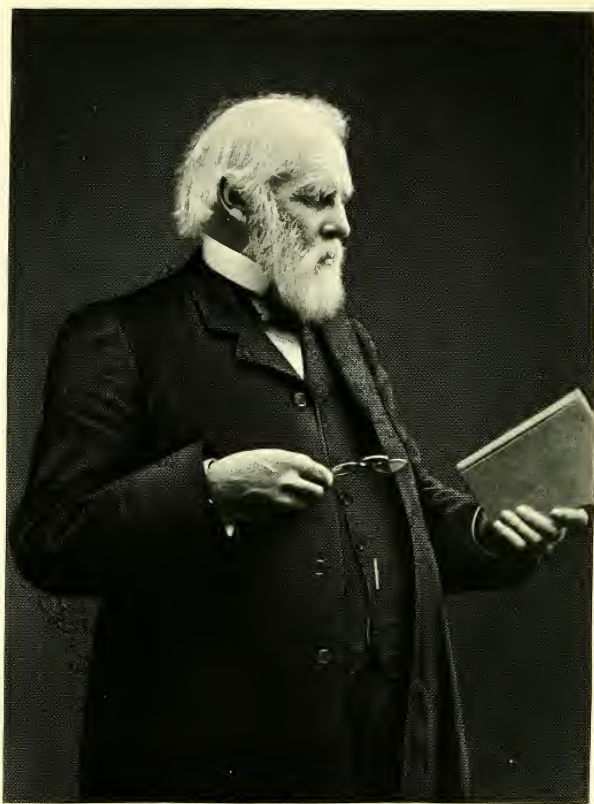
Mr. Moore has a large acquaintance with books and has devoted his pen to writing for the religious papers and magazines. His poems are characterized by a reverent spirit and breathe the feelings of the author towards all that makes life beautiful and exemplary. Many of these poems are embodied in a book called "Sunshine in Song" which has met with high commendation and also a booklet entitled "The Journey" of which nearly 10,000 copies have been distributed and hundreds of letters received expressing gratitude for its cheering help. Many fugitive poems have come from his pen. He learned French after he was sixty.

In politics Mr. Moore is a Republican.

Mr. Moore was married in 1858 to Lizzie M. Blanchard. His wife and one child died a few years after. On October 18, 1864, he was married a second time to Miss Alice R. Goulding of Natick. Seven children have been born of this union of whom five are living: Leslie R. Moore a Technology graduate and State Gas Inspector; Alice May, Mrs. Arthur J. Ball; Clarence V., in business with the Leatheroid Manufacturing Company; Edith Harriet, Professor of Art at Mount Holyoke College; Ethel Allegra, Mrs. Dr. Leslie H. Naylor.

On October 18, 1914, Mr. and Mrs. Moore celebrated their golden wedding at their home in Newton, Massachusetts, the invitations to which had the novelty of being written in verse by Mr. Moore. A large representative gathering of friends, including nine grandchildren, greeted the aged and beloved couple.

Mr. Moore attributes his long and active life in good health and spirit to careful attention, to mental and physical habits, to exemption from the use of alcoholic stimulants and tobacco, to moderation in diet, to exercise in the open air, especially in walking, and to a cheerful disposition. He tries to eliminate worry from his mind. These simple rules, faithfully followed, have resulted in a happy, well-rounded life.



Eng. by E. & W. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Geo. M. Morse

GEORGE MASON MORSE

DR. GEORGE MASON MORSE was born in Walpole, New Hampshire, on August 27, 1821. He died in Clinton, Massachusetts, September 23, 1901. He was of the 8th generation in line of descent from Samuel Morse, who came to this country on the ship *Increase* from Dedham, England, where he was born in 1585. Samuel's wife, Elizabeth, and one son, Joseph, aged twenty, came with him. The family settled in Watertown. In 1638 a Company, of which Samuel Morse was one, having received a grant of land South of the Charles River, afterwards called Dedham, he moved to that place. On his arrival in Watertown he joined the church and was admitted as a citizen, but soon changed his church membership to Dedham, where he was one of the first Board of Selectmen of that town. When the town of Medfield was established in 1650 his farm was within its borders. In King Philip's War, 1675, his house was burned, but was at once rebuilt. The place has never passed out of the family. Samuel Morse died, in Medfield, April 5, 1654.

On his mother's side Dr. Morse was descended from Lieutenant Griffin Crafts, who came to this country on the ship *Arabella* in 1630 along with Governor Winthrop, and settled in Roxbury. In 1631 he was admitted a freeman, and was active in public affairs; — twenty-one years a Lieutenant in the militia, twenty-one years one of the Selectmen and eleven years a commissioner. At different times he was Deputy to the General Court, and to special sessions of the same, and twice to the Court of elections.

From such ancestry came the Puritan virtues which marked Dr. Morse's character through life — on the one hand, high ideals of integrity and honor, loyalty to convictions of duty and generous public spirit; and on the other hand a warm heart and strong domestic affections. He was early set apart for the medical profession, both from his own choice and from the wishes of his parents. His early education fitted him for the calling. Under the training of a stern father he was disciplined to habits of industry and taught the value of work in the development of mind and body, which made him independent and self reliant in thought and action. From his devoted mother he inherited kindness of heart and humane sympathies.

He attended the Academies of Walpole and Keene, and in 1841 began the study of medicine at Dartmouth Medical College. Later he entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he received his degree in 1843.

On receiving his degree he began practice in Claremont, New Hampshire, where he remained three years. He then went to Clintonville, afterwards Clinton, Massachusetts.

His skill and devotion to his profession, united with his sympathy and loyalty to his patients, soon won a large clientele, which never left him until age and failing health compelled him to withdraw from practice.

It was his often expressed desire in his later years that when he had gone the site of his house might be utilized for a public library building. His wish was fulfilled. After his death the lot was purchased by the town and on the spot where Dr. Morse had had his home for more than fifty years now stands a beautiful public library, a lasting honor to the town and its people.

First of all, Dr. Morse was a physician. He was a student of his profession through his whole life. To him it was a science, and he was never content until he had reached the fundamental cause of the disease he was treating, and the most effective means of cure. In the diagnosis of a case his judgment rarely erred. He made himself the friend of his patients. In surgery he was a skilful operator and stood among the very first in his community. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and also of the Worcester County Medical Society for many years.

The year of his arrival in Clintonville he was appointed trustee of a private school, out of which ultimately grew the Clinton High School. He was a member of the Board of Overseers of District No. 10, was one of the School Committee of Lancaster in 1848, and had charge of the construction of the first High School building in Clinton. When the Bigelow Mechanics Institute was established, he was active among its promoters, and lectured before it in the Winter of 1846 and 1847. The Institute afterwards established a library, and in 1873 its books were turned over to the Bigelow Free Public Library. For twelve years Dr. Morse was a member of its Board of Directors, most of the time serving as Chairman and writing its reports.

He read none but the best books, and in the choice of friends selected those in whom he found exemplified the qualities kindred to his own. Besides the study of medicine he was fond of science, being deeply versed in Botany, and was a close student of insect life. His pastime in the open seasons was his garden. He loved plants and flowers and cultivated them with great success.

He was Secretary of the first meeting called to consider the separation of Clintonville from the town of Lancaster; served the town as Assessor and Fire Engineer, and in 1874 was one of the building committee of the Town Hall erected that year. The Clinton Savings Bank was organized in 1851 and he was chosen one of the trustees, serving on the Board until 1877. He was one of the incorporators of the Clinton National Bank in 1864, and the first certificate of stock was issued to him.

GEORGE MASON MORSE

When the conscription act was enforced in 1863 he was made examining surgeon to the Provost Marshal's office. On the establishment of the office of medical examiner, in 1877, Dr. Morse was made the first medical examiner for Worcester County, a position which he held until 1892, when under a change of political administration, his successor was appointed. For more than forty years he was examining surgeon of the U. S. Pension Bureau. In the battle of Antietam, in 1862, a large number of Clinton men were killed or wounded. The Ladies Aid Society of the town made up a box of supplies for the relief of the wounded, and commissioned Dr. Morse to go to the battlefield, hunt up the Clinton men and relieve them as far as possible with the hospital supplies that the ladies had furnished him.

The Clinton Hospital was founded in 1889. Dr. Morse was one of the incorporators, and at its organization was made 1st Vice-President and Chairman of its medical staff, holding both offices until his death.

At the graduation of the first class of nurses from the hospital he gave the address. His advice to the class was a complete code of rules for their guidance in the practice of their profession.

At his death the trustees placed upon the records of the Association a beautiful tribute to him as a gentleman and a physician, and a fitting recognition of the loss the hospital had sustained in his death. May 6, 1846, in Claremont, New Hampshire, Dr. Morse married Eleanor Carlisle, daughter of Right Rev. Carleton Chase, (the First Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire) and Harriet (Cutler) Chase. Seven children were born of this marriage, of whom only one survives, George F. Morse, Esq., now a resident of Lancaster, Massachusetts. Mrs. Eleanor C. (Chase) Morse died November 6, 1861. January 15, 1863 Dr. Morse married Mary Frances, daughter of William and Mary Ann (Brown) Stearns, of Clinton, by whom he had two children, — Esther Crafts and Mary Stearns, both of whom are living.

In politics Dr. Morse was Republican, and in religious belief a Unitarian. Though a member of the Masonic Order and an Odd Fellow, he held no official position in either body.

To all his various activities Dr. Morse gave the best of a sound judgment and loyal heart. His labors exemplified the virtues of the Puritan that he was, and illustrated the highest type of the patriotic American.

For more than fifty years he filled a large place in the community, an example of everything that was generous in spirit, and upright and moral before his fellow men. His passing left a void that has never been filled. It was the end of a long, useful, and finished life.

SAMUEL MAYO NICKERSON

IT was in Chatham on June 14, 1830, that Samuel Mayo Nickerson was born. He died July 20, 1914. His parents were Ensign and Rebecca Mayo Nickerson. These are good old Cape Cod names. You can hardly see or hear them anywhere on the face of the earth without thinking at once of Cape Cod or "The Vineyard." Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson were self respecting, prudent, patriotic, ambitious for their boy. They wanted to give him every advantage, and so they removed to Boston in 1837, and he there began his education which was continued in the Academy at New Hampton, New Hampshire. He concluded his schooldays when he was seventeen. His intellectual, moral and spiritual life was largely moulded by his noble mother. It may appear that this was an inadequate equipment of education for success, but we must remember that the education of those times was a good deal like the food, very simple, but very nourishing. The boys did not learn so much, but most of what they learned was true. It was elemental and gave range for the play of intelligence and common sense.

When his schooldays were completed, in 1847, Samuel faced the world eagerly with a capital of character and brains, an eager ambition to win in business, and money enough to pay his passage on a sailing packet to Appalachicola, Florida, where an elder brother had opened a general store, and had promised him employment. For three years he worked hard to earn his small salary, obtaining meanwhile what he most desired, the business experience which was later to serve him in good stead. Then he started out for himself, and through various experiments, some of them successful and others failures, he at length commanded the support of some northern friends. The money they advanced, together with his own savings, enabled him to enlarge his enterprises; yet the way was difficult and there came many discouragements, and at last a fire, which took all he had. Undaunted, though apparently ruined, his purpose and his pluck never deserted him. He determined to preserve his most valued asset, his good reputation, and though the outstanding indebtedness against him was legally compromised, he never rested until, when prosperity again smiled upon him, he had paid up every cent, — one hundred cents on the dollar.

In 1858 after eleven years in business as a country merchant, during which time he had been studying other lines of trade, the turning point in his career came and he removed to Chicago, where upon borrowed capital he began anew. His first venture was in the distilling of alcohol in which he was so successful that he presently began to take part in other and larger business enterprises. He abandoned the distilling business in 1864. In 1862 and 1863 there seemed to be a demand for a National bank, and a group of



Saml. M. Nickerson



men, of whom Mr. Nickerson was one, ardently advocated the project. Mr. Nickerson subscribed liberally to the stock of the First National Bank of Chicago, assisted in its organization, and was elected one of the first directors. Not long afterwards he was chosen First Vice-President, and in 1867, on the death of the President, he was selected as the successor. He served for twenty-four years in this capacity, and resigned in 1891, finally, as he supposed. But in 1897 he was prevailed upon once more to direct the affairs of his bank, and for three years he remained its president.

It is a long step from a humble cottage on Cape Cod to the presidency of the First National Bank of Chicago, with all its serious responsibilities and its splendid opportunities, its dignities and its honors. Samuel Nickerson took the step, a victor over circumstances, and came into wealth and emoluments which he honored by holding them modestly and always as a sacred trust that he was to administer for the good of humanity.

Of course with the development and disclosing of his financial talent, he was of necessity drawn into the great projects which unfold in a rapidly growing city. The year after his election to the presidency of the bank, he was made president of the City Horse Railroad Company, in which place he displayed distinguished ability. He held this position for seven years. Another bank, "The National Live Stock," was organized a few years later and he became its first president, serving in that capacity for six years, and as director for a longer time. He was also largely interested in important railroad and commercial enterprises. But the presidency of the First National Bank gradually absorbed his interest and attention, and to it he gave a large measure of his life, in "a career of indefatigable activity," carrying it through a number of critical periods with marvelous ability, winning for it a place in the front rank. Incidentally, he was called upon no less than three times to plan for the building of an edifice to house the Bank.

With all his achievements in the business world, and with the attainment of material success which must have exceeded the wildest dreams of the Cape Cod boy, Mr. Nickerson never lost the charm and worth of a personality. After all, it is not what we have, not what we do, but *what we are*, which fixes the standard by which the enduring judgment of men and time, as well as eternity, is formed.

Mr. Nickerson with all the changes in his social and financial position, never lost his democratic tastes and habits. His disposition was genial and his manner gracious, and his consideration of the point of view of others, marked. He never sought public office nor renown, but, whenever duty or opportunity called, he never shirked. He held riches to be a trust to be sacredly administered

for the welfare of humanity. His work was strenuous but always straightforward; his pleasures were simple and genuine. It may be that his mind was centered in his business, but not less was his heart centred in his home. Life there was ideal.

In December, 1858, Mr. Nickerson was married to Mathilda, daughter of Isaac Crosby of Brewster, Massachusetts, and two of the oldest and most honored Cape Cod names were thus connected.

One son was born, Mr. Roland Crosby Nickerson, first associated with his father's bank, the First National Bank of Chicago, and later in the banking business in New York City. He married Adelaide T. Daniels of Chicago, Illinois, June 16, 1886, daughter of William Y. Daniels, and Ann (Atkinson) Daniels.

Two sons and a daughter were born of this union Roland C., Jr., and Samuel Mayo Nickerson, 2nd, (deceased,) and Helen Nickerson.

In the marriage of Samuel L. Nickerson and Mathilda Crosby two people of like tastes were associated for life in work and pleasure. After their first residence had been destroyed by the great Chicago fire, they built a beautiful house, in which their own love of art, and artistic tastes found expression. Their private art gallery was renowned for its choice collection of pictures.

Mr. Nickerson was one of the real art patrons of Chicago. Along with the growth of his ability to buy the best pictures, he cultivated his taste until he was a judge of the best, and in his collection there were numbered some of the masterpieces of the world. For several years he was a director of the Art Institute, the pride of the city, and to it he devoted many hours of valued service. He gave most generously to its maintenance.

In 1900 Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson removed to New York where their son, Roland C. Nickerson resided, and on their departure from Chicago donated their splendid collection of paintings, engravings, Chinese and Japanese porcelain, jades and lacquers, ivory carvings, arms, and other works of art, to the Institute, and later, Mr. Nickerson in his will left the sum of fifty thousand dollars to the Institute for the maintenance of this collection.

After retirement from business Mr. Nickerson lived in New York about six months of the year, spending the other six months on Cape Cod, at East Brewster. Thus he came back after his voyaging, as did his ancestors after their voyages over the wide ocean, to find rest and peace and well earned happiness, amid the unique beauties and charms of his childhood's home.

None may say that romance has all passed out of American life, when such a biography as that of Samuel Mayo Nickerson, is available for the encouragement and example of American youth.



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Alu Nickerson

ROLAND CROSBY NICKERSON

ROLAND CROSBY NICKERSON was born at Chicago, Illinois, July 27, 1859. He died June 9, 1906, at East Brewster, Massachusetts. His parents were Samuel Mayo Nickerson and Mathilda Crosby, each a representative of an honored Cape Cod family. His grandparents on his father's side were Ensign Nickerson and Rebecca Mayo; his mother's father was Isaac Crosby of Brewster, Massachusetts. These names all stand for honest, sturdy, God-fearing families, in more than one instance of Pilgrim ancestry.

Roland Nickerson was brought up in the city of Chicago, nominally, but actually the days of his youth were largely spent in Europe, as at 11 years of age he entered Selig's School at Vevey, Switzerland, and further completed his education in Germany and France, being a wonderful linguist and master of four languages. Under his father's expert guidance he early acquired a taste for pictures, and became a collector of many of the best works of the old world artists. His own taste was of a high artistic order. His mother was a woman of bright, brave spirit and decided mental endowments, and she exerted a strong influence upon the intellectual, moral and spiritual life of her son. He had every advantage from his youth.

It was Roland Nickerson's ambition to become a banker like his father, and, especially, to serve in the First National Bank of Chicago, his father's bank. It was there, accordingly, that he began his apprenticeship in business, learning the details of banking under his father's eye. Later, as he grew in power to handle financial problems, he became a partner in the banking firm of Jamieson and Company, Chicago, Illinois. Afterwards he was a special partner in the firm of Marshall Spader and Company, bankers and brokers, of New York City, in whose business he was interested up to the time of his death. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Roland Nickerson held memberships in nearly all of the leading clubs in the United States, among which may be mentioned the Chicago Club in Chicago; and the New England Society in New York City, the Metropolitan, Union League, the New York Yacht Club, the Ardsley, the Eastern Yacht Club, and the Algonquin Club.

Mr. Nickerson was a Republican in his political allegiance, somewhat Independent, however, for he once voted for Grover Cleveland. He was a member of the Governor's Council from the Barnstable County district in the state of Massachusetts, under Governors John L. Bates and William L. Douglass.

From boyhood, water sports had especially fascinated Roland Nickerson; and so perhaps it was not strange that yachting and hunting should be particularly attractive to him in manhood. He maintained a hunting preserve of 2000 acres on Cape Cod and was owner of many fine yachts for cruising and racing, notable amongst which was the famous sloop "Meemer" racing champion of the 30 foot class in Massachusetts Bay for three consecutive years.

On June 16, 1886, he was married to Adelaide T. Daniels, of Chicago, Illinois, daughter of William Y. Daniels and Ann (Atkinson) Daniels. Mrs. Nickerson's ancestors came from England, and noteworthy among them was Colonel William Ball of Virginia, the brother of Joseph Ball who was the grandfather of George Washington. To Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson were born two sons and a daughter: Roland C., Jr., Samuel Mayo Nickerson, 2nd (deceased), and Helen Nickerson.

In 1900 Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nickerson removed from Chicago to New York, in order to be with their son, Mr. Roland C. Nickerson. The mild climate of Cape Cod called them back to its shores, and so for about six months of each year the Nickerson families lived in New York, and the other six months they were accustomed to spend together at their summer home at East Brewster, Cape Cod. It was Mr. Roland Nickerson's pleasure to make the later years of his parents happy and delightful, and to cheer them by his presence and by his companionship. He was himself a man of a rarely even temperament, cheerful and optimistic at all times. His public spirit and utter lack of selfishness is shown in the fact that he acquiesced in his father's decision to present to the Art Institute of Chicago his magnificent private collection of paintings and other objects of art.

Mr. Roland Nickerson was like his father in absolute integrity; like him too, in his unusual grasp of the principles that underlie all business complications.

His singularly optimistic temperament was a blessing, not only to himself but to all who were associated with him. Honored and respected in the business world, for his father's sake as well as for his own, hailed joyfully as a welcome presence in most of the best clubs of the United States, loved and admired by the inner circle of his relatives and intimates, he lived a fortunate life and crowded into his comparatively few years the "honor, love, obedience, troops of friends," that most men enjoy only at the end of a long life.

With life full of promise before him his early death was greatly regretted and his memory will live long to bless the world that knew him.

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Chas. S. Harris in 1894 NY

Chas. S. Harris.

CHARLES SUMNER NORRIS

CHARLES SUMNER NORRIS was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, December 9, 1856. He is the son of David Holden and Ruth Blake (Norris) Norris. His grandparents on his father's side were John Norris, Jr., 1794 to 1870, and Mira Holden, 1800 to 1867; on his mother's side, Jacob Norris, Jr., 1804 to 1884, and Mary Brown, 1809 to 1849. Among his immigrant ancestors were Nicholas Norris, born before 1640, who came to this country, and married, January 21, 1664, Sarah Cox of Hampton, New Hampshire, and settled at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1676; and Richard Holden, who came on the ship *Francis*, in 1634, to Watertown and then to Groton, Massachusetts.

The father of the subject of this sketch was born March 29, 1824, and died April 1, 1905. He was engaged in the Insurance business, in Boston. Besides being a good man, he was fond of music and musically gifted, and he wrote hymn-tunes for Lowell Mason's publications. The mother of Charles Sumner Norris was a woman of excellent mental endowments, a gracious personality and a vigorous religious faith, and her influence was strong upon the intellectual, moral and spiritual life of her son. She aroused his ambition to excel in his studies. In youth he was greatly interested in his school work and in American Political History. The Bible and biographies of noted people furnished his favorite reading. He earned the money for his own classical and musical education.

He began the active work of life as a clerk in a furnishing goods store, July 1, 1872, an arrangement which his father had made for him. But his sphere in life was music. On January 1, 1876, he started as a clerk in a piano store, and rose until he became a partner in the firm, January 1, 1888. In 1907 he became sole owner on the death of his partner, and he is still in business, making, in all, a service of more than thirty years as a piano merchant. He has been organist and choir master of All Saints' Episcopal Church, Brookline, Massachusetts, since its foundation September 30, 1894, giving his services without compensation.

Mr. Norris is an ardent churchman. He was one of the founders of All Saints' Church, Brookline, in 1894, and has been a vestryman

CHARLES SUMNER NORRIS

in this church since its foundation. For many years he has served as delegate to the Diocesan Convention.

Mr. Norris is deeply interested in the civic life of the community where he resides, and is a town-meeting member of Brookline. He belongs to many clubs, among which are the Boston Art Club, the Episcopalian Club, and the New England Chapter of the American Guild of Organists.

He is a Republican in politics, and he has never cared to change his political party.

He delights in relaxation in the open air, and he takes a daily morning walk of four miles, with an occasional game of golf to keep him in good condition.

On March 10, 1881, he was married to Mary Lizzie, daughter of Elam Smith and Mary T. (Hollenbeck) Marsh, who died January 3, 1896. Ethel Norris is the daughter of this marriage.

On June 15, 1897, he was married to Alice Waterman, daughter of Joseph Merrill and Susan Rhynar (Hewett) Greenough, and granddaughter of Freeman Parker and Tryphena (Faunce) Greenough, and of George and Lucy Ann (Bangs) Hewett, and a descendant from Robert Greenough, who came to Rowley, Massachusetts, before 1685 and was town clerk in 1691.

To Mr. and Mrs. Norris have been born two children: Richard Greenough Norris, a student at Groton School, and Guy Holden Norris, attending school at Cambridge.

Asked to give from his own observation and experience some suggestions to young Americans, Mr. Norris says this: "A young man should maintain his reputation, character and *credit* as 'the apple of his eye.' He must get away from newspapers, magazines and fiction, and get into the habit of reading a few serious books each year, not neglecting the great poets."

Mr. Norris has made in his own life a practical application of the principles he would have others follow. That he has found happiness as well as honor in carrying out these principles speaks well for their soundness, and for his clearness of vision.



Richard Olney

RICHARD OLNEY

RICHARD OLNEY was born at Oxford, Worcester County, Massachusetts, September 15, 1835. He died at Boston on April 8, 1917.

He was of English and French Huguenot descent, being a descendant in the direct line of Thomas Olney, who came to New England from St. Albans, England, in 1635, settled first in Salem, and, sharing the sentence and expulsion of Roger Williams, of whom he was a strong adherent, became one of the founders of Rhode Island and the Providence plantations. Mr. Olney's grandfather, Richard Olney, born in 1770 at Smithfield, Rhode Island, was a leading merchant in Providence for some years, and was one of the pioneers of the New England cotton manufacturing industry. He established mills in East Douglas, Massachusetts, as early as 1811. In 1819 he moved to Oxford, where he became prominent as a citizen as well as a merchant and manufacturer. He held numerous offices and died in the neighboring village of Burrillville in 1841. His eldest son, and the father of Richard Olney was born January 10, 1802, in Providence, Rhode Island, and died February 24, 1874, in Oxford.

On the maternal side Mr. Olney was of French Huguenot descent through his mother's grandmother, Mary Sigourney Butler, great-granddaughter of Andrew Sigourney, who fled from France at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and was a leader in the settlement of Oxford by the Huguenots in 1687. His mother's grandfather was James Butler, and her father was Peter Butler, both leading citizens of Oxford in their day. Mr. Olney was the eldest of five children, the others becoming prominent in their respective undertakings.

It was at Leicester Academy that Mr. Olney received his early education. He went to Brown University and was graduated with honors in the class of 1856. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, taking his degree in 1858 and was admitted to the Suffolk bar the following year. Entering the office of Judge Benjamin F. Thomas, he continued in association with him until the latter's death in 1878, after which he practiced alone. He early devoted himself especially to the law of wills and estates and the law of corporations, becoming upon both a recognized authority.

His characteristics as an advocate were thus described by a competent pen: "His logic was keen-cut, his diction wonderfully pure, his rhetoric always perfectly adapted to his subject; his power of condensation was remarkable; his arguments represented a view of the case that was a perfectly adjusted series of perspective."

RICHARD OLNEY

Politically Mr. Olney was always a Democrat. Several times he was offered a judicial place, but declined to serve because of the extent of the interests by which he had been retained. He was for long periods counsel for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and the Boston and Maine railroads. He was director and attorney for the Old Colony Trust Company. He served one term, 1874, as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from West Roxbury. He was appointed by President Cleveland in 1893 United States Attorney-General, and he entered upon his duties on March 6 of that year.

On June 10, 1895, Mr. Olney was made Secretary of State by President Cleveland. As head of the State Department he achieved his crowning success and lasting reputation as a statesman of commanding ability and force.

Upon retiring from official life in 1897, Mr. Olney resumed the practice of law in Boston. He occasionally published articles and delivered addresses upon public questions. In the *Atlantic Monthly* of May, 1898, was published an address delivered by him at Harvard University upon the "International Isolation of the United States," and in the issue of March, 1900, was published an equally clear and strong article by Mr. Olney upon "The Growth of Our Foreign Policy." In 1897 he was offered a post as professor of International law at Harvard.

In 1913, he was offered the post of American Ambassador to Great Britain but he declined the honor.

Of a retiring nature, he rarely made a public speech; but when he did he spoke with authority. Public office came to him unsought and he refused for personal reasons diplomatic positions and many other opportunities for distinction which were pressed upon him.

Mr. Olney also served as President of the Franklin Foundation — Benjamin Franklin's legacy to Boston. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the American Philosophical Society. From 1894 to 1897 he was a Fellow of Brown University; and from 1900 to 1908 he served as regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

On March 6, 1861, he married Agnes Park Thomas, daughter of Judge Thomas, his old law partner. Besides his wife, Mr. Olney is survived by two daughters, Mrs. George R. Minot of Boston, and Mrs. C. H. Abbot, of Harvard, Massachusetts; a brother, Peter Butler Olney, in legal practice in New York, five nephews, Peter Butler Olney, Jr., Wilson Olney, Sigourney Butler Olney, George H. Olney, and Congressman Richard Olney, 2d, of Dedham, and a niece, Miss Catherine Olney, of Leicester.

The following message was sent by President Wilson to Mrs. Olney:

RICHARD OLNEY

"I am sure that I am expressing the opinion of the whole country when I express to you my heartfelt grief at the death of your distinguished husband. I had relied upon him for counsel and the whole nation honored his wisdom and patriotism in affairs. A great citizen has passed away."

From Senator Henry Cabot Lodge came the following:

"I greatly regret to learn of the death of Richard Olney, an old and valued friend whom I held in the highest regard. One of the most distinguished lawyers in the country, he added to his reputation while Attorney General of the United States and still more as Secretary of State. He will stand in our history as one of the most distinguished men that ever held that high office."

Governor McCall in speaking of the death of Mr. Olney says:

"In the death of Richard Olney, Massachusetts and the country have suffered a very great loss. When I was in the practice of law opportunity was given me to be associated with him in some very important litigation, which continued for a long time. I then gained an insight into his extraordinary capacity. I believe he did not have his superior anywhere at the American bar. I remember hearing Senator Hoar once say that Mr. Olney's argument in the income tax cases was one of the three or four greatest arguments ever made before the supreme court. I think he may fairly have been called the first citizen of Massachusetts."

Mr. Olney was straightforward and ruggedly honest in all his walks and ways, as a citizen, as a lawyer and as a statesman. He showed himself a man of resourcefulness and capacity, luminous in his exposition of legal principles, and effective in their execution. He may be said to have come but slowly to the front in our public affairs. As attorney general he was conservative rather than partisan or reformatory. His ideas and his nature fitted in admirably with those of his chief, President Cleveland, and his promotion to the secretaryship of state proved that Mr. Cleveland was a man who did not in the least object to having at the head of his cabinet a man whose positiveness and independence of character, as well as his natural abilities, might be equal to his own.

Mr. Olney's career, like that of Mr. Cleveland, showed him to be the patriot first and the partisan afterward. The highest light in all his career fell on the stand which he took against Great Britain in the aggression upon Venezuela in 1895. From that day on Mr. Olney's name was a power in our national affairs. A true son of Massachusetts, coming out of our Commonwealth's ancient life, he always held the broadly national view, he never abandoned a just course and never retreated from a righteous stand.

FRANCIS AUGUSTUS OSBORN

FRANCIS AUGUSTUS OSBORN was born in that part of Danvers, Massachusetts, which is now known as Peabody, on September 22, 1833. He died at his home in Hingham, March 11, 1914.

Augustus Kendall Osborn, the father of General Osborn, was born July 7, 1800. He died at the early age of forty-eight years, on March 18, 1849. His father, Sylvester Osborn, lived to the ripe old age of eighty-seven years, dying in 1845. As a boy of sixteen years he took part in the Battle of Lexington. He married Elizabeth Poole.

General Osborn's mother, Mary Shove, was the daughter of Quaker parents, Squiers Shove and his wife, Esther (Marble) Shove.

After graduation from the Latin School in 1849, he entered the employ of William Ropes & Company, Importers of Russian Goods.

Mr. Osborn joined the Militia in 1855 and in 1861 he had become a Captain in the New England Guards. On the breaking out of the Civil War the Guards were organized into a battalion of two companies and he was commissioned Captain of the original Company, April 19, 1861. After a month spent with the battalion, Major Thomas G. Stevenson (of the Guards) and Captain Osborn offered their services to Governor Andrew. They were authorized to raise a regiment, later known as the 24th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. Major Stevenson was appointed Colonel and Captain Osborn Lieutenant Colonel.

Leaving Boston on December 9, 1861, the Regiment joined the Burnside Expedition to North Carolina where it took part in the battles of Roanoke Island and of Newbern, besides which it was in several minor engagements. On December 28, 1862, Lieutenant Colonel Osborn was promoted Colonel of the Regiment to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Colonel Stevenson to be General of Brigade. On August 26, Colonel Osborn commanded his regiment in the charge upon the rifle-pits in front of Fort Wagner.

On September 30, 1863, the regiment was sent to St. Augustine, Florida, to recuperate. Here Colonel Osborn remained in command of the post till February 18, 1864, when he was ordered with his regiment to Jacksonville to take command of that post.

During the summer of 1864 the regiment was with the Army of the James and took part in the following engagements: Green Valley, Drury's Bluff, Proctor's Creek, Richmond and Petersburg Turnpike, and Weir Bottom Church. On August 13, Colonel Osborn was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade of the Second Division of the Tenth Army Corps during the absence of its Commander. On August 16, he was struck by a spent ball which disabled him for a few days. On October 28, 1864, he was ap-



Francis A. Osborn

pointed by President Lincoln, Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers "for distinguished services in the movement on the enemy's works near Newmarket, Virginia." On November 14, 1864, he resigned and was mustered out of service.

Returning to Boston General Osborn occupied for one year the office of Cashier for Blake Brothers and Company, Bankers, and later, in partnership with Hubbard Brothers and Company, he was a Stock Broker for five years, and a Member of the Boston Stock Exchange. On January 1, 1874, he was elected Treasurer of the Corbin Banking Company of Boston and New York and he remained in that position till June 1883, when he resigned. In November following he organized and became President of the Eastern Banking Company which was incorporated in 1887.

General Osborn was the first Treasurer of the New England Mortgage Security Company, Director of the Tremont National Bank, President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board.

In politics General Osborn was an Independent Republican. He was appointed Chairman of the Civil Service Commissioners of Massachusetts in 1886. For five years he was President of the Citizens' Association of Boston and then declining re-election he was made Vice-President. He was also Vice-President of the Municipal League.

He was a member of the Unitarian Club of Boston, the Union and St. Botolph Clubs of Boston, Wompatuck Club of Hingham, and was a Member and Treasurer of the Music Hall Association. He served as Commander of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States in 1868, and as Grand Commander of the Department of Massachusetts G. A. R.

In religious belief he was a Unitarian.

He served as one of the Committee to visit the Botanic Garden of Harvard University from 1881 to 1892. He belonged to the Society for Psychical Research.

In 1867 General Osborn married Miss Mary M. Mears, daughter of Granville Mears of Boston, by whom he had one daughter, Miss Esther Osborn of Needham. On June 17, 1879, he married as his second wife Miss Emily T. Bouvé, daughter of Thomas T. Bouvé and his wife E. G. (Lincoln) Bouvé. Mr. Bouvé was of French Huguenot stock while on her mother's side Mrs. Osborn was descended from the Lincolns of England who early settled in Hingham and from whom President Lincoln was also descended.

Five children were the result of this last union and these with Mrs. Osborn survive him: Mrs. C. C. Lane of Hingham, Francis B. Osborn, Violet Osborn, Reginald A. Osborn, and Danvers Osborn.

RAYMOND HANSEN OVESON

RAYMOND HANSEN OVESON was born at Newton, Iowa, March 24, 1876. His father, Anders Oveson, born 1850, and his mother, Hanna M. Hansen, born 1850—died 1917, were both born in Denmark and combined in an eminent degree those general characteristics of the Danish people, whole-souledness, frankness, directness and simplicity of character. His grandfather, Anders Oveson, was a colonel in the Danish army. His maternal grandfather was Niels Hansen. His maternal grandmother before her marriage was Marie Christensen.

The out-of-door life on a ranch, during his boyhood and early manhood, gave Mr. Oveson not only the physical ability to carry through a long course of study, unaided, for his father at this time met with financial misfortune, but also helped him to cultivate reflection, initiative, and independent thinking.

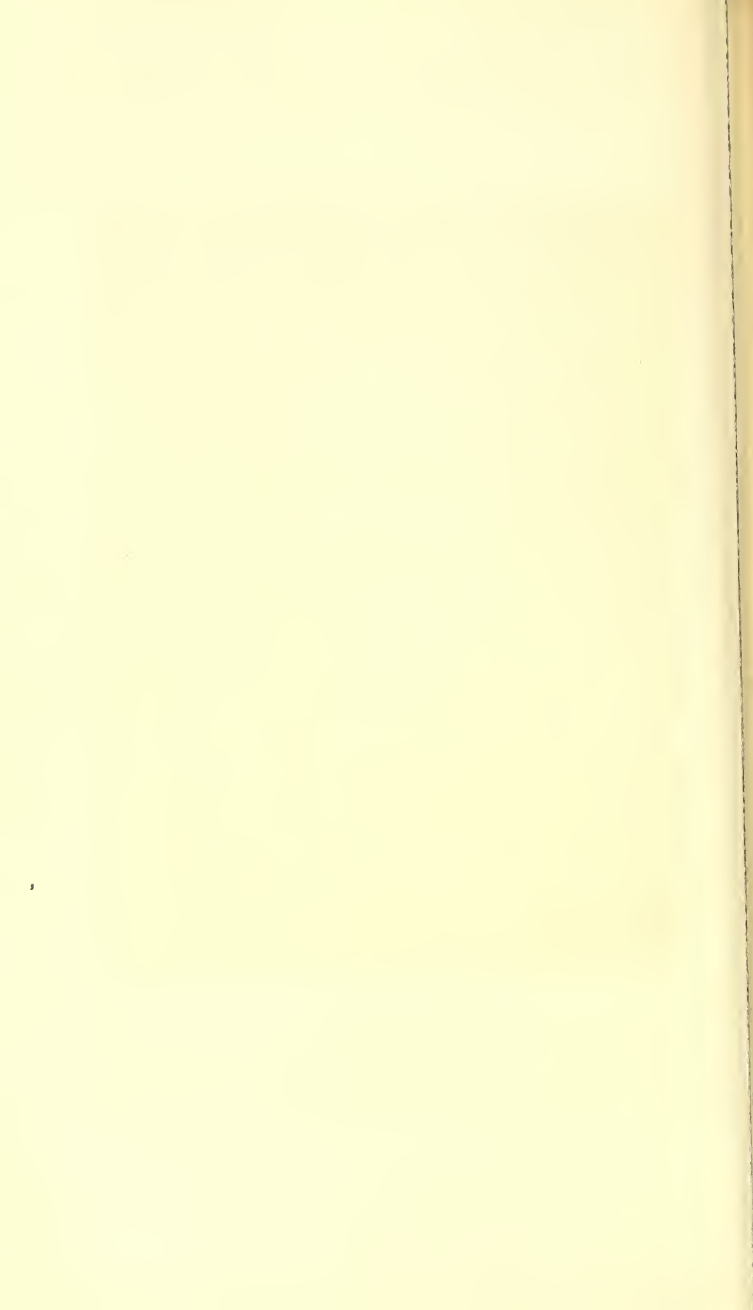
Mr. Oveson entered the Kansas State Normal school in 1895 and graduated four years later. Thence he came to Hotchkiss school, Lakeville, Connecticut, to prepare for college. At Hotchkiss he was captain of the football team and leader of the Glee Club. He then went to Harvard where he graduated, cum laude, in 1905. He received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Harvard Law School in 1908. While in the law school he acted as President Lowell's assistant, as instructor in Government.

At Harvard he was prominent in athletics, played tackle on the 'Varsity Football Eleven, and was champion hammer-thrower on the 'Varsity Track Team. He was also president of his class, organizer and first president of the Phillips Brooks House Association, and was elected First Marshal of his class.

In Harvard he stood for democracy and in developing this trait among Harvard men he raised the necessary funds to put modern improvements into certain yard dormitories which he had petitioned the Corporation to reserve for seniors. Before beginning actual practice as an attorney, with the firm of Ropes, Gray and Gorham in Boston, he spent a year abroad in travel and study, and attended a course of lectures at the École de Droit, at the Sorbonne



Raymond H. Overton.



RAYMOND HANSEN OVESON

in Paris, in 1909. He also spent some months in Egypt and rode horseback across country from Jerusalem to Damascus.

His professional career has been eminently successful. After two years with the above mentioned firm, in 1911, he started for himself, under the firm name of Hale, Oveson, and Kendall. He is director of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, Boston; director and treasurer of the Boston Journal; director and treasurer of the New England Co-operative Society; director of the Charles River Co-operative Society; director and treasurer of The American Match Company; besides holding various trusteeships. Since 1913 Mr. Oveson has been chairman of the Selectmen of the town of Southboro.

In politics Mr. Oveson is a Republican, but allied himself with the Progressive party in 1912, and was a member of the state Executive Committee. In 1914 he was candidate for the Massachusetts House of Representatives from the tenth district.

He is a member of the Bar Association of Boston; the Hasty Pudding Club, the Fly Club, the Signet Club, and the S. K. Club of Harvard; also of the Boston City Club, the Harvard Club, and the Agricultural Club of Boston, Union Boat Club, and the Harvard 'Varsity Club, and of the Copley Society of Boston. Besides all of these various associations Mr. Oveson finds time for recreation in automobiling, playing tennis, and running a farm on Turnpike Road, Southboro, Massachusetts. He also finds time to do historical reading and to study foreign languages. While in the Kansas Normal School he received military training, was captain of a company, and major of the battalion, so, in this his country's emergency he gives of his military knowledge and training, being Major of the Third Battalion, 13th Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard.

On June 11, 1908, he married Catharine Sabine, daughter of Dr. G. K. and Caroline Webb Sabine, and granddaughter of William H. and Catharine Krans Sabine, and of Stephen P. and Hannah Robinson Webb, and to them have been born two daughters, Margaret and Caroline Sabine Oveson.

Mr. Oveson believes that habits of industry, economy, and courtesy should be emphasized in the early life and education of the young rather than habits of leisure and extravagance. Less should be said about rights and more about duty and obligation.

CHARLES JACKSON PAINE

GENERAL CHARLES JACKSON PAINE, a Civil War veteran of note, a railroad man of ability, and a notable figure in yachting circles was, born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 26, 1833, and died at his summer home in Weston, Massachusetts, August 12, 1916. Few people in this country could boast of a more distinguished line of ancestry than General Paine. Nearly fourscore of the early settlers of this country, in Plymouth, Cambridge, Boston, Salem, in Connecticut, and in Virginia, contributed of their blood to combine in their descendant. The names of Thatcher and Willard, Sherman and Whitman, Cushing and Shaw, Conant and Sumner, Cogswell and Quincy, Hutchinson, Bradstreet and Dudley, Cabot and Higginson, Gardner and Bordman, are a few of those numbered in the family book from the early days of the seventeenth century. He was third in direct descent from Robert Treat Paine, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and back of that he derives from John Cotton and not less than two colonial governors. His father, Charles Cushing Paine, was a lawyer. His mother was Fanny Cabot Jackson.

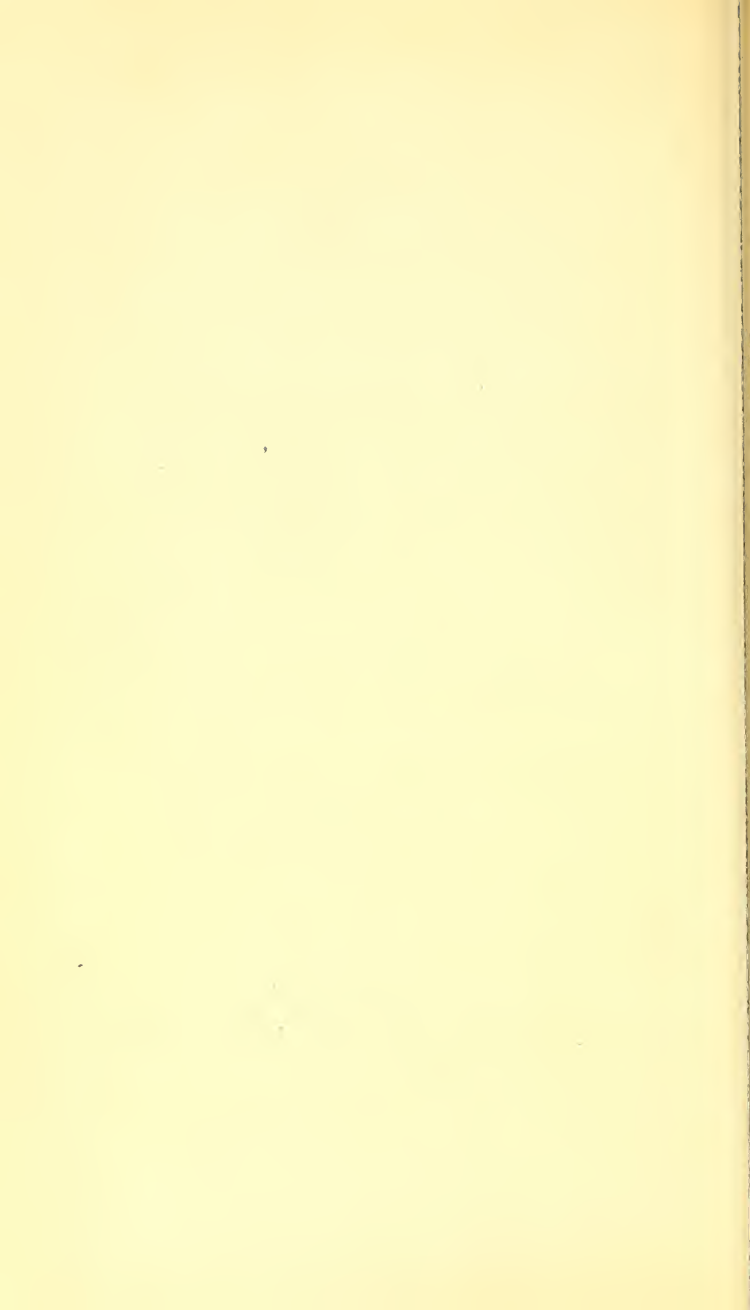
During his vacations from his studies at the Boston Latin School and Harvard College he principally devoted himself to sailing and shooting, and he was fond of playing ball. While at Harvard, rowing was his chief college sport — he was a member of the famous Oneida crew of Harvard, which rowed a Yale crew for the first time on August 3, 1852 — but sailing a cat-boat was his greatest private pleasure.

He took his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Harvard in 1853, with Charles W. Eliot, Robert S. Rantoul, Justin Winsor and several others of note, and after pursuing his regular law studies in the office of Rufus Choate, he was admitted as a member of the Massachusetts Bar in 1856. Two years later he received the degree of Master of Arts.

When the Civil War broke out General Paine enlisted and served throughout. He was made captain of the Twenty-Second Massachusetts Infantry in October, 1861; major of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Infantry, January, 1862; colonel of the Second Louisiana Infantry, 1862; brigadier general of volunteers July 4, 1864, and was brevetted major general of volunteers, January 15, 1865, "for meritorious and valuable services," and was honorably mustered out on January 15, 1866. He commanded a brigade during the siege of Port Hudson in 1863 and in 1864 resigned in order to accept



Chas. J. Paine



a place on the staff of General Benjamin F. Butler in Virginia. He led a division of colored troops in the attack on Newmarket, Virginia, September 29, 1864. After Lee's surrender he commanded the District of New Berne, North Carolina. On his return from the war he served a term as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

General Paine later ventured in railroad investments, and his unusual ability and clear-sightedness in this field led to his election to the Boards of Directors of various railways. Between 1875 and 1901 he was director of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Mexican Central and other less important railways. He became a pioneer railway promoter, and a power among the Boston capitalists who laid the steel bands across desert and mountain that first bound the East to the great West.

In 1897 he was sent as an associate with Senator Wolcott and former vice-president Adlai E. Stevenson as a special envoy to France, Great Britain and Germany to represent the United States Government in an investigation in the interests of international bimetallism. He rendered valuable service at the time on the international monetary commission, which greatly strengthened the financial status of the United States.

General Paine came honestly by his powers as a master yachtsman. He was Boston born and bred and in his early years came in close association with the sea. He managed three successful cup defenders, the "Puritan," the "Mayflower," and the "Volunteer," and Bostonians retain in their hearts a warm place, for the dashing manner in which he upheld America's supremacy on the sea in 1885, 1886 and 1887. In 1877 he purchased the New York schooner "Halcyon," and so improved and changed her that she became one of the fastest yachts then sailing. In 1885 the "Puritan," designed by Edward Burgess, was built by a syndicate formed by General Paine, who with Commodore J. Malcolm Forbes had charge of her in her races. The "Puritan" outsailed the "Genesta" in the International test of 1885. In 1886 he built the sloop, "Mayflower," also designed by Burgess, which defeated the "Galatea." She achieved great honors over America's fastest yachts of all classes, as well as securing the renown of successfully defending the challenge for the America's Cup in 1886.

In 1887 he built the "Volunteer," at that time the fastest sloop in the world. General Paine turned again to his designer, Edward Burgess, and together they labored long and hard to produce this craft, and their work resulted in one of the greatest American

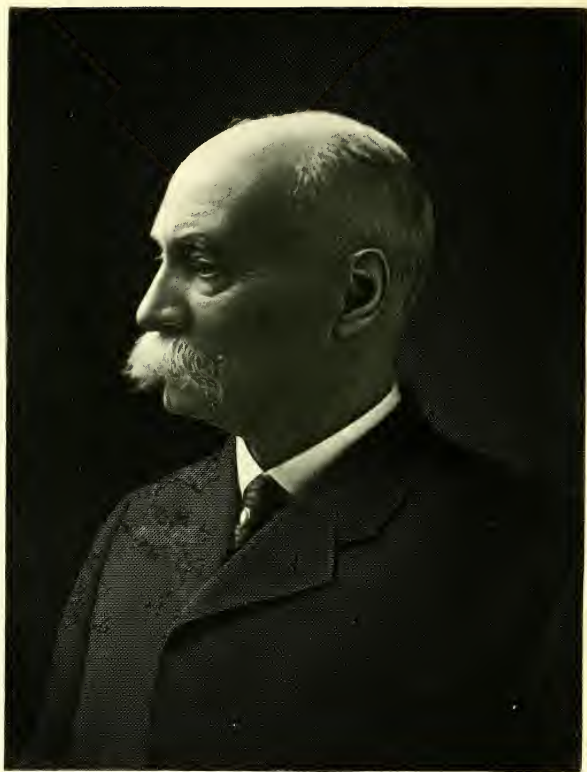
victories in American yachting. On the victory of the defender "Volunteer" over the challenger "Thistle" in 1887, the City of Boston gave a celebration in Faneuil Hall in honor of the event, and the New York Yacht Club presented General Paine with a silver cup, in recognition of his great success in defending the trophy on this side of the Atlantic. Probably no other yachtsman in this section was ever tendered such a tribute as was General Paine by the City of Boston. It was a gathering that has seldom been seen, the men coming from every section of New England, to do honor to the one man who, through his liberality and his energy, brought to Boston the honor of having three times successfully defended the America's Cup.

General Paine married Julia, a daughter of John and Mary Anna Lee Bryant. They had a beautiful home in the town of Weston. As becomes one whose ancestry is entwined with the finest traditions of New England history, General Paine's whole life was devoted to strengthening and broadening American interests in some of its most vital phases. General Paine is survived by three sons and three daughters: John Bryant Paine, Charles Jackson Paine and Frank Cabot Paine, all of Weston; Mrs. Frederick Winsor, of Concord, Massachusetts; Mrs. Thatcher R. Kimball, of Weston, and Mrs. Richard T. Fisher, of Petersham, Mass.

In speaking of General Paine, Major Henry Lee Higginson pays the following tribute:

"Another old friend, who has also lived in the shade, and yet has been keenly alive to the events of our day, died yesterday — Charles Jackson Paine.

"He was the grandson and namesake of Judge Charles Jackson — an upright, learned, high-minded judge and gentleman of courteous mien and manners. His grandson inherited many of his characteristics. At school he led in play and in studies, showing in debate his power of logic and clearness. In leaving Harvard College in the class of 1853, he studied law, and presently served with distinction in the Civil War; and later took much interest in various railroads, of which he was an important director. A great railroad president said to me: 'When, on an important question, I can convince Charles Paine of my view, I know that I am right.' He was a noted yachtsman of his day, and won for his country renown on the water. In short, whichever way he turned, he showed the same quality and character. To his comrades he was true, loyal and courteous, and to his intimates something more; and we, his old friends, will miss him sadly. I wish that the younger generation had seen oftener this modest, high-minded gentleman."



Eng. by E. A. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

George J. Parker,

GEORGE JUDSON PARKER

GEORGE JUDSON PARKER was born at Reading, Massachusetts, February 10, 1850, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, May 6, 1917. His father, Samuel Worcester Parker (September 8, 1820–December 4, 1886), son of Jabez D. Parker and Betsey (Holden) Parker, was a cabinet and piano manufacturer, and a man of skill and invention, with Puritan characteristics. His mother, Charlotte Bowen (George) Parker, daughter of Gideon George and Nancy (Chase) George, was a woman of character and decision, who exerted a strong influence on her son's life.

Mr. Parker was of English descent, his first American ancestors being Thomas Parker, who came from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts, on the "Mayflower."

George Judson Parker received his early education in the public schools of his native town and in the Dwight School of Boston and the English High School. During his school days he became deeply interested in music and everything pertaining to it and with the willing consent of his parents he decided to make that his life work.

Mr. Parker began the active work of his life in 1867 as an apprentice in the finishing department of the pianoforte factory of George M. Guild. He later became associated with Allen and Jewett of Leominster, Massachusetts, then entered the piano house of Henry F. Miller, now known as the Henry F. Miller and Son's Piano Company of Boston.

In 1872 he began the study of vocal music and for the following eight years devoted his whole time to his work, studying at Boston, at London, England; Paris, France; and Milan, Italy. In 1880 he returned to America and began his career as a professional musician at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. A few years later he removed to Boston and worked as a teacher and a professional public singer in church, concert, and oratorio work. He filled many church engagements, including one with the First Church of Boston, where

GEORGE JUDSON PARKER

he remained for twenty years, and where he was associated with Arthur Foote and Clarence Hay.

Mr. Parker had many pupils, continuing to teach for several years after he had retired from public life. From 1874 until his death in 1917 he was closely associated with the musical circles of Boston, and his ability and skill made him a prominent figure in every musical gathering.

Mr. Parker was a member of the Boston Apollo Club from 1877 until 1893. He also belonged to the Temple Quartette, the Beacon Quartette and to the Schubert Quartette. He was a member of the Masonic Order. He belonged to the St. Botolph Club and to various other local clubs and societies.

He was identified with the Democratic political party, and he was affiliated with the Bahai philosophical movement.

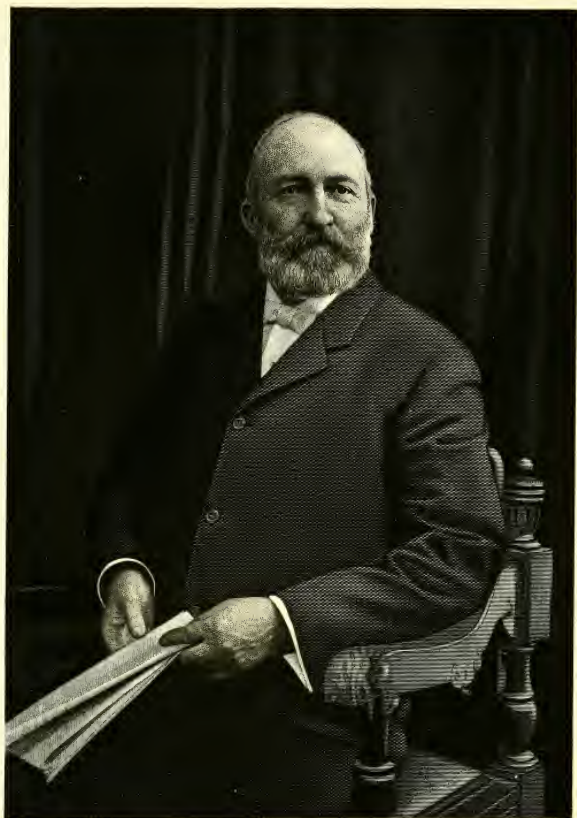
Mr. Parker found much help and inspiration in theological, biographical, and historical works, and his private study along these and musical lines was accounted the chief factor in his success.

Mr. Parker had a wonderful collection of jewels which has been stated to be the largest private collection in the country. He also had a fine collection of canes, numbering at least a thousand, many of which he had cut and finished himself as a pastime. He had a large library with many rare volumes, and he was also a collector of paintings.

Mr. Parker was married May 14, 1873, to Helen, daughter, of Helen and Elkanah Crosby who died six years later. On April 28, 1882, he married Adeline, daughter of Adeline and Frederick Nickerson. She died February 13, 1916. Mr. Parker had five children, of whom one is living: Helen Parker, wife of Gifford Le Clear of Waban, Massachusetts.

George Judson Parker had many splendid qualities that gave him as high a rank as a private citizen as he had as a musician and singer. He was a kindly neighbor and a loyal citizen of his community, and was devotedly attached to his summer home at Brewster where he found relaxation and peace after his busy winters in the city.

A man of genial presence and sympathetic understanding Mr. Parker was respected and liked by all and his loss has been deeply regretted.



ENG BY E. G. WILLIAMS & SONS, N.Y.

McLarner.

WALTER EDWARD PARKER

WALTER EDWARD PARKER was born in Princeton, Massachusetts, September 27, 1847, son of George Parker and Emily R. (Coller) Parker, grandson of Ebenezer Parker, a farmer of Princeton, and of Hezekiah Coller, a Methodist preacher of Northfield, Massachusetts. He is a descendant of Thomas Parker, a farmer who embarked at London, March 11, 1635, with Sir Richard Saltonstall, with whose family he was connected by marriage. Captain John Parker, who led the company of farmers in Lexington in 1775, also Rev. Theodore Parker, the eminent preacher, were of this family. George Parker, the father of Walter E., was a farmer and also a manufacturer of textile goods. The farm was in Illinois and Walter lived there from March, 1857 to April, 1861.

Walter Edward Parker started his business life in the Social Cotton Mills. He was appointed Superintendent of the Globe Mills, owned by the Social Manufacturing Company, in 1876, and remained until 1881, when he became Superintendent of the Cotton Department of the Pacific Mills of Lawrence. In 1887 he was made Agent of all of the mills and print works controlled by that company.

He was a Trustee from the organization of the Lowell Textile School; a Trustee of Tufts College and Chairman of the finance committee; Trustee and President of the Essex Savings Bank, Lawrence; of the "White Fund" of Lawrence, and of the Lawrence Public Library. He has served as Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Lawrence General Hospital and as Chairman of the Board of License Commissioners of Lawrence by appointment of Mayor Rutter; President of Lawrence City Mission, and of the Lawrence Lumber Company; Director of Merchants National Bank, New Merchants Trust Co. of Lawrence, and of several textile mills.

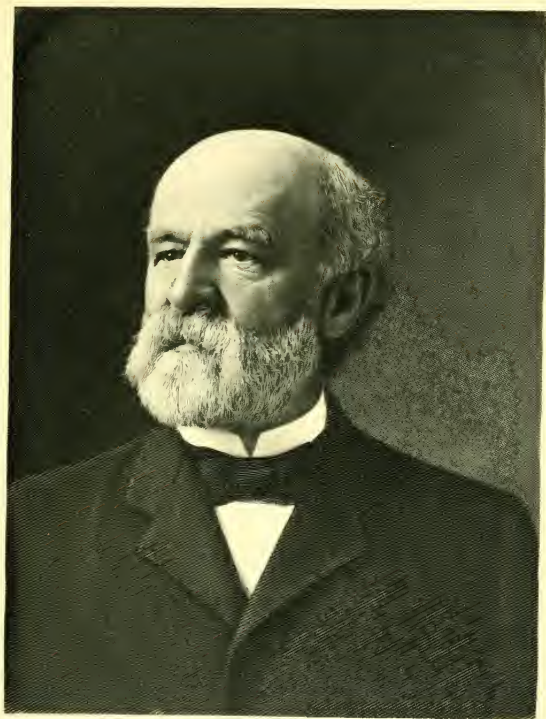
He is a life member of the Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufacture, and Commerce, London, England; of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, serving as President of the Association in 1889-92; of the Geographical Society of Washington, D. C. He was admitted a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers and of the Society of Arts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he was a founder and second Vice-president of the Textile Club.

In 1902 he received the degree of M.A. from Tufts College. A member of the Republican party, he was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Theodore Roosevelt in 1904, and to the Republican Convention of 1908, which nominated William H. Taft.

In 1877, Mr. Parker married Alida C. Willis, daughter of Rev. John Howard Willis and in 1888, he married Mary Bradley Beetle.

FRANCIS HOWARD PEABODY

FRANCIS HOWARD PEABODY was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, October 9, 1831. He died September 22, 1905. Of a long-lived stock, he counted back only six generations to Lieutenant Francis, who in 1639, at the age of twenty-four, emigrated from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, to Ipswich, and thence removing to Topsfield in 1651 became one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in that Essex County town. His great-grandson Oliver, son of Lieutenant Oliver, lived in Exeter, New Hampshire, was judge of the Supreme Court, President of the Senate, and State Treasurer, and died in 1831 at the age of seventy-eight. His son, William Bourne Oliver Peabody, entered Harvard College at the age of thirteen and was graduated in the class of 1816. He studied theology and in October, 1820, was ordained minister of the Third Congregational (Unitarian) Church in Springfield. He was a brilliant scholar and poet. He contributed to the *North American Review*. He was an enthusiastic student of birds; he was also a student of anatomy and frequently lectured on that subject. He was a man of singular refinement in his tastes and of the loftiest character. He died at Springfield in May, 1847. His wife, Elizabeth Amelia White, was the daughter of Major Moses White who was born at Rutland, Massachusetts, in June, 1756. She was a noble-minded woman, of beautiful Christian character, and greatly beloved. She had decided literary tastes and wrote a number of short stories as well as a catechism for the Sunday school. Her grandfather, John White of Haverhill, Massachusetts, was a Revolutionary soldier and served through the war. Her mother was Elizabeth Amelia, daughter of the Hon. William Augustus Atlee of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a judge of the Supreme Court. Judge Peabody's wife was Frances Bourne of Marblehead. One of his daughters, a lady of rare character and ability, Lucretia Orme Peabody, was married to the Hon. Alexander H. Everett, who, after graduating from Harvard College, accompanied John Quincy Adams to St. Petersburg as secretary of legation, and was ambassador to the Hague, to Madrid and to China. He died and was buried in Canton, China, in 1847. He was the author of a number of books, the best known being "Europe, or a General Survey of the Present Situation of the Principal Powers," published in 1822. Five years later he published a similar work on America.



A. H. Peabody



FRANCIS HOWARD PEABODY

Francis Howard Peabody was an omnivorous reader—in English, German, French and Latin. He acquired languages easily and had a very retentive memory. Though his mother died when he was only eleven she had a great influence upon him. For a time he studied at the private school kept by George Eaton at Springfield, but left when he was fourteen, and kept up his studies under the direction of his father who gave him a thorough foundation in the elements of Latin, French, and German. In 1845 he began his life-work as a clerk in the Chicopee Bank of Springfield. The following year, having been highly recommended by William Dwight, a family connection, he went to Boston and entered the employ of John E. Thayer and Brother, bankers. In 1865 he entered into partnership with his brother Oliver W. Peabody and Henry P. Kidder, who, under the name of Kidder, Peabody and Company, succeeded the firm with which he began his career. As a successful financier he was called upon to take the office of director in many large and important railway enterprises, both steam and electric. All this appealed to him, because he was naturally of an inventive nature. He made the plans for a steam yacht, and invented a microscope, which is still preserved in the museum of the Harvard Medical School. Although he was not a college graduate he took a lively interest in the affairs of Harvard University and was appointed to serve on the Committees of the Observatory, the Herbarium and the Department of Modern Languages.

He was identified with the Republican party, but took no active part in National politics. He shunned publicity, and was most modest and unassuming; but he served two terms as a member of the Boston City Council. He was connected with the Unitarian denomination and served as superintendent of the King's Chapel Sunday school. His favorite recreations were walking, riding horseback, and boating, also botany and astronomy. He cared for wealth only "in the light of its potentiality for doing good to others." He was a generous contributor to all worthy objects. He was said to be always on the look out to find causes that required aid. He was particularly keen in his interest in young men.

He was married April 27, 1854, to Lucy Adelaide Kinsley, daughter of Lyman and Louisa (Billings) Kinsley; one daughter survives.

SAMUEL ENDICOTT PEABODY

SAMUEL ENDICOTT PEABODY was born in Salem, Massachusetts, April 19, 1825, on the anniversary of the famous battle of half a century before. Doubtless that fact served in some degree to quicken the ardent patriotism of his later life. He came of noble Puritan stock, which well maintained its vigor in this descendant.

His father, Francis Peabody (1801-67), was the son of Joseph Peabody (1757-1844), an eminent merchant of Salem, who early made voyages to the far East, and later became the owner of many ships, employing at different times some seven thousand seamen and extending widely both the name and influence of the maritime town.

His mother, Martha, was the daughter of Samuel Endicott (1763-1829), a direct descendant of John Endicott. His grandmothers were Elizabeth Smith and Elizabeth Putnam.

The Peabodys were first represented in this country by Lieut. Francis Peabody, who came from St. Albans, England, and landed in Salem in June, 1635. John Endicott came from Dorchester, England — commissioned as first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony — and founded the town of Salem in 1628. Mr. Peabody's ancestral tree was thus a notable one, of which he was justly proud.

Francis Peabody, his father, was interested in developing the manufacturing, mercantile, and educational interests of Salem and was highly esteemed by its citizens. He was colonel of the First Regiment of the State Militia. A student of natural science, an inventor and administrator, he succeeded in applying his knowledge and skill to the popular needs, and he inspired his son with a worthy ambition to emulate his industry and enterprise.

The childhood of Samuel Endicott Peabody was a happy one, spent amid elevating and beautiful influences, in abundant comfort, and under the watchful care of wise parents. His mother's strong moral and religious nature made its due impression upon the dutiful son. His boyish tastes were for the sailor's life, which charmed so many of the youth of Salem to try their fortunes in foreign waters. The life of the soldier also had its attractions for him. This taste early led him to enlist in the militia and he was appointed captain of the Salem Light Infantry, which office he held for several years. He was educated in the Salem schools and entered Harvard College, but remained there only one year. He then sailed as super-cargo in one of his grandfather's vessels, and rapidly advanced to important positions in foreign and domestic commerce. He was associated for a number of years with Francis



Elliott. Keob



SAMUEL ENDICOTT PEABODY

Curtis (under the firm name of Curtis & Peabody) in the East India trade, with offices on India Wharf, Boston.

In 1871 Mr. Peabody removed to London, where he became a partner in the banking house of J. S. Morgan & Company, successors to George Peabody & Company, and remained in the London office for eight years. When he returned to America, he intended to retire from active business life, but found himself unable to withstand the calls which naturally came to a man of his powers of initiative judgment and his wide experience. He was president of the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston; director of the Eastern Audit Company; president of the Salem National Bank; director of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company; trustee of the Massachusetts Electric Corporation; of the West End Land Company; director of the Peabody Academy of Science from its incorporation, and he was connected with a number of local financial and charitable associations.

He was a member of various social clubs but had no desire for political notoriety. A pronounced and loyal American, he came back to its duties, opportunities, and traditions, from life in London, fearing lest his family would be weaned from them if he tarried longer under another flag. For years he acted with the Democratic party, but, later, usually supported the measures and candidates known as Independent.

His religious affiliations were with the Unitarian body and he was connected with and a liberal giver to the North Church in Salem.

Mr. Peabody married, November 23, 1848, Marianne Cabot, daughter of John C. and Harriet (Rose) Lee, granddaughter of Nathaniel and Mary Ann (Cabot) Lee, and of Joseph and Harriet (Paine) Rose.

He died at his home in Salem, October 30, 1909.

Four children, John Endicott, Francis, Endicott and Martha Endicott, survive him.

His home, "Kernwood," was one of the finest and most picturesquely located estates in Essex County. In its care and improvement he found great pleasure. He had traveled extensively, was an intelligent patron of the arts and a lover of those who prized the best things in social life. His charity was constant but unostentatious. No worthy cause which benefited the community appealed to him in vain.

In figure and carriage he was the perfect gentleman, with a heart genuine in its sympathies and a spirit which rejoiced in the true, the beautiful and the good.

ENDICOTT PEABODY

THE Groton School illustrates the effects of applying to the education of boys in America certain methods and ideals brought from England. The experiment has been interesting and important; and the marked success of the school has been chiefly due to the fact that the founder and headmaster Endicott Peabody, is a man unusually well fitted by character, training and attainments to conduct such an educational experiment.

His own education, from the age of fourteen to twenty-two, was obtained in England, first in Cheltenham College, where he was prepared for the University, and then at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1880. During this formative period of his life, he was not separated from his family; for his father was then a member of the London banking firm of J. S. Morgan and Company, and resided in London. The father, Samuel Endicott Peabody, was a sturdy and loyal American, and was not disposed to allow his son to forget that he, too, ought to grow up an American. What the home influence was may be learned from the accompanying biography of the father, of whom it is recorded that he came back from London to the duties, opportunities, and traditions of American life, "fearing lest his family would be weaned from them if he tarried longer under another flag." Under influences of this kind, the son became deeply imbued with the spirit of English education without, however, losing his American attachments and ideals.

The headmaster of Groton is thus a man inspired but not subdued by the English spirit in education, and the school, while embodying English methods and ideals, flourishes in American soil and is American in its essential aims and character. Aside from any special characteristics, the school has become famous for its thorough scholarly work, high tone, athletic prowess, and wholesome discipline. The headmaster well merits the high renown his success has won for him.

Endicott Peabody was born at Salem, Massachusetts, May 31, 1857. His father was Samuel Endicott Peabody, and his mother was Marianne Cabot Lee, daughter of John C. Lee. The details of his ancestry may be found in the biography of the father.



Frederick Peabody

ENDICOTT PEABODY

After a boyhood spent in Salem, he lived with the family in England for a period of eight years, where his university education was received, and the degree of LL. B. was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge in 1879. Returning to America he entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Cambridge and received from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. Soon afterwards he entered upon his work at Groton and has ever since devoted himself to the interests of the school.

He was for three years one of the Board of Preachers to Harvard University. From Yale University he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1902; and from Harvard University the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1904.

Doctor Peabody married, June 18, 1885, Fanny Peabody, daughter of Francis and Helen Bloodgood Peabody.

He is an athlete, scholar, churchman, and yet acquainted with the affairs of the world. His personality is especially adapted to win the confidence of the lads who attend the Groton School. The school began with a small number of pupils and instructors selected according to their social standing. This school has attained unequalled social prestige. It possesses an English atmosphere and is recognized as one of the most remarkable institutions in America to-day.

Doctor Peabody is an exceedingly well-read man. His thoughts and deeds are actuated by high motives. To the carrying out of high and noble ideals he brings a strength of will, intellectual resource, and a wealth of wide and varied learning. He loves his school and the responsibilities which it engenders. His attainments are but the outward expression of his remarkable character and of his spiritual gifts. Of distinguished birth and valorous soul, his life is based not only on force, truth and courage, but his personality is expressed in the institution which has these high qualities. His is an aristocracy of birth, culture and accomplishment, creating in him a nature which radiates far beyond his immediate circle. Doctor Peabody may well be regarded as a typical son of New England living in the larger world of affairs, and making his contribution to the comfort and joy of a multitude of grateful men and women. Within the circle of his personal influence he is powerful. His name is an inspiration to upright living, to industry, to efficiency and to courage.

GEORGE LEE PEABODY

MUCH is expected of a man who is the heir, not only of wealth, but of superior intellectual, social, and moral antecedents. George Lee Peabody enjoyed these advantages to an unusual degree. He honored a family name which has always stood high in Massachusetts, and his untimely death left many hearts sorrowing over their loss.

He was the son of Samuel Endicott Peabody and Marianne Cabot Lee, and was born in Salem, Massachusetts, May 16, 1865. His father, Samuel Endicott Peabody (1825-1909), Francis Peabody, his grandfather (1801-1867), and John C. Lee, his mother's father, were distinguished citizens of their respective communities. His grandmothers were Martha Endicott (1763-1829) and Harriet Paine Rose. The first of the family name in America, Lieutenant Francis Peabody, came from England to Salem in 1635. He was also directly descended from Gov. John Endicott, Nathaniel Lee, and Joseph Rose Saltonstall, who are among the foremost of the founders of New England.

Samuel Endicott Peabody, the father of George Lee Peabody, was widely known and respected in the financial world. He was a member of the London banking house of J. S. Morgan & Co. His career was unusually successful. Integrity, fairness, and good judgment were marked characteristics of this honorable business man.

The mother of George Lee Peabody was a gentlewoman of great force of character, training her children with care, wisdom, and grace. Education was primal in her thought for them, and her counsel, inspiration, and high standards of conduct they well exemplified.

Mr. Peabody prepared for college at St. Mark's School, Southboro, and entering Harvard, was graduated in the class of 1886. Having a decided taste for a business life, he became a clerk in the banking house of Lee, Higginson & Co. (Boston), of which his grandfather, John C. Lee, was one of the founders. There he developed marked ability, later becoming a partner in the firm, in which connection he remained till compelled by ill health to withdraw.



George Lee Peabody

George Lee Peabody

GEORGE LEE PEABODY

Mr. Peabody was not specially active in political matters, though interested in the election of able and worthy candidates for public office. He was, for three years, a member of the Salem Common Council, and acted in general with the Republican party. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, being especially fond of, and expert in, golf and polo. It was while engaged in the latter game that he met with an accident which eventually resulted in his death. He was a member of the Somerset, Myopia, Country, Exchange, Tennis, and Racquet Clubs, and of the Harvard and University Clubs of New York.

June 4, 1891, Mr. Peabody married Elizabeth Copely Crowninshield. He left an honorable record and made numerous and abiding friendships.

In speaking of Mr. Peabody, Major Henry L. Higginson said: "When, at George Lee Peabody's funeral, the organ began to send forth the notes of Handel's beautiful Largo, so familiar to us, the music seemed to be telling of George Peabody's life — at first cheerful, kindly, earnest, strong — and then the single voice singing a more plaintive note which told us of life's doubts and troubles. But presently came forth a full, strong tone giving in the noble melody and the splendid, sure chords the assurance of victory over all ills, be they physical or spiritual. The music spoke of his steadfastness and sweetness under the great suffering and sorrow of his last year and of his quiet courage. So it seemed to me while sitting in the church and thinking of the true gentleman who for twenty-five years had sat beside us and thought and worked and shared with us — most cheerful in the dark days, and ever solicitous for our general good, and ever eager to guard our friends and customers against mistakes and losses. A young friend said of him: 'I have been around the world with him, and would go again. He was the most perfect gentleman of my acquaintance.' Thank heaven, he had his little failings, else he would have been no companion for us, and would not have been so dear to us.

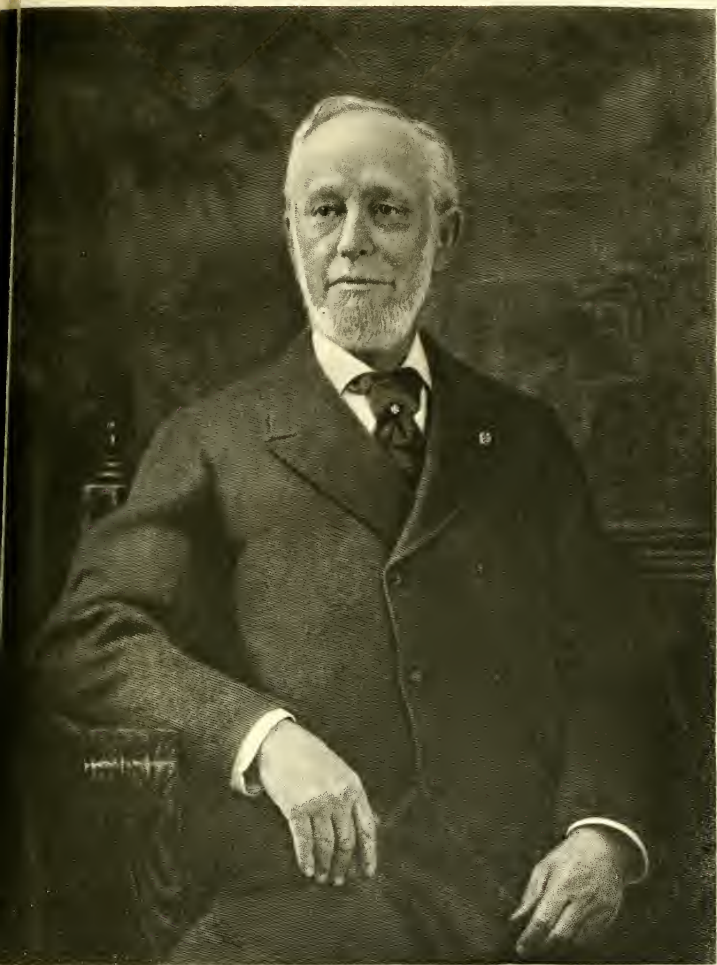
"When we die let only friends and lovers speak of us, for they alone have known us well. His great virtues and little charms offset his weaknesses, and made up for them. We have known George Peabody well, and have respected and loved him. Can we say more of any man?"

WILLIAM HENRY PEARSON

WILLIAM HENRY PEARSON has been identified with the business life of Boston for over seventy years. He was employed in a retail shoe store before the year 1850. In 1857 he entered a partnership in the shoe trade on Hanover Street, then the center of the retail district. As the trade center changed, he removed his store to Washington Street, north of West Street, and when Temple Place ceased to be residential and was cut through to Washington Street, he removed to that thoroughfare, where his store was located for many years. He manufactured boots and shoes at Woburn and afterwards at Lynn. During the last twenty-five years of his active business life, he was a Deputy Collector of the City of Boston, and all but the first five years of that time, his district comprised a large portion of the business section. His success in filling this position to the satisfaction of the successive administrations and to the great numbers of the business men of the district was largely due to his genial nature and to his efficient methods. He retired from the office in his eightieth year (1912), his former associates in the Collecting Department attesting their friendship and appreciation of his services and companionship.

As a shoe manufacturer he was affiliated in early life, with the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. He was a member and chairman of various committees for the triennial fairs that were so successfully conducted, especially since the completion of Mechanics' Building on Huntington Avenue. He was one of the earnest supporters of Mr. Slack, who at that time was the President of the Association, in the erection of that building, which ultimately has proved to be a remarkably fortunate investment for the Association. Mr. Pearson was repeatedly elected as a Trustee of the Association and was a member of the committee to administer their Charity Fund. He retired from the board in the year 1916.

His early membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows makes him, now (1918), one of the oldest members in the Order. For many years he was a Director and Treasurer of the Odd Fellows Beneficial Association of Massachusetts and for them disbursed large sums for the benefit of the members, their widows and kindred. He was also a Trustee of the Odd Fellows Burial Lot in Mount



WILLIAM HENRY PEARSON

*From the original painting
by Stanley Field*

WILLIAM HENRY PEARSON

Hope Cemetery and was entrusted with the care of their funds. He acted in a fiduciary capacity for many other of the allied bodies in the Order. He was for many years Clerk of the Corporation of the Odd Fellows Hall Association and also one of their Directors.

Mr. Pearson was a member of the Mercantile Library Association and was closely in touch with the many public-spirited men who composed the membership of that representative body of men between the years 1850 and 1870.

He attended the meeting for the organization of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was chosen a member of the first Board of Managers of the Society. He was sometime Vice-President of the Roxbury Chapter of the Society. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

He attends worship at the church of the First Unitarian Society in Newton.

As a youth he participated in the amateur games of baseball on Boston Common. He was one of those who organized the Bowdoin Baseball Club in the year 1859. The Club was consolidated with other players, resulting in the formation of the Lowell Baseball Club and he played with them for several seasons. Among his chief pleasures has been the reading of works on natural history and travel.

Mr. Pearson is the son of William and Lucinda Maria (Greenleaf) Pearson and was born at Lancaster, New Hampshire, July 31, 1832. He married at North Whitefield, Maine, February 21, 1861, Nancy Delia Benjamin. They had a married life of more than fifty-six years. The portrait of Mr. Pearson accompanying this memoir, together with one of Mrs. Pearson, was painted in observance of his seventy-fifth birthday. Their family included two sons and a daughter: Seth Greenleaf Pearson, who died in 1864; Nella Jane Pearson and Arthur Emmons Pearson.

In the year 1910 Mr. Pearson presented the President's Pew in the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, in memory of his parents. The inscription placed upon the pew cites certain interesting facts pertaining to the history of Valley Forge, as well as attesting the tribute of Mr. Pearson to his parents. The pew is of oak, Gothic in design and surmounted by carved poppy heads.

WILLIAM HENRY PEARSON

The Screen to the President's Pew was given in the following year by Mrs. Pearson. Like the pew, the screen is of oak. The symbolism of the frequent references by Washington to the

To the Glory of God
and in Memory of
George Washington
First President of the United States
and
James Monroe
Fifth President of the United States
who were encamped at Valley Forge
1777-1778
and in Commemoration of
the Address by
Theodore Roosevelt
Twenty-sixth President
of the United States
June 19, 1904, the first President
to visit Valley Forge

And in Memory of
William Pearson
and
Lucinda Maria Greenleaf
his Wife
Descendants of Patriots of the
Continental Army
This Pew is given by
their Son
William Henry Pearson
May 29, 1910

Providence of God as directing our National destiny is expressed by angels in the attitude of prayer. These figures carved in the oak kneel on the central buttresses of the screen. The ends of the screen are also surmounted by carved poppy heads.

Mrs. Pearson was devoted to her family and to her many friends, who deeply valued her sterling and kindly attributes. Her optimistic and generous spirit finely balanced her strong will and strict code of ethics. She died at their home in West Newton, June 9, 1917.

The emigrant ancestor of Mr. Pearson was John Pearson (1615-1679), who came from England in 1637 and settled at Lynn and then at Reading, Massachusetts. His son, Lieutenant John Pearson (1652-1728), was chairman of the committee appointed to effect the establishment of Lynnfield as a separate town and was chosen as Representative to the General Court (1702-3, 1710-11). Mr. Pearson is descended through the son, Captain James Pearson.

WILLIAM HENRY PEARSON

The ancestors of Mr. Pearson, who served in the Revolutionary War were Amos Pearson, who, as Sergeant of the Third Parish Company of Reading, answered the call at Lexington; Ensign Joshua Barron, a soldier from Ashby; Lieutenant Jonathan Derby,

To the Glory of God
in Honor of
General George Washington
Commander-in-Chief of the
Continental Army
and his Major Generals at
Valley Forge
and in Memory of
Benajah Benjamin
and
Elizabeth Noyes
his Wife
this Pew Screen
is given by their Daughter
Nancy Delia Benjamin Pearson
June 19, 1911

of Hebron, Connecticut; David Greenleaf, who gave a long service in the Continental Army, and was at the Surrender of Burgoyne; Emmons Stockwell, of Lancaster, New Hampshire, whose family and one other family did not retire from the frontier town during the continuance of the war; David Page, a soldier from Lancaster and the first-named Grantee of Lancaster, New Hampshire. Among those of his ancestors who gave service to the Colonial governments were Isaac Morrill of Roxbury, Massachusetts, a member of The Military Company of the Massachusetts (now the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company) in 1638, the year of the formation of the Company: Timothy Barron, a soldier in the Indian Wars 1724-5, and afterwards severely wounded at the Siege of Louisburg (1745): Cornet Thomas Dewey of the Windsor (Connecticut) Troop: Thomas Ford of Windsor, Connecticut, repeatedly elected to the General Court of Connecticut and an influential citizen: Major Jeremiah Swayne of Reading, an officer in command at the

WILLIAM HENRY PEARSON

Great Swamp Fight, where King Philip was slain; he was badly wounded in this engagement; Captain of the Military Company of Reading; appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and led an expedition against the "Indian Enemy — in the direction of the Kennebec"; many times Deputy and Representative to the General Court; Member of the Council: David Greenleaf, in frontier service on the Upper Coos: Emmons Stockwell, one of Roger's Rangers: Thomas Nichols, Captain of the Reading Military Company, Deputy to the General Court, and Selectman of Reading for thirty-one consecutive years: Richard Swan of Rowley, a soldier in King Philip's War, in service on an Expedition to Canada, Deputy to the General Court: Sergeant John Heald of Concord, who marched to the relief of Brookfield, the father of Lieutenant John Heald, who commanded the Concord troops when the company marched to Boston to participate in the overthrow of Sir Edmund Andros, as Governor: Simon Gates of Cambridge, a soldier in King Philip's War and a descendant of Sir Geoffrey Gates and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Clapton, the parents of Sir John Gates, Master of the Horse to Edward VI of England; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster: Peter Emmons of Ipswich, Edward Culver of Dedham and New Haven, John Batchelder of Reading, Sergeant Josiah Dewey of Westfield, Joseph Jewett, Jr., of Rowley, Thomas Wood of Rowley, soldiers in King Philip's War: Lieutenant John Pearson of Lynnfield, Ensign Nathaniel Lawrence of Groton, John Page of Watertown, Joseph Jewett of Rowley, William Titcomb of Newbury, Captain Joseph Boynton of Groton and Rowley, and Lieutenant John Smith of Reading, Members of the General Court of Massachusetts.



Arthur Emmors Pearson.

ARTHUR EMMONS PEARSON

ARTHUR EMMONS PEARSON has been for nearly thirty years connected with the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, one of the largest paper manufacturing concerns of New England.

He was a Franklin Medal scholar of the Boston Schools and passed the examination for entrance to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but entered immediately on business life.

He has been much interested in American history, particularly of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. He has compiled a genealogical record of about four thousand descendants of John Pearson (1615-1679) of Lynn and Reading and of John Benjamin (circa 1598-1645) of Newtowne, now Cambridge and Watertown, his paternal and maternal emigrant ancestors. He has also made a record of more than four hundred of the progenitors of his parents, including their military and civil services and their ecclesiastical ministrations. These records have been edited by Mr. Pearson and published in *Colonial Families of the United States of America* (Baltimore, Vol. II and Vol. VII, the latter named volume in preparation), the *Benjamin Genealogy* (Winthrop, 1900), *American Families of Historic Lineage* (New York), the *Noyes Genealogy* (Boston, 1904), and the *Cyclopedia of American Biography* (Appleton's Revised — New York, 1918), *Colonial Wars*, Vol. I, and the *Chart Book of The Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, in preparation.

Mr. Pearson is a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was a member of the Committee on Dedication of the Massachusetts Bay in the Cloister of the Colonies of the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, on June 19, 1909. The *Washington Chapel Chronicle* of June 15, 1915, describes his connection with the Memorial as follows:

"The New Hampshire Bay in the Cloister of the Colonies will be built this summer. This has been made possible through the generosity of Mr. Arthur E. Pearson, . . . who will give the Bay in honor of the men of New Hampshire. . . . Mr. Pearson and his father were deeply interested in the erection of the Massachusetts Bay, and gave largely of their own time and means to have this memorial erected at Valley Forge.

"The New Hampshire Bay will adjoin the Chapel and like it will be built of Holmsburg granite and Indiana limestone. The floor will be of Knoxville marble and in the centre will be a reproduction in bronze of the seal of the Colony of New Hampshire. The ceiling will be of hand-carved oak, and on the central boss will be the arms of the State, carved and colored.

In the name of God Amen In tribute to the Monarchy and the Sacrifice of the Troops of the Province of New Hampshire		
in the Continental Army during the Winter Encampment of 1777 - 1778 In grateful Recognition of the Devotion and the Service of the Sons and Daughters of the Province		
who contributed by word or act toward the establishment of American Independence and in Loving Memory of Amos Pearson John Benjamin		
Ensign Joshua Barton Lieutenant Jonathan Derby David Page Emmons Stockwell and David Greenleaf Soldiers of the Revolutionary Forces this bay is erected by Arthur Emmons Pearson		
1915 Nil Desperandum Christo Duce		

"In this Bay will be two entrances into the Chapel. To the west will be the 'Inauguration Door' . . . in commemoration of Washington's inauguration as First President of the United States. . . . The North door will open into the choir room. . . ."

The maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Pearson was John Benjamin (1758-1814), seven years a soldier in the Continental Army, and at Valley Forge; his powder-horn, carried in the service, has been given by Mr. Pearson to the Valley Forge Museum of American History. Lieutenant Samuel Benjamin, a brother, was also in service at Valley Forge.

The following article from the Philadelphia Inquirer of May 28, 1917, describes another of Mr. Pearson's gifts, a letter written by General George Washington, dated at Cambridge, December 16, 1775, and addressed to the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay:—

"As a personal gift to the new Museum of American History at Valley Forge, Pa., Arthur Emmons Pearson, of West Newton, Mass., . . . today will present to it . . . an unpublished letter of George Washington. The letter has been in Mr. Pearson's possession for a number of years. It is a remarkably fine example of the first President's handwriting and of his peculiar diction. It is in fine condition, being torn only at the point where the seal was broken."

The presentation, which took place in the New Hampshire Bay, was the object of a pilgrimage to Valley Forge on the part of Mr. Pearson and his guests, including his parents, sister, relatives and friends.

In the year 1917, Mr. Pearson and his sister, Miss Nella Jane Pearson, also gave the New Hampshire State Panel in the ceiling of the Memorial Chapel.

Mr. Pearson was unanimously elected a Vice-President of the Valley Forge Historical Society on the formation of the society (1918). The society is sponsor for the Washington Memorial Library and the Valley Forge Museum of American History.

Mr. Pearson naturally belongs to many patriotic and historical societies.

He is a life member of The Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and was a member of their Committee on Membership for several years. He was a delegate from the Massachusetts Society to the Eighth Triennial Assembly of the General Society of Colonial Wars, held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in June, 1918, and attended the assembly.

He is a life member of the Bostonian Society and was privileged to be one of the members to contribute to the repair of the Town House in Boston, England.

He is a member of the Society of the War of 1812 in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and was a delegate to the meeting of the National Society, held at Philadelphia, during the later presidency of Mr. John Cadwalader of the Pennsylvania Society.

He is a life member of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. He is a member of the Brae-Burn Country Club and the Neighborhood Club of West Newton.

Henry W. Keyes, Esq., Governor of New Hampshire, accepted for his State at the hands of Mr. Pearson, a whip which was made and used by Daniel Webster in his later years while pursuing his favorite pastime of hunting and fishing in the vicinity of his Marshfield home. It is appropriately mounted and is in the keeping of the New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord.

Mr. Pearson has made substantial gifts of many and valuable books to a large number of libraries.

Mr. Pearson is the son of William Henry and Nancy Delia (Benjamin) Pearson, and was born in Boston, January 9, 1869. His father was a Boston business man. His emigrant ancestor, John Pearson (1615-1679) was one of the first seven members of the First Church in Christ of Reading and a Deacon (1652). His son, Lieutenant John Pearson, was chairman of the committee to construct the meeting house on Lynnfield Common. This building was built in the same year as St. Michael's at Marblehead, and the only meeting-house in Massachusetts now standing, constructed at an earlier date is the church of the Unitarian Society at Hingham. All the civil affairs of Lynnfield were conducted in this building until the new Town Hall was built in the year 1892; the old meeting-house is still used for town purposes. The timbers of oak are sound and should last for many generations.

The mother of Mr. Pearson was the daughter of Benaiah Benjamin and Elizabeth (Noyes) Benjamin. Her paternal emigrant ancestor was John Benjamin, who arrived on the *Lion*, the ship dropping anchor in Boston Harbor on Sunday evening, September 16, 1632, after a voyage of three months from Plymouth, England. He settled in Newtowne, now Cambridge, and in 1642 owned the largest homestead in the town. He was appointed constable by the General Court (1633). Governor Winthrop speaks of John Benjamin in the following terms:

"Mr. Benjamin's house was unsurpassed in elegance and comfort by any in the vicinity. It was the mansion of intelligence, religion and hospitality; visited by the clergy of all denominations and by the literati at home and abroad."

The will of John Benjamin is in the handwriting of Governor Winthrop.

The maternal grandmother of Mr. Pearson was Elizabeth Noyes. Her emigrant ancestor was Nicholas Noyes, who sailed from London in the *Mary and John*, and landed at Parker River in the year 1633-4. He was Deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts (1660, 1679-81). His brother, Rev. James Noyes, settled at Newbury and his house is still standing (1918). His son, Rev. James Noyes, Jr., was the first minister at Stonington, Connecticut, one of the founders of Yale College, sharing the administration under the first president, Rev. Abraham Pierson. Nicholas Noyes married Mary Cutting, daughter of Captain John Cutting, formerly shipmaster of London. Their son, Rev. Nicholas Noyes, Jr., was a noted divine of Salem and Chaplain of the Massachusetts Regiment at the Great Swamp Fight, King Philip's War.

Nicholas Noyes, Sr. was the son of Rev. William Noyes, Rector of Choulderton Parish, near Salisbury, England, for about thirty years; he was succeeded in the parish by his son Rev. Nathan Noyes. Rev. William Noyes married Anne Parker, sister of Rev. Robert Parker, to whom Mather refers as one of the greatest scholars of the English nation.

Further services given by the maternal ancestors of Mr. Pearson to the Colonial Governments of Massachusetts and New Hampshire include Henry Poore of Newbury, Ephraim Brown and Richard Currier of Salisbury, Thomas Tolman of Lynn and Worcester, Benjamin Mills and John Rice of Needham, Jonathan Gay and Nathaniel Bullard of Dedham, Joseph Jewett, Jr. and John Pickard, Jr. of Rowley, Thomas Hale, Sergeant of the Newbury Military Company — Soldiers of King Philip's War: John Nutting, killed while defending his garrison house at Groton (1676): Abel Platts, Ensign of the Rowley Company on the expedition against Canada and died on the voyage (1690): Thomas Wells, Jr., of Ipswich, Ensign of the Military Company of the Massachusetts, now the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company: Ephraim Brown, Jr., of Salisbury, one of the snow-shoe men of Essex County under Captain True, Queen Anne's War: Moses Platts, of Rowley, who died from wounds, Siege of Louisburg (1745): Abel Benjamin, of Watertown, soldier in the French and Indian Wars, perished on expedition to Fort William Henry: Ephraim Currier, of Chester, New Hampshire, soldier at Crown Point (1755): Joseph Jewett and John Pickard of Rowley, Deputies to the General Court of Massachusetts.

Mr. Pearson well sustains the reputation of his honorable ancestry.

Mr. Pearson effected an agreement with the American Unitarian Association which provides for a perpetual series of addresses, designated as The Unification Addresses, to be given at five-year

intervals by "such scholars of humane and cultured attributes as the President of the Association shall believe to be best equipped by inclination and ability" — to most perfectly consummate "complete mutual understanding and helpfulness between the people of all denominations and creeds" — the addresses never being allowed to become an agency — "to further the particular beliefs of any sect or association of persons in any manner such as a just interpretation could regard as an unwarranted affront to the followers of any faith." No personal belief nor associated ties can be any impediment in the matter of choice of the person to give any of the addresses.

Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D.D., the President of the American Unitarian Association, happily and concisely sets forth the object of the agreement as an intended assistance in "unifying all the forces of righteousness and good-will in the world." The foundation, donated by Mr. Pearson, is to be continuously invested in funds of the United States of America under the care and direction of the President and Directors of the Association. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, has accepted the invitation to deliver the First Unification Address, which will be given at the Horace Mann Auditorium, Columbia University, in New York City, on October 20, 1918.

Mr. Pearson has made two journeys to Washington since the United States of America entered the World War, and, although considerably over the enlistment age, he has offered his services for the duration of the war without remuneration.



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William Edward Pearson

WILLIAM EDWARD PEARSON

WILLIAM EDWARD PEARSON is essentially a Massachusetts man, as the major portion of his business life has been lived in the Old Bay State, although he was born in New York City. His childhood and youth were passed in Orange, New Jersey, which naturally led to his attendance at Princeton College; he was in the Class of 1892 and attended the John C. Green School of Science, where he specialized in civil engineering. He was born October 24, 1869, the son of Edward Asher and Sophia Downing (Owens) Pearson. His mother was a woman of great personal charm and beauty. She died when he was but a lad. As a boy he was very fond of out-of-door life and he was a good horseman before his college days.

During the construction of the White City of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, he was engaged as the civil engineer for one of the interests that held one of the most important concessions granted by the Commission. He then became identified with the quarrying of granite in Massachusetts, and for the five years previous to 1901 he was superintendent of the Gloucester and Rockport quarries of the Cape Ann Granite Company.

On December 18, 1901, he sailed from Seattle for Manila. When some days out a fire on board was discovered, but the heavy winds and seas delayed the return to port. The ship returned to Port Townsend, and docked at Seattle, where the cargo was discharged, and the ship was reloaded and sailed again. Heavy seas made the voyage a long one. On his arrival at Manila he was placed in charge of the quarrying and the stone work incidental to the improvements in Manila Harbor. These undertakings were under construction by the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company for the United States Government. Certain of their contracts in the course of this work were of a magnitude that had never before been attempted in the East. Mr. Pearson later took examinations for the Bureau of Engineering of the Civil Government of the Philippine Islands, then under the administration of Governor-General Taft, and was appointed Supervisor of Cagayan Province, the most northern portion of Luzon. The seat of the local government was at Tuguegarao and the trip from Manila was a matter of two weeks.

WILLIAM EDWARD PEARSON

In his work of improving the roads and bridges of the Province, he several times penetrated districts which had undoubtedly never been visited by an American, and by few, if any, of the Spaniards, some of this country being inhabited by the head hunters. His service in this climate, so ill adapted to white men, covered three years and he won and held the confidence of the natives. Much of this service was given under great danger. He returned to the United States in 1905 by the Pacific Mail Steamship Line, after a visit to several port cities of China, a tour of Japan and a stop at the Sandwich Islands. He landed at San Francisco, and immediately crossed the continent to Massachusetts.

He next became Assistant Superintendent of Construction at the Yuma Dam in Arizona, and was later engaged on the great dam at Rockingham, North Carolina, then in course of construction by the Rockingham Power Company. In 1908 he was employed by the Connecticut River Power Company and was connected with the installation of their dam at Brattleboro, Vermont and afterwards adjusted most of the claims occasioned by the flowage of the great basin that was inundated when the dam was put in use. The New England Power Company took over this work and he is still with that company (1918) being in charge of their department for acquiring rights of way for their high power transmission lines for distribution of electrical power through five of the New England States.

Mr. Pearson is descended from John and Madeline Pearson, who emigrated from England. John Pearson was in Lynn, Essex County, Massachusetts, before the year 1637 and he was one of the founders of the First Church of Reading, Massachusetts. Mr. Pearson had six ancestors in the American forces of the Revolutionary War, and more than twenty progenitors who gave civil and military services under the Colonial Governments of Massachusetts and Connecticut. He is a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Union Lodge, No. 11, of Orange, New Jersey, Free and Accepted Masons, the Economic Club of Worcester, Massachusetts and the Princeton Club of New York City. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

He married at Gloucester, Massachusetts, December 23, 1909, Caroline Frances Hillier, daughter of Joshua Franklin and Kate A. (Tucker) Hillier. Their home is in Worcester, Massachusetts.



Eng. Photo. A. Williams & Son, 1887.

Geo. H. Pendergast.

GEORGE HENRY PENDERGAST

GEORGE HENRY PENDERGAST was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, November 25, 1848. He died very suddenly on June 3, 1915, after an operation. His parents were George Sherburne and Sarah (Dearborn) Pendergast. Mr. George S. Pendergast his father was a well-known business man of Charlestown and was Chairman of the Board of Assessors in the last years that Charlestown was a City — and when it became a part of Boston through consolidation a First Assistant Assessor for Boston.

His mother was a modest, unassuming woman, devoted to her son and home. Her gentle influence instilled many of her excellent qualities in her son's life. Mr. Pendergast entered a wholesale store in Boston, Massachusetts, after completing his education in the public schools of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was compelled to relinquish this position on account of ill health. In 1873, he entered the underwriting business. Gradually advancing to positions of trust, he was elected Secretary of the Mutual Protection Insurance Company, in 1873; and on July 19, 1901, he was made President of this Company. He was the head of the firm of Pendergast & Noyes, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, until he retired from business in 1914. At the time of his death, Mr. Pendergast was senior Vice-president of the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank, and a member of the investment committee.

Mr. Pendergast was a Past Vice-president as well as an honorary member of the Mutual Fire Insurance Union; Sons of the American Revolution; Universalist Club; Twentieth Century Club; Economic Club; Vesper Country Club, and associate member of Abraham Lincoln Post, G. A. R., of Charlestown, a member of the Somerville Historical Society, and of the standing committee of the First Universalist Church, Charlestown.

On July 8, 1873, Mr. Pendergast married Ella Worth, daughter of Ira A. and Emily T. (Jones) Worth. Two children, Mrs. Florence Worth Morey and Harold W. Pendergast, survive their father.

Mr. Pendergast was very fond of traveling and, with his family, enjoyed an extended trip through Europe, and later on, a Mediterranean cruise, including Egypt and the Holy Land, Turkey and Greece.

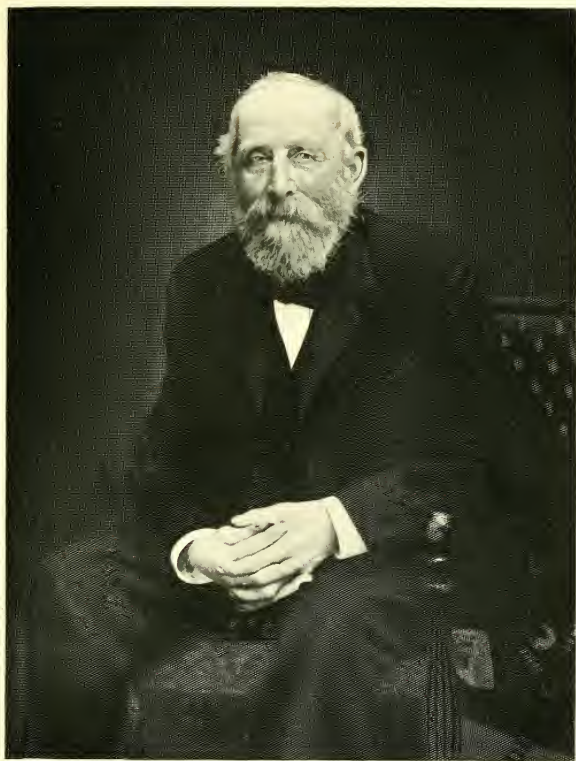
Mr. Pendergast was for years one of the most popular and respected business men in town. A leader in local life, he well repaid the confidence reposed in him as a citizen by living a life that finely typified the best qualities of manhood. His personal and business career was without a blemish, and his fine traits of character, his great kindness of heart, and his generosity to all, won for him affection and honor.

JAMES THAYER PENNIMAN

IT is seldom if ever that we record in our biographical sketches the life of one living so near the century mark as James Thayer Penniman, of Quincy, Massachusetts. He is an illustration of honored longevity after years of industrious life. James Thayer Penniman was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, June 5, 1819. He died at his home in Quincy, February 7th, 1918. He was the youngest of a family of nine children. His paternal ancestor, James Penniman, came over from England in the ship *Lion* in 1631, and was admitted a freeman the same year. He married Lydia Eliot, a sister of John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians, with whom he came over in the *Lion*. A maternal ancestor, Richard Thayer, came from England in 1640 and settled in Boston. James Penniman settled in Braintree, and the homestead was near the house where President John Adams was born.

The subject of this sketch was the son of Stephen Penniman, a farmer of Braintree, and Relief Thayer, a descendant of Richard Thayer. A grandfather, Stephen Penniman, was distinguished in the Revolutionary Army in service at the siege of Boston and at Saratoga, rising to the rank of Major and afterwards Colonel.

Mr. Penniman, when a boy seven years old, went to live with Mr. Charles French of Braintree, with whom he remained doing a boy's work on the farm until he was sixteen years old. His limited school education, inducing a fondness for reading history, especially Rollins' Outlines of Ancient History, a standard of those days, was completed in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he went to Quincy to learn the shoe trade with his brother. Quincy was at that time the centre of the hand-made boot and shoe industry. Here he remained and continued working at his trade until 1844, when he started in business with Ozias Pope, as a manufacturer, under the firm name of Pope and Penniman. This partnership continued until 1848, when Mr. Penniman retired and came to Boston, establishing himself as a manufacturer of boots and shoes on Devonshire Street. He continued this business in different localities in Boston for many years, finally locating on Summer



J T Pennington

JAMES THAYER PENNIMAN

Street. In those days leg boots were quite generally worn by men; and Penniman's custom made high-top boots had a high reputation for well fitting and stylish foot wear. He returned, however, to Quincy and formed a partnership with John R. Graham in the same line of business. This partnership continued for four years when Mr. Penniman retired to go into business with his son, James H. Penniman, in the manufacture of leather innersoles and heelings. This business was continued to about 1913.

Mr. Penniman was a Democrat in politics and has always maintained that political faith. In religion he is a Unitarian.

He was an honorary member of the Granite City Club and of the Quincy Yacht Club. In his younger days he was a member of the Board of Engineers of Quincy, and he prides himself on being the oldest fireman in the city, his service going back to seventy years ago. He still kept up his interest in the associations of fire service when the old hand engine was in vogue and the spirit of comradeship prevailed among the companies; and no firemen's reunion of a recent day was considered in good form and character without his presence. He was popular among both the older and the younger members of the firemen's fraternity and was familiarly known as "Uncle Jim," a cognomen of affection and good fellowship. He was a member of the Odd Fellows though he did not affiliate with any lodge actively. He was once a member of the Quincy Light Infantry.

Mr. Penniman was married on December 13, 1843, to Maria A. Brooks, daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Thayer) Brooks. Seven children were born of this marriage, two of whom are living:—Ada M. W. Penniman, and James H. Penniman, leather dealer in Boston. His daughter Harriet T. Dolliver died October 27, 1917.

After the death of his first wife in 1879, he was married a second time to Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne, whom he survives.

Mr. Penniman enjoyed the devoted services of his daughter with whom he resided. He was approaching the centennial of his birth, which it was hoped he might reach; in the evenings of his days he was blessed by the esteem of his fellow citizens and the memories of times and events far beyond those of almost any living person.

JOHN BARTLETT PIERCE

JOHN BARTLETT PIERCE, founder and vice-president of the American Radiator Company, was born in Emden, Maine, June 2, 1843, and died at his home in Peabody, Massachusetts, June 23, 1917.

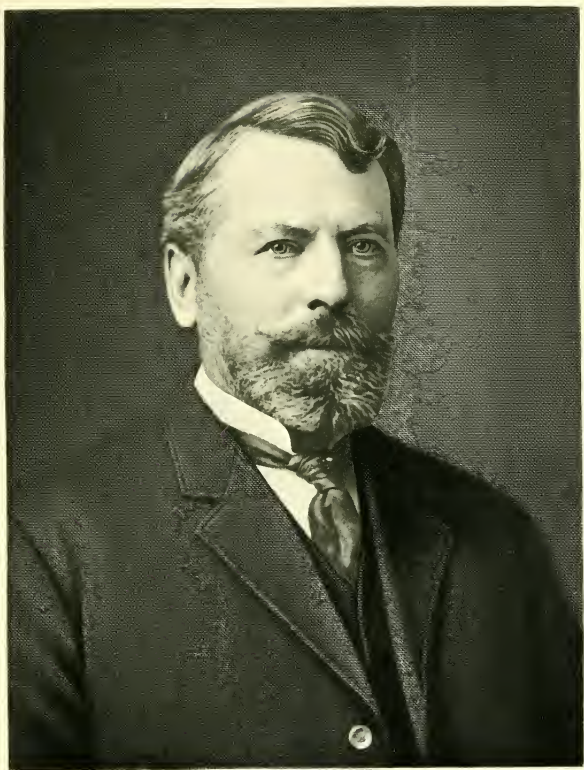
His advent into the business world was extremely modest, because of the limited means at his command. He was conscious of his own powers and laudably ambitious to create and direct. He early entered upon the manufacture and sale of steam and hot water apparatus and appliances.

He was hopeful, prudent and pertinacious, and he never lost courage. By application and perseverance his business grew and prospered until the American Steam Radiator Company was organized in 1892.

Since then the value of much of the stock in the earlier company, merged with the stock of the company which succeeded it, was largely augmented by the splendid results achieved by the company. To the business associates who demonstrated clear and thorough business ability, combined with a fine sense of honor, a high quality of integrity, and a conscientious and loyal devotion to the performance of their respective duties, Mr. Pierce attributed the success of the American Steam Radiator Company.

Gratefully paying this tribute to his co-workers, he manifested his appreciation by providing tangible benefits for many of them out of the estate which they had helped to expand.

In his will Mr. Pierce made a specific bequest of shares of common stock of the American Radiator Company to upwards of four hundred employees of that company. These employees were classified into four divisions, based on the length and importance of service. The employees again benefit through an endowment known as the Employees Fund, of which the income is to be distributed to such employees of the company previously mentioned who survive, and continue to be employed by the company in ten years time. The will also provides for the organization of the "John B. Pierce Foundation," whose object is the promotion of



John Russell

JOHN BARTLETT PIERCE

research, educational, technical or scientific work in the general field of heating, sanitation and ventilation for the increase of knowledge to the end that the general hygiene and comfort of human beings and their habitations may be advanced.

The disposition of the property is made in a manner so unusual and noteworthy that it is bound to commend itself to the attention of all interested in educational, philanthropic and industrial problems.

Of brilliant practical endowments, public spirited, and prone to large undertakings, Mr. Pierce identified his private interests with the welfare of his employees. He thoroughly understood that whatever would directly or indirectly be of service to each of them would be repaid in cordial, intelligent co-operation.

Mr. Pierce was married February 8, 1904, to Adelaide Leonard, daughter of Walter L. and Annis (Forrest) Leonard, granddaughter of Marcus M. Forrest and Sarah H. Forrest and of William Leonard and Mary Leonard, and a descendant from Edwin Forrest. Mrs. Pierce survives her husband.

Mr. Pierce's life was eminently one of labor-loving service, and like the granite-walled farm from which he sprung, he ever stood dauntlessly for high principles and honorable convictions. The memory of his valorous spirit will long be treasured. He lived above all else to carry forward steadfastly the life work which he was ever grateful that God had given him the wisdom, the courage, and the years to do. Amid the distractions and temptations of a remarkable business career he preserved the sweetness and simplicity of Christian living.

ANDREW W. PRESTON

ANDREW W. PRESTON, President of the United Fruit Company, was born at Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, June 29, 1846. His father was Benjamin Preston, of New England ancestry, a man of sterling character and business energy. His mother was Sarah Preston, a woman who exemplified the virtues of wife and mother in the household, gentle and firm in disposition, refined and educated. Both parents were of Christian character and impressed their influence upon the family in all the relations of life.

As a boy, Mr. Preston attended the public schools of his native town and applied himself industriously to whatever might contribute to useful knowledge. Ambitious to engage in some business larger than the field open to him in his home surroundings, he went to Boston at the age of nineteen and entered the employment of a produce commission merchant. This employment gave him an opportunity to observe the products of other regions. In those early days of the business the banana was rarely enjoyed and was comparatively little known as a nutritious article of food. Mr. Preston believed that the development of tropical lands might be brought about by well-organized plans, and a systematized production achieved by capital and good judgment. He believed that the market could be regularly supplied with adequate quantities on which reasonable profits could be realized, that the lands of production could be benefited by intelligent cultivation, and the condition of the fruit growers themselves vastly ameliorated.

In 1884 Mr. Preston was a fruit merchant of good standing, but with limited resources. He enlisted the support of others in a scheme to further the practical operation of his ideas. He induced nine Boston men to join in an organization for the establishment of a fruit raising industry with Boston as the American centre of the business. The banana was to be the principal article to be exploited in the venture. Two thousand dollars was invested by each party, making twenty thousand dollars as the capital of the Company, and the Boston Fruit Company was organized and put into active operation with Mr. Preston as Manager.

The West Indian Islands of Cuba, Jamaica and San Domingo were first developed as a field for a great banana industry. Then the Central American countries were developed on a large scale. Success was achieved by the intelligent and broad minded management of the Boston Fruit Company. In 1899, following the example of this company in its activities, as many as twenty fruit companies operating in these tropical countries were in existence,



Andrew W. Preston



engaged in an extensive business. In 1899, the Boston Fruit Company was consolidated with the interests of the Central American Companies represented by M. C. Keith, of San Jose, Costa Rica. The consolidation was incorporated under the name of the United Fruit Company; and Mr. Preston became its President.

The company is engaged in Freight and Passenger traffic and is a large exporter of general merchandise. It is said to be the largest agricultural organization in the world. Not only is the work of production carried on over vast areas of territory in different countries, but a humane policy has gone hand in hand with the development of miasmal regions into fertile tracts. Especial attention has been given to sanitation and to work which will minimize the direful effects of tropical diseases. The company has converted jungles into productive lands fit for the habitation of man. Disease laden swamps have been developed so that crops are raised and employment given to people who before hardly had the means of sustenance. Homes with healthy surroundings have been provided for their families. No wonder that Mr. Preston's name stands high in all countries bordering upon the Caribbean Sea.

Besides being President, Chairman of the Executive Committee and Director of the United Fruit Company, he is a Director of many other companies; Vice-President and Director of the Abangarez Gold Fields (Costa Rica); President and Director of the Fruit Dispatch Company; Director of the First National Bank, Boston, and the National Bank of Cuba at Havana; of the United States Smelting, Refining and Melting Company; Director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Chairman of the Directors of Elders and Fyffes, Limited (London); President and Director of the Fruit Wharf Company; Director of the International Railways of Central America; Treasurer and Director of the M. D. Cressy Company; President and Director of the Nipe Bay Company; Vice-President and Director of the Northern Railway (Costa Rica); Director of the Pacific Commercial Company; President and Director of the Revere Sugar Refinery, President and Director of the Santa Marta Fruit Company; Director of the Saetia Sugar Company; Director of the Sevilla Banana Company; President and Director of the Simmons Sugar Company, Limited; Chairman of the Directors of the Tropical Radio Company.

Mr. Preston was married August 5, 1869, to Miss Frances E. Gutterson, of Weymouth, Massachusetts. They have living one daughter, Bessie, the wife of Eugene W. Ong, Esq., Vice-President and in charge of the Law Department of the United Fruit Company.

Mr. Preston belongs to the Algonquin and Country Clubs, and to the Tedesco Country Club.

ABEL HARRISON PROCTOR

ABEL HARRISON PROCTOR, a prominent financier and business man of Boston, was born at South Danvers (now Peabody), Massachusetts, September 24, 1858, and died in Salem, Massachusetts, March 6, 1913. His father, Abel Johnson Proctor (June 12, 1836–February 21, 1861), son of Abel Proctor (March 28, 1800–December 30, 1879) and Lydia Porter Emerson, was a member of the firm of Abel Proctor and Son, Leather Merchants, a most considerate man, and of a generous disposition. Mr. Proctor's mother was Lucy Howe Harwood, daughter of Mary Robinson and Harrison Harwood (September 24, 1808–September 14, 1843), a woman endowed with many fine qualities and of good influence upon the moral and spiritual life of her son. He was descended from most distinguished ancestry, among them being John Proctor, who emigrated from England, 1635, and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts; Henry Harwood, who emigrated from England in 1630 and settled first in Boston, and in 1631 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; Thomas Dudley, second Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony; Simon Bradstreet, eighth Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony; Anne (Dudley) Bradstreet, first American poetess; and William Bradford, second Governor of the Plymouth Colony.

Mr. Proctor had no particular difficulties to overcome in attaining an education. He attended Miss Morgan's School of Salem, Massachusetts, the Salem Grammar School, and the High School of that city.

In 1875, he entered the employ of his uncle, Thomas E. Proctor, engaged in the leather business in Boston. It was by personal preference that he chose this line of endeavor for a business career. From 1875 to 1887 he was in the employ of Thomas E. Proctor; from 1887 to 1893, he was in the employ of the Thomas E. Proctor Leather Company; from 1893 (when the United States Leather Company was formed and took over the Thomas E. Proctor Leather Company) until some time subsequent to December 7, 1894 (when his uncle, Thomas E. Proctor, died), he was with the United States Leather Company; from January 10, 1895, when he was



Edw. H. Proctor



ABEL HARRISON PROCTOR

appointed by the Probate Court of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, one of the trustees under the will of T. E. Proctor, until March 6, 1913 (when Abel Harrison Proctor died), he gave his entire attention to the management of the trust, and various matters incident thereto. While still a young man, he was elected a director of the Webster National Bank of Boston. From 1899 to 1908 he was a director of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and in 1904, a member of its Executive Committee. He was also a member and a director of the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

Mr. Proctor was affiliated with the following societies: the Salem Club of Salem, the Algonquin Club of Boston, the Boston Art Club, and the Boston Athletic Association. Politically he was a Republican. In local affairs, however, he was always more or less independent. During the latter years of his life he on one or two occasions voted for the Democratic Presidential candidate.

In the management of the estate of his uncle, Thomas E. Proctor, he showed marked ability. In Boston real estate matters, he became a leader. As a director of the Webster National Bank of Boston, and of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, he showed energy and sagacity. At his death, the Boston Real Estate Exchange adopted the following resolutions: "He was an interested and enthusiastic friend of the Exchange, and, in his service as a Director for seven years, he gave the best of his unfailing energy, and his clear and excellent business judgment, to its affairs. His high character and uprightness and his genial friendliness and generous disposition endeared him to his associates. Fortunate in his temperament, he joined simplicity, kindliness and charity with practical good sense and unusual sagacity."

Few men carried larger business responsibilities than did Mr. Proctor and few men of affairs found more time for interests which concerned the larger life of the community. He had a native capacity for intense and continuous work, a rare power of endurance, a rapidity of mental activity and a fine literary taste. He was a man of marked executive ability, of a genial temperament, and one whose personality has been greatly missed among his many friends and associates. For everyone he had a kind word, and to many in need he gave counsel and encouragement.

CHARLES COOLIDGE READ

CHARLES COOLIDGE READ was a lifelong resident of Cambridge. He was born there on March 1, 1843, and died there on January 2, 1918. His parents were William and Sarah (Goodwin) Atkins Read. On the paternal side he was a direct descendant of Christopher Read, an early settler of Cambridge. His maternal great-grandfather was Nathaniel Goodwin of Charlestown.

Mr. Read fitted for college at the Private Latin School of Mr. E. S. Dixwell in Boston, and graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1864. The year following his graduation he spent in the office of Messrs. C. T. and T. H. Russell. Deciding upon the law as his vocation in life, Mr. Read entered the Harvard Law School in September, 1865, and studied there until the end of the winter of 1867.

At graduation Mr. Read was First Marshal of his Class, and on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of his graduation he was the Chief Marshal of the Alumni Association. On Commencement Day, 1867, he received the degrees of A.M. and LL.B. His sincerity, kindness, honor, and magnetic personality made him one of the most popular men of his college class.

After leaving the Law School Mr. Read re-entered the office, where he remained one year, where he had begun the study of the law. He was admitted to the Bar in July, 1867, and continued successfully in the practice of his profession in Boston until his death. In September, 1870, he was admitted to the Circuit Court of the United States. In his service of his clients he combined extraordinary ingenuity with perfect candor and simplicity. The vigor and interest with which he threw himself into the study of a question of law and the lucidity and fairmindedness with which he presented his arguments always commanded the best attention of the courts. His ready sympathies, his capacity to receive as well as to give pleasure, not only made him a favorite wherever he went, but won for him the affection from his brother



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Charles C. Read



CHARLES COOLIDGE READ

lawyers and the respect of all the different classes of men with whom his active life brought him into contact.

His love for his profession, his untiring efforts in elevating the standard of practice, his excellent knowledge of human nature, unfailing courtesy and liberality, were among his characteristics. The confidence in his ability and learning was not confined to his legal associates alone, however, for his generous and whole-souled nature commended him to the esteem of the general public.

In his home city Mr. Read showed a deep interest in all movements concerning the welfare and happiness of the people. In 1874 he was a member of the Cambridge Common Council, and was counsel for the "Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Children" for over 20 years.

He was most unselfish, possessing a genial and affable nature, and a radiant sympathy which animated all his doings. He lived a manly, unblemished life.

Devoted to the best traditions and loyal to the highest standards in the profession of the law, it was the lifelong purpose and constant effort of Mr. Read to uphold, in connection with the courts of the Commonwealth, the highest conception of professional honor.

His death is a loss to the legal fraternity and in his community there are many who, as time goes on, will realize that he filled a place in their lives which no one else did, and that both they and the community are better for his having lived.

JAMES CLARENCE ROBERTSON

JAMES CLARENCE ROBERTSON was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, May 6, 1846, and died in Hudson, August 22, 1916.

His father was Gilbert Robertson. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 20, 1820, and died in Hudson, Massachusetts, Feb. 21, 1872. He married Jane Elizabeth Davis, a daughter of Oliver Davis and Jane Whitman Taylor. Oliver Davis was born in Boxboro, Massachusetts, April 10, 1794. He was about nineteen, when he left his home town, and went to Hudson, Massachusetts. He was ambitious and very quickly advanced in his chosen calling, and became a contractor and builder. In 1881, he associated himself with Edgar P. Larkin, in the lumber and mill business, and was the senior partner in this concern when he died. His reputation in business was enviable, — he was ever noted for his square and honest dealings.

Mr. Robertson did his duty as a citizen and as a resident of the town. He served his state in the Militia, and, for twenty-five years, he was Hook and Ladder Foreman in the Hudson Fire Department. In politics, he was, all his life, a Democrat, but he never held any political office.

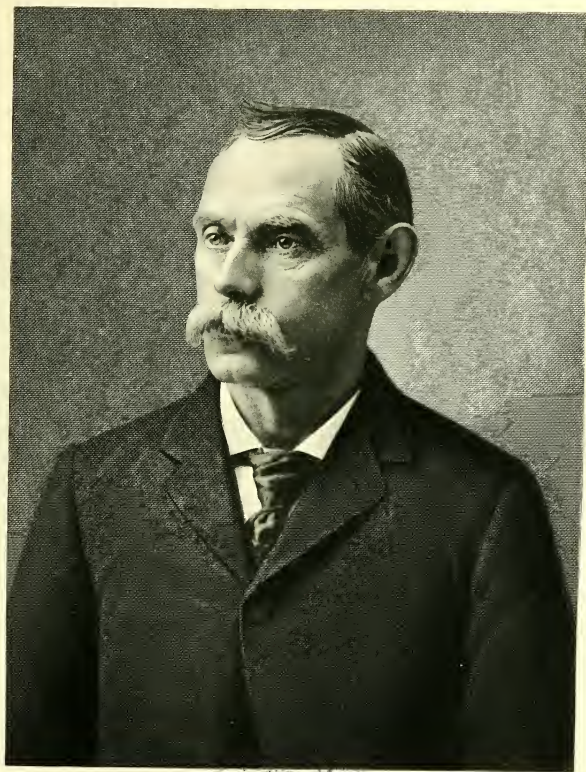
He was a Mason. When a young man, he had joined the Doric Lodge; later, he was also a member of the Commandery and of Aleppo Temple.

He was a man of simple tastes. He cared nothing for society or show; his home and business claimed all his time and energies. His only recreations were working in his garden, and going on long tramps through the woods. He was charitable, in a very unostentatious way; his charities were known only to the recipients and to his intimate friends.

He was married twice. His first wife was Charlotte Burnham Tobey. She died Jan. 2, 1890. On Dec. 2, 1899, he married, for his second wife, Helen Gardner Wilson. She is the daughter of Charles and Mary Elizabeth Bird Gardner, and granddaughter of Charles and Tolman Gardner and of Elijah and Sarah Fuller Bird; she is a direct descendant of that Dr. Samuel Fuller who came from England to Massachusetts in the Mayflower. She survives him.

Mr. Robertson had only one child, — Ralph Arthur, his son by his first wife. This son was associated with his father in business, and survives him.

Mr. Robertson's career is a notable example of what a man may do and be if he has the determination to succeed, and is willing to work hard to attain his ambition.



James C. Robertson

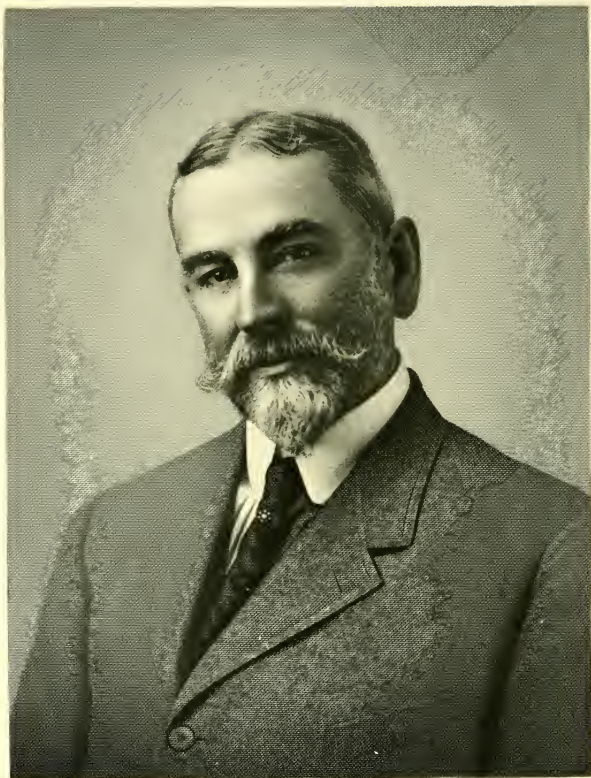


Photo by E. G. Williams of Boston, N.Y.

James E. Rothwell

JAMES ELI ROTHWELL

JAMES ELI ROTHWELL was born at Providence, Rhode Island, August 26, 1852. His father, James Rothwell, born October 3, 1820—died July 6, 1894, son of William Rothwell, 1790–1886, and Sarah (Hargrave) Rothwell, was a merchant. He was a man whose characteristics were ambition and energy, and his sense of justice extended to a liberality which he constantly practiced. His mother, Emily (Aylsworth) Rothwell, daughter of Judge Eli Aylsworth, was a woman who exerted a deep moral influence on her son, and who strove to better his interests in every way.

Mr. Rothwell is of English descent on both sides, his father, of a well-to-do English family, coming to America in 1841. His maternal ancestor, Arthur Aylsworth, came from England to Massachusetts in 1681.

James Eli Rothwell was surrounded by the influences which are potent in developing honorable character. His education was received in the public and private schools of Providence. As a boy he was of a studious disposition, and fond of reading, especially along scientific and historical lines. Together with this he had the normal boy's liking for sports and outdoor life, and his parents took precautions to train both his mind and body by a judicious amount of work and play. After leaving primary school he entered Mowry and Goff's Classical High School of Providence, where he completed his schooling with credit to himself and his instructors.

In 1871 he left Providence and came to Boston as a bookkeeper. From 1872 to 1875 he served as accountant and credit manager for Rothwell, Luther Potter and Company, and in three years' time he was made a partner in the firm. From that time on he made steady progress in business, assuming more responsible positions, until today he holds the offices of director, president, and treasurer of several important corporations throughout New England and the West.

Mr. Rothwell is a firm believer in the good effects of military training, having had four years training as a cadet in his school life. He is a member of the Boston Art Club, the Eastern Yacht

JAMES ELI ROTHWELL

Club, the Brae Burn Country Club, and of many scientific societies in America and in England.

In politics he is a loyal member of the Republican party. For years he has devoted a large part of his time to advancing the interests of church work in his home town and has served as treasurer of the trustees of the St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church in Brookline. At present he is a member of the Christian Science Church. His favorite recreations are yachting, agriculture, horticulture, and he enjoys art study, and his collection of paintings.

At Mr. Rothwell's country place, "Rosemead" in Cotuit, Massachusetts, there is a remarkable collection of many unusual trees and shrubs. These were grown under most adverse circumstances, for much of the native soil is almost a desert sand. Mr. Rothwell is a lover of birds, and a student of bird lore, and birds of many varieties from all parts of the world frequent the estate. At his Brookline estate, Mr. Rothwell has indulged in cultivating flowers, particularly orchids, and his collection of them has become known all over America. Many unique hybrids have been raised in his greenhouses.

Another hobby is the development of Guernsey cattle, not merely for the milk and butter produced, but for the beauty of the animals themselves.

On November 16, 1875, Mr. Rothwell was married to Juliene Eleanor, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Quayle, who came from England to America in 1850. Two children were born of this marriage: Eleanor and Edmund Aylsworth.

Speaking of the principles, methods, and habits that have been essential in his successful career, he says: "As a boy I was taught that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well; and I have been greatly influenced in life by this teaching. I have found that absolute integrity, combined with intelligent activity is necessary to financial success."

Mr. Rothwell is a typical New Englander. He possesses a remarkable executive ability, a genius for organization, untiring energy and notable business foresight. He ranks and deserves to rank conspicuously in that select group of New Englanders who have, by energy and ability, maintained the leadership of this section of the country.

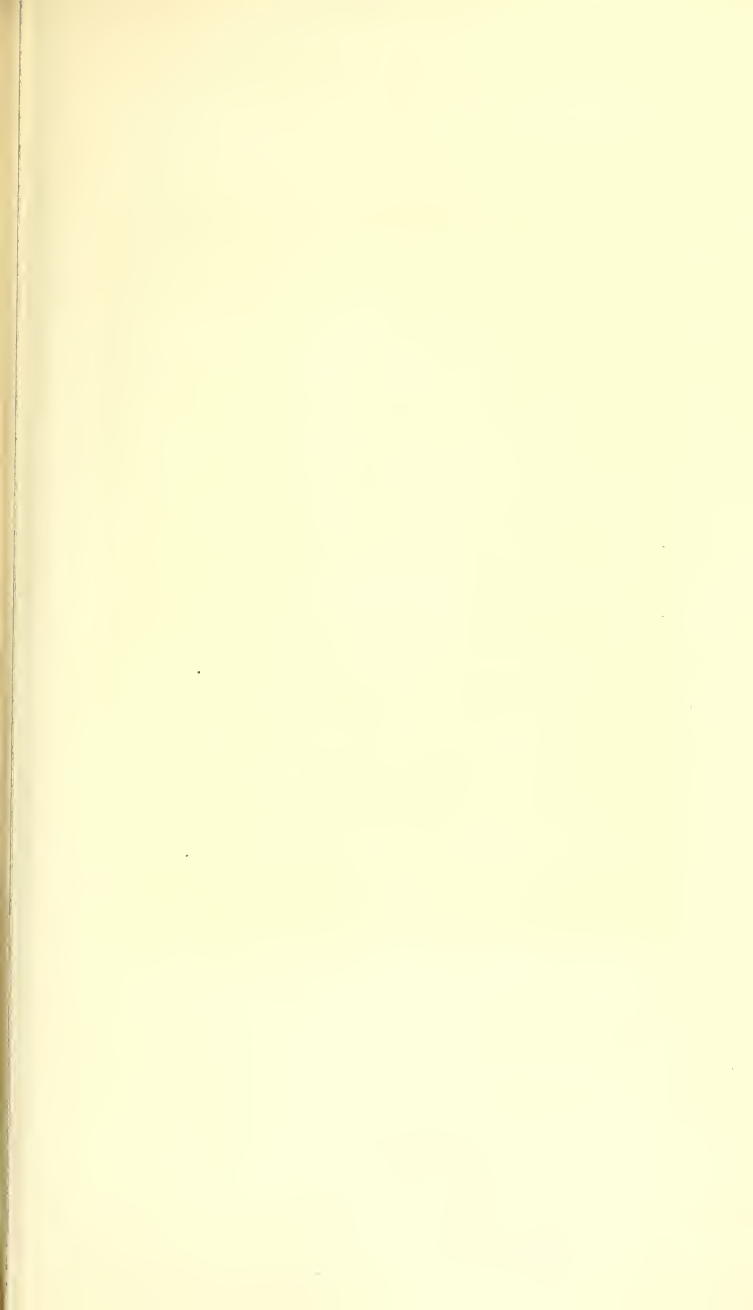




Photo by T. J. Williams & Bros. N.Y.

H. Y. Park

HARVEY GEORGE RUHE

HARVEY GEORGE RUHE was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1860. He died in West Newton, December 5, 1912. His father was George Lehman Ruhe, who was born in Allentown, August 29, 1822, and died there, August 22, 1901. His mother was Mary Stem. His grandfathers were John Frederick Ruhe, who was born in London, April 6, 1781, and who died in Allentown, Pennsylvania, in 1861, and Jacob Stem. His grandmothers were Elizabeth (Kramer) Ruhe and Hannah (Hartz) Stem.

His great-grandfather was John Frederick Ruhe, who was born November 25, 1745, and died in Allentown, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1841. John Ruhe became a druggist and physician. He emigrated to England in 1767, and was married in St. George's Church, London, August 14, 1777, to Catherine Maria Henrietta Mackenrod. She was born August 30, 1754, and died in Allentown, July 16, 1840. She was the daughter of John Henry and Margaret Christina (Werner) Mackenrod. In 1790, Dr. Ruhe with his wife and four children came to this country and lived in New York and Philadelphia until 1794, when they moved to Allentown, where Dr. Ruhe opened the first apothecary shop in the town. He was also actively engaged in building in the town.

His son, John Frederick Ruhe, grandfather of Harvey G. Ruhe, was a public-spirited citizen of the country. He was captain of the local company of militia known as the "Northampton Blues" in the War of 1812, and saw active service. His company was a part of the fourteen thousand troops which President Madison requisitioned from Pennsylvania. After the war he was the first high constable of the town, was burgess in 1836 and had held at different times practically all of the local offices. He was cashier of the Northampton Bank of Allentown and was for many years an associate judge of the courts. He was also active in business and established the leading tobacco business in the state. George Lehman Ruhe continued the tobacco business established by his father and became a large grower, importer and manufacturer of tobacco. He was also active in political affairs and was internal revenue agent for many years.

Harvey G. Ruhe, his son began his business career when he was thirteen, as evening messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was the first messenger to wear the company uniform in Allentown. At sixteen years of age he accepted the position of office boy in the Allentown Rolling Mills. He was

faithful and efficient and was promoted step by step until, at the age of twenty, he was the company's paymaster for two or three thousand men. His capacity and love of work and his ambition soon tempted him to enter a larger field of usefulness and at twenty-three he entered the employ of Keck, Mosser and Company, tanners and leather merchants. He continued with this company fifteen years, first as bookkeeper and then as salesman and, when the company in 1896 went into the cut sole business, he went to Lynn and established there their cut sole plant.

In 1898 he formed a partnership with William F. Mosser. Mr. Mosser's death in 1908 caused a change in the firm but the business was carried under the same name, the members of the company being Edward Morris of Morris and Company, the Chicago packers, and Harvey G. Ruhe. Mr. Ruhe was president and general manager. March 1, 1910, Mr. Ruhe withdrew from the company and after a short vacation he formed the Cattaraugus Tanning Company. Mr. Ruhe was at one time a director of the National Security Bank of Lynn and of the Lynn Safe-Deposit Trust Company. He was always a Republican and before he was a voter he organized the Young Men's Republican Club of Allentown and was its president. He was a member of the Republican City Committee of Newton, Massachusetts. As a member of the Congregational Church in Newton Center he gave expression to his religious faith.

Mr. Ruhe was a thirty-second degree Mason. He was a member of the Algonquin Club of Boston, the Brae Burn Country Club of Newton and the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead.

Mr. Ruhe was married March 13, 1884, to Agnes M. Boyer of Allentown, daughter of Solomon Boyer, and granddaughter of John Boyer, and a descendant from Frederick Boyer. They had three children: Willard Lewis Ruhe, with the J. F. Mosser Company of Boston; Carleton Ruhe, Vice-President of the Cattaraugus Tanning Company of Olean and New York; and Miss Helen Ruhe, at home with her mother.

His fellows in business held Mr. Ruhe in high esteem. His integrity, his energy and his confidence that he could accomplish the seemingly impossible, all won for him the respect of men who value spiritual and mental power; and his sweet Christian character and whole hearted kindness won for him the affection of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As a worker he was unusually strong and effective; as a Christian his character was wholesome and just and kindly. He made the world richer and brighter and better by his presence.



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George Henry Targent

GEORGE HENRY SARGENT

GEORGE HENRY SARGENT, the sixth child and third son of Colonel Joseph Denny Sargent, and Mindwell Jones Sargent, was born at his father's farm on Denny Hill in Leicester, Massachusetts on Oct. 29th, 1828.

His ancestors both paternal and maternal, had lived for many generations in this neighborhood, and had been closely identified with its civic and military history.

On the paternal side, his grand-parents were Joseph Sargent (1757-1787) and Mary Denny, and on the maternal side Phineas Jones (1762-1850) and Lucy Baldwin. Among his immigrant ancestors in America were William Sargent, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1632 and settled in Malden; Thomas Greene, from England in 1648, also domiciled in Malden; Francis Peabody, known as the "founder of New Hampshire," Richard Woodward from England 1634; Daniel Whittemore, from England to Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1637; Lewis Jones, from Wales to Watertown, and Daniel Denny, Esquire, who in 1718 came from England and settled in Leicester.

Colonel Thomas Denny distinguished himself as a member of the First Provincial Congress, while others were prominent in military affairs, among them being Major-general Humphry Atherton, Captain Thomas Bancroft, Major Asa Baldwin, Lieutenant James Trowbridge, and Captain James Draper.

Mr. Sargent's boyhood was spent on the farm where he grew up under the strict discipline of regular work.

His great physical strength and love of nature and the domestic animals made this sort of life congenial to him and all through his later career as a city-dweller and man of affairs, he kept his strong interest and sympathy for country folk and country ways, especially those of his native town.

His father was able, enterprising and rather conservative and puritanical in disposition.

His mother was a woman of much power and dignity of character. In spite of her many family cares, she kept pace with the liberal movements of her day. She was an abolitionist, a founder of the Unitarian Church at Leicester, and a suffragist at a time when all these movements were distinctly unpopular.

The Sargent children all went to school at Leicester Academy, then a flourishing institution, where Mr. Sargent later in the intervals of his college career became a teacher.

As a school-boy, he disliked mathematics, loved mischief and had a fondness for the orations of Clay and Webster. He developed a

genuine taste for Latin and in after years as a busy merchant, he often carried in traveling a little volume of Cæsar and Cicero. He was always glad to help his own children with their Virgil and Horace, and remained a strong advocate of the value of the classics in education.

During his school-boy years, his father became a manufacturer of cotton-cards or "Card-clothing" as the industry was termed, and built a factory at Leicester.

In the lad's vacations he helped at the factory as he had helped on the farm, and thus acquired the foundation of his commercial training.

In 1849 he entered Harvard College where for two years he followed the regular course and then, deciding that he would follow the law as a profession, went to the Harvard Law School where he spent a year. Although he did not finish his undergraduate course, his dearly loved college later gave him his Baccalaureate degree as a member of the distinguished class of 1853.

Before he completed his law course, his elder brother, Joseph Bradford Sargent, already a pioneer in the Hardware business, persuaded him to abandon the project of a professional career, and join him in New York City where they started the little firm of "Sargent Brother & Co."

To this enterprise, he gave his whole heart and devoted himself to it with sagacity and perseverance.

Up and down the Mississippi River on ancient steamboats and through the Southern and Central Western States the enthusiastic young salesman went in the interests of this business, acquiring that genial talent for remembering names and faces and personal characteristics which helped to make him a successful merchant.

He did not guess in those early days that his firm would later occupy a huge group of buildings covering a floor space of over twenty acres, employing four thousand workers, and turning out more than sixty thousand different patterns of hardware, but he was determined to make good by hard work, and his Puritan and Pilgrim traditions urged him forward until he became the much loved dean of the hardware trade, the president of Sargent & Co., in New York and, after the death of his equally enterprising brother, in 1907, the president of the extensive plant in New Haven, Conn.

On October 15th, 1855, as a happy result of a romance begun in the Leicester Academy school-days, he married in Nantucket, Massachusetts, Sarah, daughter of the Hon. John H. and Eliza Ann (Swift) Shaw and grand-daughter of John and Deborah (Gardner) Shaw, and of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Swain) Swift all of Nantucket, and a descendant of William Swyft of Sandwich who

came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts in 1630 and of Tristram Coffin, who came to America in 1642.

Three children were born of this marriage, Leicester, Rupert and Emily, the latter now the wife of Wilfred Lewis of Philadelphia.

In 1883 the tragic death of Leicester and Rupert Sargent in the loss of the yacht "Mystery" brought to their father the great sorrow of his life, and softened his heart to all who came to him for help in poverty and affliction.

He did not allow this personal grief to interfere with the duties of his increasing business and became also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, president of the Hardware Club, vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Company and a member of the Union League, Harvard, and University Clubs, all of New York.

His social and business intercourse with his fellowmen was marked by a sincere personal interest in their affairs and an irrepressible sense of humor which made him a charmingly original companion.

Although he delighted in foreign travel he was a staunch upholder of American ideas and his home showed the unostentatious comfort and dignified simplicity of his New England traditions.

He was a Unitarian in religion and his politics believed devoutly in the tenets of the Republican party, sweeping aside in a masterful manner all arguments contrary to his own convictions.

His dominant personality and unusual endowment of strength and good looks made him a noticeable figure in his generation.

His word was as good as his bond and his name stood for the strictest business integrity and justice.

He died in his eighty-ninth year at his home, Number 2 West 50th Street in New York and was buried at Leicester, Massachusetts.

When his funeral procession passed through his native town the flags there hung at half-mast. The church bells tolled for him and the school children dropped flowers into his open grave.

He had always loved to go back to Leicester in the summer, and "be a boy again" and in spite of sixty-six years of life in New York, the home of his affection was always in the old hill-town where he now lies "gathered to his fathers" after a long life enriched by much joy and sorrow and a great capacity for loyalty and self-expression.

Besides his daughter, three grandchildren survive him: Wilfred Sargent Lewis, Millicent Lewis, and Leicester Sargent Lewis. The first-named left Yale College to volunteer for the service, and is now with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

QUINCY ADAMS SHAW

QUINCY ADAMS SHAW, capitalist, financier, and late president of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 8, 1825, and died there June 12, 1908. His parents were Robert Gould Shaw, a native of Gouldsboro, Maine, and Elizabeth Willard Parkman Shaw. The surname, Robert Gould, is the name of the founder of Gouldsboro, the town on Frenchman's Bay which Robert Gould and Francis Shaw undertook to develop before the Revolutionary War.

The Shaw family, long representative of that which is foremost in America in culture, social leadership, and public spirit, is also typically American.

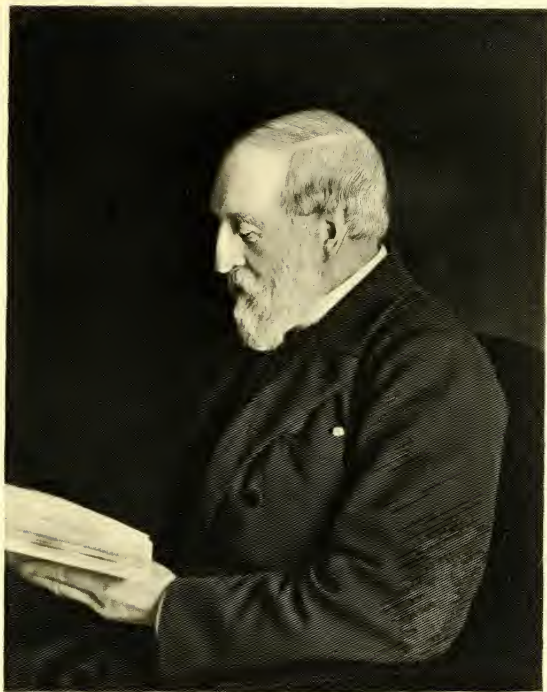
Robert Gould Shaw, a nephew of the subject of this sketch, whose death occurred in leading his negro regiment in the assault on Fort Wagner, North Carolina, in 1863, is commemorated by the Shaw memorial opposite the State House, Boston.

Quincy Adams Shaw received his collegiate education in Harvard University and was graduated in the class of 1845. After his graduation he traveled extensively, and made a trip across the country with the American historian and author, Francis Parkman.

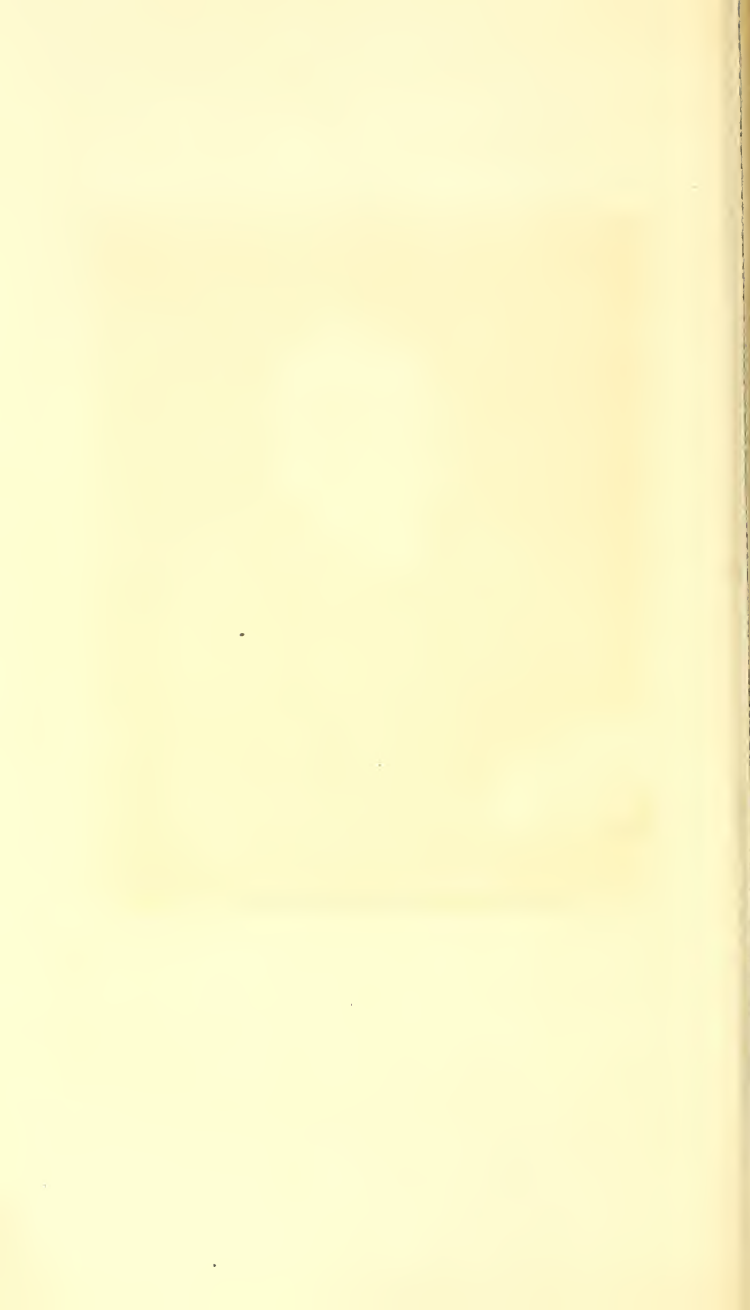
Mr. Shaw became interested in mining about 1860. The Calumet and Hecla mining properties are copper mines situated upon the southern shores of Lake Superior and are regarded as the richest in copper ore of any in the world. These mines were dynamized and brought to their wonderful issue under the engineering skill and management of Mr. Shaw's brother-in-law, Professor Alexander Agassiz, zoologist and geologist. In 1871 Mr. Shaw was instrumental in organizing the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company of which he became president, and remained in that official capacity until about ten years before his death.

Although this had been his chief connection, his interests in other directions were wide-spread and important. He served as director in numerous large industrial and financial institutions, and at the time of his decease was a director in the Lockwood Manufacturing Company. In these occupations Mr. Shaw found plenty of work, and he performed all of it with the zeal and thoroughness that were characteristic of him in all his undertaking.

Mr. Shaw took a practical and keen interest in philanthropic work, even though he shrank from the appreciative gaze of the



Quincy A. Shaw



QUINCY ADAMS SHAW

world upon his good works. They were so many and so hidden from view, that those who knew him best even were never aware of their full value and extent.

Mr. Shaw was married to Pauline the daughter of the noted Swiss scientist and naturalist, Louis Agassiz, and his second wife, Elizabeth (Carey) Agassiz. Four children were born of this marriage: Quincy Adams Shaw, Junior, Second, vice-president of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, Robert Gould Shaw, Mrs. Henry Pratt McKean of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. L. Carteret Fenno of Boston.

Mrs. Shaw and her husband were known as the foster mother and father of the kindergarten schools of Boston, Mass. In 1870 the Shaws opened the first free public kindergarten in the country. At a later date they opened two classes for the summer months, at their own expense, one in Jamaica Plain and the other in Brookline, Massachusetts. In the following year two more were opened, and during the first few weeks of their opening, Mrs. Shaw presided over each.

In 1883 Mr. and Mrs. Shaw were maintaining three kindergartens, in Boston, Brookline and Cambridge, which continued until 1887, when they induced the School committee of Boston to take over the work. And the indigent people of Boston, whose children have free access to that department of the school system, owe that inestimable privilege to the wise benevolence and enlightened abilities of Mr. and Mrs. Quincy Adams Shaw.

After this accomplishment they turned their attention and devoted their time to the establishment of day nurseries in various sections of the city.

Mr. Shaw had, like many others, a fondness for country life, and maintained his residence the year around in the old fashioned mansion on the borders of the Parkway bounding Brookline and Jamaica Plain.

Among the citizens whom Boston might gladly put forth as types of the best citizenship, in probity, enterprise, and culture, the figure of Quincy Adams Shaw stands conspicuous.

As financier and as philanthropist he held a place of especial honor. His mission in life was the performance of constant acts that alleviated and reduced human suffering, and the manner in which that service was rendered, modestly, abundantly, and with no desire for publicity remains a permanent memorial of Christian service.

ROBERT GOULD SHAW, 2D

ROBERT GOULD SHAW, 2D, was born in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, June 16, 1872. He is the son of Quincy Adams Shaw and Pauline (Agassiz) Shaw. The father was a financier and President of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company. The Calumet and Hecla properties are copper mines upon the southern shores of Lake Superior and are regarded as the richest of any in the world.

The mother of Robert Gould Shaw was Pauline Agassiz, daughter of the noted naturalist, Louis Agassiz, and his second wife, Elizabeth (Cary) Agassiz. Robert Gould Shaw, 2d, is a cousin of the Robert Gould Shaw, whose heroic death in leading his negro regiment in the assault on Fort Wagner, South Carolina, in 1863, is commemorated by the Shaw memorial opposite the State House, Boston. The prænomen, Robert Gould, is the name of the founder of Gouldsboro, Maine, a town on Frenchman's Bay, which Robert Gould and Francis Shaw undertook to develop before the Revolution held up their venture and wiped out the investment of Francis Shaw.

The educational pathway of young Shaw was uneventful. He graduated from the Hopkins School, entered Harvard and in due time was graduated. He entered the office of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company and has continued to further its affairs. The care of his own large property has, however, of late years been his chief business care. He has always been fond of animals and of nature. His interest has not taken the direction of the Scientific investigator but is a human liking for live things, their ways, their care and training.

Whatever may be the truth about heredity in general, in the case of Robert Gould Shaw, 2d, his tastes and occupations combine the paternal tendencies toward finance, and the naturalist instinct inherit from his mother's side. While active in the conduct of a great business he has turned his attention toward farming in something more than amateur fashion.

The problems of business involved in successful agriculture are complicated and serious enough to try fully, and to provoke to the highest exercise any capacity inherited from a long line of eminent



Photo by W. Williams & Co. N.Y.

Robert Gould Shaw 2nd



business ancestors, while the touch with all nature, still and animated, should be a satisfaction of all the instincts inherited from his distinguished naturalist grandfather. The estate which he has named Boulder Farm, and which has a huge boulder marking the entrance to the winding avenue leading from the highway to his house seven hundred yards away is situated on Oak Hill three miles from Newton Centre. There Mr. Shaw is developing a stock farm. While the farm is laid out artistically it is also laid out economically. He has for many years been well known for his blooded horses and polo ponies. He has been an enthusiast in the polo game, a popular member of the Myopia Hunt and the New York Hunt Clubs. His horses have taken prizes in the Boston Horse Show. He has also on his farm a brood of Shetland ponies, intelligent, educated creatures. He has pigs which are curiosities, being of the variety called mule footed from their solid, instead of cloven hoofs. They are said to be immune to hog cholera. Mr. Shaw is taking special pride and pleasure in a herd of registered milch cows and a model stock barn. The cows are the best strain of Guernsey.

Mr. Shaw says of them:—"My cattle,—they pay. I sell some milk. Farming pays,—farming in general I mean. It's just a question of carrying it on economically,—just making the thing as efficient as it's possible to make it." He declares that his farm earns regular dividends. While Mr. Shaw thus vindicates his business sagacity in conducting a farm that pays he allows himself the luxury of a deer park of twenty-five acres of woodland and glade and a herd of deer. Just outside the park is a big black bear, caged. In an adjacent ravine is a fox run with captive foxes. Ducks and pheasants are among his feathered charges.

Mr. Shaw is a member of the Country and the Somerset Clubs. He is a Republican in politics. His church relations are with the Unitarians.

August 27, 1897, he married Nancy Langhorne. One child, a boy, was the fruit of this marriage. February 6, 1903, Mr. Shaw was married a second time to Mary, daughter of George and Emma Hannington. Four boys have been born of this marriage,—Gould, George Alexander, Louis Agassiz and Paul Agassiz.

ROBERT GOULD SHAW

ROBERT GOULD SHAW is a descendant of a family which includes many of the famous men of the New England states. The first ancestor in this country was John Shaw of Scotland, who came to America in 1640. Shaw is an old English word, denoting a grove of small trees, and was first used in reference to persons in the expression "atte shawe" or "at the shaw" and finally adopted as a surname by the person living "at the shaw." Mr. Shaw's grandfather was Robert Gould Shaw, an old time Boston merchant of noted sagacity and business acumen, and another relative of the same name was his cousin, Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, who was killed at Fort Wagner, South Carolina, in the Civil War, while in command of the 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. A portrait of him hangs in Memorial Hall at Harvard, and a bas-relief, designed and executed by St. Gaudens, representing Shaw riding at the head of his regiment, was placed on Boston Common, opposite the State House in 1898.

The subject of our sketch was born in Parkman, Maine, May 6, 1850, the son of Samuel Parkman and Hannah Buck Shaw. His grandparents were Robert Gould Shaw and Elizabeth W. Parkman on the paternal side, and on the maternal side Levisa Barnes and Joshua Buck.

He received a good education and was brought up in the best environment. Upon completing his preparatory course for college he entered Harvard University and graduated in 1869. Later, in 1872, he received the degree of A. M.

Mr. Shaw has made a remarkable collection of theatrical memorabilia, a priceless collection, even better than that which the British Museum owns. This collection Mr. Shaw has presented to the Widener Library of Harvard University. While in college Mr. Shaw took a great interest in the stage, seeing all the best players and keeping himself well informed on everything that related to current stage history. He began to collect books, prints, playbills and theatrical letters soon after leaving Harvard. The gift to the



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Roy G. Shaw



ROBERT GOULD SHAW

library includes more than thirty thousand prints, an equal number of photographs and a quarter of a million playbills. The autograph letters alone number more than five thousand.

It has been a custom with Mr. Shaw to visit England, France and Germany from time to time and while there he has often found rarities that would have escaped all but the most indefatigable collector. He has always been exceedingly fond of books and pictures.

Mr. Shaw is a member of the Harvard Club of New York, and the Somerset Club of Boston.

September 14, 1875, he married Isabella, daughter of Hollis H. and Isabella Hunnewell. There are five children: Susan Welles (Mrs. John C. Lee), Robert Gould, Jr., Hollis Hunnewell, Theodore Lyman and Arthur Hunnewell Shaw.

A man of scholarly tastes and attainments, Mr. Shaw possesses a hearty and genial manner, which makes him popular in all gatherings of a social nature. On both sides of the family he comes of a sturdy ancestry and has lived and expressed their principles during his life. He is a prominent resident of Boston.

ABRAHAM SHUMAN

ABRAMHAM SHUMAN was born May 31, 1839, in Germany, and died at his home in Boston, Massachusetts, June 26, 1918. When he was a small child his parents came to this country and settled in Newburg, New York, in which place he attended the public schools. His parents reared their family in habits of industry and frugality and did not forget to inculcate by precept and example the principles of robust morality. When not at school young Shuman labored on a neighboring farm until he was thirteen years old, when he began work in a retail clothing house. There by close application and observant faculties he began to store the knowledge by which he made his success in life.

At the age of sixteen he started in business for himself in Providence, Rhode Island. After four years of hard work in that city he became dissatisfied with the opportunities there afforded and came to Roxbury, where he opened a clothing store at Vernon and Washington Streets, and found a sphere of activity better suited to his ability.

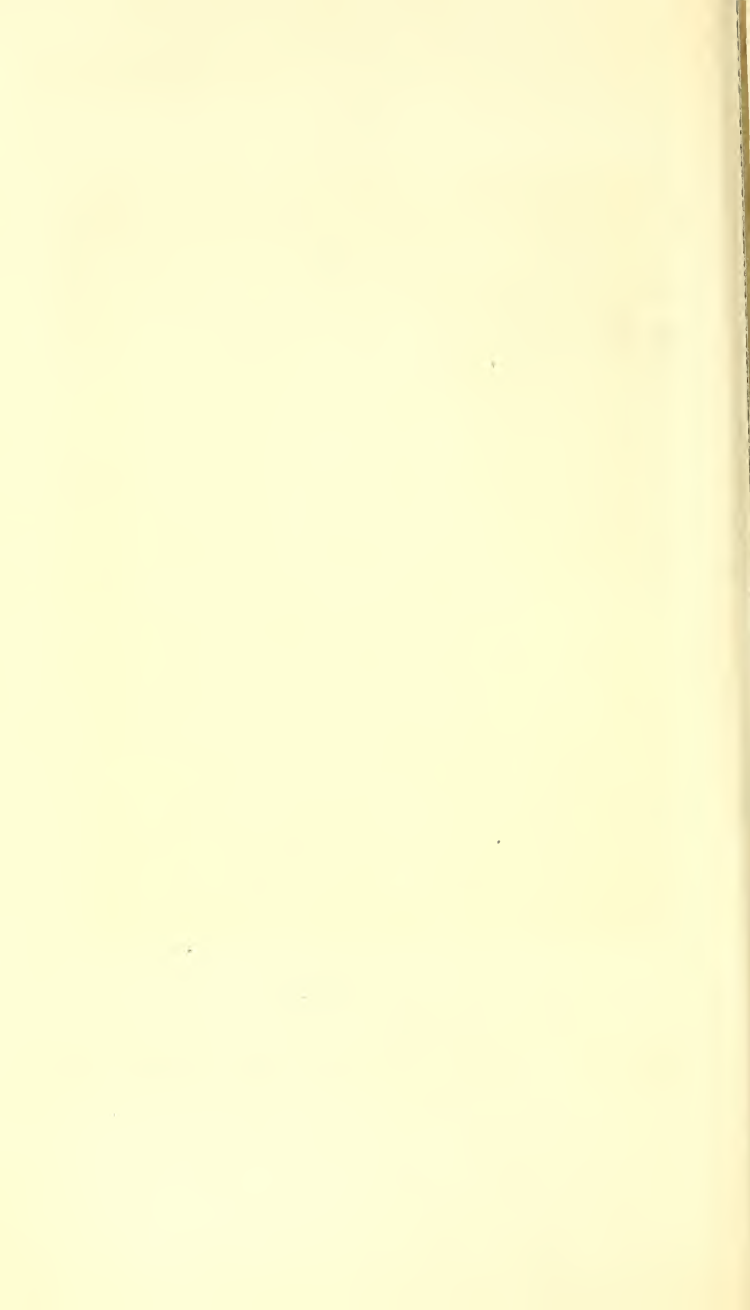
While still retaining the Roxbury store, in 1869, he entered into partnership with Mr. John Phillips, under the name of Phillips, Shuman and Company, for a wholesale business in boys' clothing. This concern prospered greatly, but in the disastrous fire of November 9, 1872, the business was destroyed.

Immediately after this calamity the firm secured a building on Washington Street occupying what afterward became a portion of the site of the present great establishment of A. Shuman and Company. At this place the firm opened a retail department for the sale of boys' clothing. In 1876 Mr. Phillips retired from the business, and Mr. Shuman branched out into more extensive enterprises. The immense establishment at the corner of Washington and Summer Streets, denominated the "Shuman Corner," is the result of Mr. Shuman's business energy.

As an employer Mr. Shuman proved ideal, disciplining his employees with firmness and strength, and helping them with tact, sympathy, democracy, and brotherliness. His guiding principle was that of their unity with the Company and among themselves, and he succeeded in inculcating a unique spirit of loyalty and co-operation. He was always ready to advise and assist others,



A. Thuman



especially those in his own employ, and he aided them in organizing a mutual Benefit Relief Association. His work among his employees was rewarded by an efficient and loyal service that rarely prevails in the mercantile world. Mr. Shuman was an admirable type of the progressive, honest, enterprising merchant.

Even so full, fruitful and thorough a business career is not an adequate measure of his activities and achievement. He was public-spirited and always ready to devote his energies to the best interests and material welfare of Boston. He was a founder of the Boston Merchants' Association, of which he was vice-president for many years; and a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He served in Mayor Quincy's Advisory Cabinet on the Board of Consultation on Municipal matters in 1896. He was a director in the Commonwealth Trust Company, the United States Trust Company, the Manufacturers National Bank, and the Puritan Trust Company.

For thirty-three years Mr. Shuman was connected with the Boston City Hospital, being president of the Board of Trustees for twenty-six years. Under his direction the South Department or hospital for contagious diseases was constructed, as well as many other new buildings and additions, thus doubling the capacity of the institution and largely increasing its value to patients and the medical sciences. To his untiring zeal and earnest effort much of the success and prestige of the hospital is due. It was also through his instrumentality that the Relief Station in Haymarket Square was built and equipped.

On the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Shuman's appointment as trustee, he was paid a high tribute by leaders in political and business life and was presented with a silver loving cup, inscribed thus: "To Abraham Shuman, by his fellow citizens, in friendship to him and in recognition of his loyal civic spirit, and especially to commemorate his twenty-five years' devoted service as trustee of the Boston City Hospital."

Mr. Shuman was called upon to fill many positions of public service and private trust. He was one of the trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and in 1888 was chairman of the Finance Committee of arrangements on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of this old military company. He was president of the "Fifteen Club" of Boston, which had its origin with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; was one of the organizers of the John Boyle O'Reilly Club, and served as its president; and one of the founders and for many years had been perpetual president

of the Atlantic Conference, composed of Bostonians who traveled to Europe during the summer. He was a member of the Exchange Club, the Boston Athletic Association and the Boston Art Club.

On November 3, 1861, Mr. Shuman was married to Miss Hettie Lang. She died in 1904. The following year he gave a sum of money to the Women's Charity Club for use in the aid of needy nurses, and in 1906 in her memory he provided Floating Hospital excursions for mothers and children. He is survived by three sons Edwin A., Sidney E., and George H. Shuman, and three daughters, Mrs. August Weil, Mrs. Alexander Steinert and Mrs. I. A. Ratshesky, all of Boston. His youngest daughter, Lilian Gertrude Shuman, a gifted writer of verse, died in 1913.

As a public-spirited citizen, a wise counsellor, a man eminent in the business world, a lover of humanity, happy in doing good, Boston was incalculably benefited by Mr. Shuman's life, and he will be greatly missed by those who had the pleasure of association with him and profited by his judgment and advice. He was looked upon as one of the leading citizens, and the highest office of the city could have been his for the asking had he been willing to enter political life. The great and enduring usefulness of the Boston City Hospital is a tribute to his genius and will remain a monument to his memory.

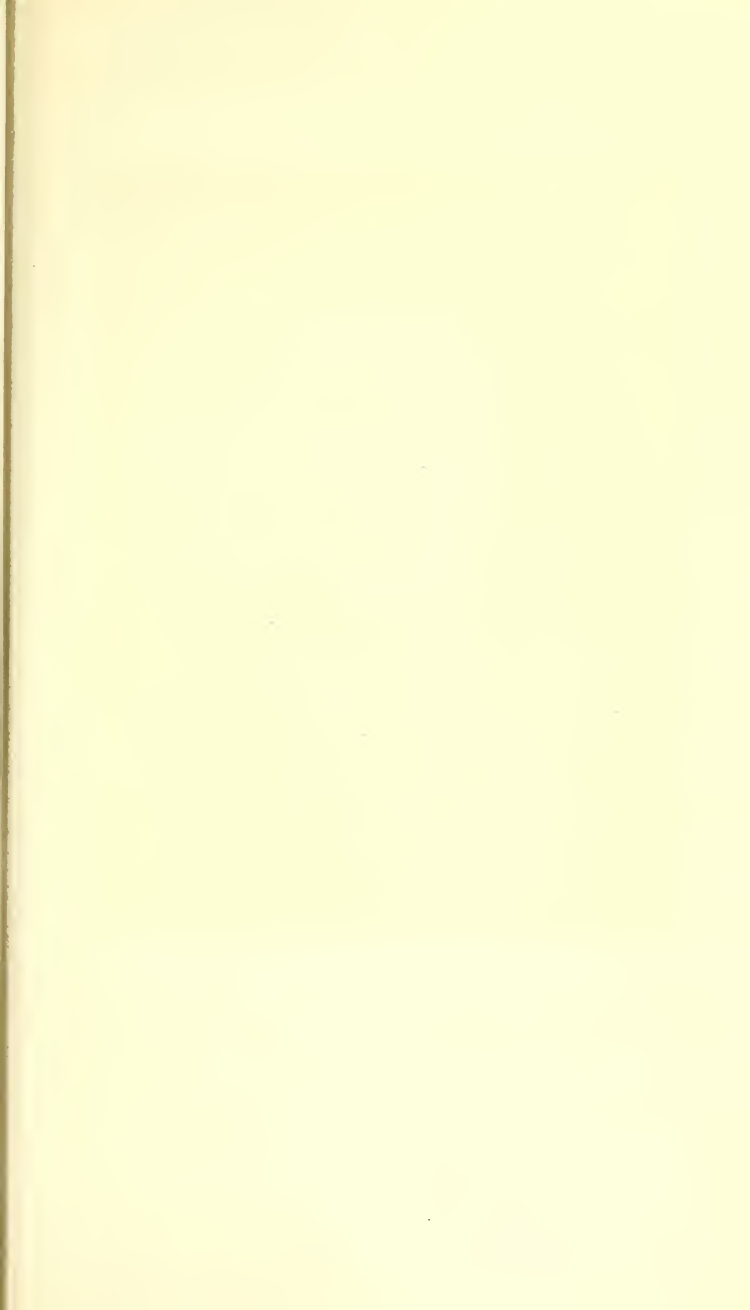
Mr. Shuman possessed the happy faculty of making and retaining warm friends. No one in the city had a wider circle of acquaintances. He will be widely mourned, for he was the finest type of the New England merchant and philanthropist.

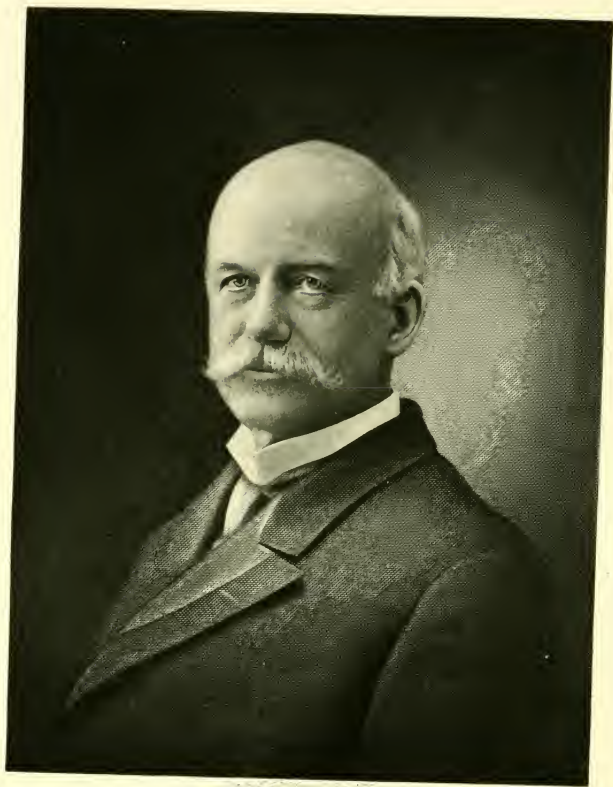
Governor McCall paid the following tribute to him:

"In the passing of Mr. Shuman we all have suffered a distinct loss. Out of the sterling qualities with which he was so richly endowed he was ever ready to contribute in full measure to the cause of humanity. A respected and valued citizen, a real American, and a humanitarian of whom we have all been proud has left us, but the influence of his life will long remain."

Lieutenant Governor Coolidge said:

"Mr. Shuman was a citizen of the finest type. We have perhaps known him best as a philanthropist, and in that he has been distinctive. His philanthropy has been as varied and extensive as it has been wise and helpful. We have all lost a friend. The State and the city have been honored by him. It is proper that the State and city should in mindfulness of that do honor to him now that he has left us."





Rufus Adams Sibley

RUFUS ADAMS SIBLEY

RUFUS ADAMS SIBLEY was born in Spencer, Massachusetts, December 3, 1841. His father was Brigham Sibley, who was born in 1807 and died in 1891. His family was one of the earliest of the English immigration coming to Massachusetts, as his ancestor, John Sibley, came to Salem with Capt. John Endicott in 1628, two years before Governor Winthrop came and settled at Boston. His mother was Adaline Adams. Her ancestor was Henry Adams, who came from England and settled in Braintree. The line of descent is direct from Henry Adams, through Edward, John, Obadiah, David born in 1716 and David born in 1744, to Rufus Adams, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who inherited the homestead.

The grandparents were respectively Paul Sibley, Jr., 1769 to 1851, and Abigail Livermore; and on his mother's side, Rufus Adams, 1784 to 1864, and Susanna Guilford. Rufus Adams was representative to the General Court three or four terms and was Selectman and Assessor for many years.

Rufus Adams Sibley attended the public schools of Spencer and completed his education at the High School. He taught school for two periods when he was sixteen and seventeen years of age. As a boy he was interested in works on mathematics, including surveying and engineering.

At the age of seventeen he entered business life by taking a situation in a country store as salesman and bookkeeper, though his preference was to become a Civil Engineer. At the age of twenty-two he took the position of bookkeeper and cashier in a Boston Dry Goods house. Three years later, in 1868, he organized the firm of Sibley, Lindsay, and Curr, of Rochester, New York, to conduct a department store, which was afterwards turned into a corporation of the same name, and has been the President of this corporation since its organization. He is also Vice-President of the Minneapolis Dry Goods Company and of the Erie Dry Goods Company. He has been a Trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank and the Security Trust Company. He was elected Trustee Emeritus of the University of Rochester, having been a member of the Executive Committee, Treasurer, and President of the Board of Trustees.

RUFUS ADAMS SIBLEY

He has been much interested in hospital work and in institutions for the amelioration of the sufferings of mankind. He was an honorary trustee of the Hahnemann Hospital and of the Institution for the Deaf and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Rochester City Hospital. He contributed liberally to the fund for the erection of St. Paul's Church, Rochester, New York, and the Hahnemann Hospital at Rochester. He was Vice-President of the Reynolds Library; President of the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester; and was one of the Committee of five to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the latter institution.

He owns the Moose Hill Farms and a summer residence in Spencer, Massachusetts, and takes a great interest in the improvement of farm lands and live stock.

Mr. Sibley was never active in politics, though affiliated with the Republican party.

He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has been Vestryman of St. Andrew's, and St. Paul's Episcopal Churches of Rochester, New York, and has been Deputy to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church six times.

He is a member of the Genesee Valley Club, the Country Club of Rochester, and the American Jersey Cattle Club.

Mr. Sibley was married November 21, 1885, to Elizabeth Conkey, daughter of Eleazer and Sarah Munger Conkey, and granddaughter of Perley Munger and Zerviah Chapin, and of David Conkey and Eunice Thompson. She is a descendant from Robert Abercrombie who came from England to Pelham, Massachusetts, about 1718. He has two sons and one daughter: Dr. Edward R. Sibley of Philadelphia, Elizabeth Sibley Robins, and John R. Sibley.



Frederick S. Smith.

FREDERICK GLAZIER SMITH

DR. FREDERICK GLAZIER SMITH was born in Wilton, New Hampshire, December 12, 1867. His father, Samuel W. Smith (1830-1905) son of Samuel Smith (1787-1852) and Rebecca (Spaulding) Smith, was a furniture manufacturer, a man of sound judgment, social and business integrity, even temperament, charity, sense of humor, and loyalty to friends and to duty. His mother, still living, is Frances C. (Jones) Smith, daughter of the Reverend Nelson Bishop Jones (1806-1890) and Lucy Keyes (Glazier) Jones. Among the well-known ancestors of Frederick Glazier Smith are Uriah Smith, builder and manufacturer in colonial New Hampshire; Samuel Smith, well-known road builder in the same state during the administration of Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, and Polk; Rebecca Spaulding Smith, writer and poet of local fame; Uriah Smith, distinguished historian and journalist of Michigan; and Nelson Bishop Jones, eloquent clergyman and at one time member of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Frederick Glazier Smith received his early education in the public schools of Wilton, New Hampshire. He prepared for college at Cushing Academy. He took his medical course in the University of Michigan, graduating with the degree of M.D. in 1893. Since graduation he has pursued post-graduate courses in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, the New York Polyclinic, and the Harvard Medical School, and also abroad in the hospitals of Vienna and Berlin.

Doctor Smith commenced his professional career in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1893, as resident physician of one of the large hospitals there. In 1894 he began practice in the City of Somerville, Massachusetts, where he has an extensive clientele. In 1895 he was appointed visiting physician to the Somerville Hospital, a position he still fills with skill and ability.

Doctor Smith is a member of the American Medical Association. He has been a Councillor and Censor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and is Ex-President of the Somerville Medical Society. He belongs to the Central Club of Somerville, the Boston City Club, and has been President of the Michigan University Club of New England. He is affiliated with the Soley Lodge Ancient Free

FREDERICK GLAZIER SMITH

and Accepted Masons; with the Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, the Orient Council of Royal and Select Masters, the Paul Revere Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Franklin Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He is a Republican.

Doctor Smith was married October 21, 1896, to Mabel, daughter of the late Judge Edward F. Johnson and Belle G. (Carlton) Johnson, granddaughter of Noah and Letitia (Clagget) Johnson, and Stephen and Jane Elizabeth (Kneeland) Carlton, a descendant of John Alden, who came from England to Plymouth in the Mayflower. Doctor and Mrs. Smith have two children, Irene Ivers and Frederick Wilton.

Doctor Smith is a man who has attained success through early acquired habits of industry and accuracy. In view of Doctor Smith's own career these suggestions of his to his younger fellow-citizens are of value: "True success may be attained by safeguarding one's health, by the early inculcation of the doctrine of a sound mind in a sound body, the belief in a power above money, the ultimate worth of invincible honesty, an appreciation of the essential dignity of individual life, self-reliance, willingness to work, respect for all honest labor, whatever its name, and lastly, a common-sense genuine resolution, whether one's day be dark or bright, to add something to the sum total of human comfort."





John Darius Smith

JOHN BUTLER SMITH

JOHN BUTLER SMITH was born in the town of Saxton's River, Vermont, April 12, 1838, and died at his home in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, August 10, 1914. His father, Ammi, and his mother, Lydia (Butler) Smith, were typical New England people. The original Smith of this line, Thomas by name, came to this country from the North of Ireland in 1719, as a part of the famous Londonderry colony which settled in New Hampshire and Vermont.

John Butler Smith's father was a native of Acworth, New Hampshire, and in early life he operated a saw mill; later, a woolen mill at Saxton's River and in 1847 he retired from business and came to Hillsborough to reside, dying there in 1887 at the age of eighty-seven years.

At the age of twenty-five John Butler Smith began the manufacturing of knit goods in Washington, New Hampshire. He moved in about a year to Weare, and a year later to Hillsborough, the home of his childhood, and there built a mill for himself. From that small beginning has grown the splendid corporation known as the Contoocook Mills.

Here for more than half a century Mr. Smith developed a great manufacturing business with a skill, and a loyalty to high ideals that resulted in a success which placed him among the great captains of industry.

Mr. Smith was a Republican of the old school. In 1884 he was chosen alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and in the fall of that same year was chosen one of the presidential electors from New Hampshire. In 1887 he was elected a member of Governor Sawyer's Executive Council, and from then on, without his seeking, he was continually in the minds of his constituents as one worthy and able to fill the Governor's chair, and in 1892 he was nominated by acclamation, and by an overwhelming vote, elected, and re-elected the following year.

Dartmouth College conferred upon him its honorary degree.

He knew much because he was receptive; some one has said that he was a great listener. With his development there came natur-

JOHN BUTLER SMITH

ally social position and its obligations, to which he proved himself entirely equal, whether in his own beautiful home, or at the functions connected with the office of the Governor of the state. And yet through all stages of his growth, he remained a man of the people; a democrat, to whom nothing human was foreign. Especially did he feel an interest in, and exert a profound influence over the young men of the community.

Mr. Smith was a member of the Congregational Church. He took a personal interest, and gave most generously to its support in money, time, and work. He had strong convictions but they were held with great tolerance, and his helping hand was extended to all good causes.

On November 1, 1883, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Emma E. Lavender of Boston, a woman of culture and refinement. She was a descendant from the ancient Lavender family of Kent, England. In the heartiest sympathy she worked with her distinguished husband in the charitable work of the community in which they lived.

Three children were born to them. Butler Lavender, born March 4, 1886, died two years later in Florida; Archibald Lavender, born February 1, 1889, graduated from Harvard in 1911; and Norman, born May 8, 1892, now in the Insurance business in Boston. The home life of Mr. and Mrs. Smith and their children is said to have been ideal; there was genuine happiness in the simplicity and nobility of Christian manhood and womanhood.

Mr. Smith was a Thirty-Second degree Mason. He was a man, whom to know was to respect, and among the achievements which place him among the men of mark of the world, his greatest achievement was the noble manhood which made all others possible.





William Stanley.

WILLIAM STANLEY

WILLIAM STANLEY, electrical engineer and inventor, was born in Brooklyn, New York, November 22, 1858, and died at his home in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, May 14, 1915. He was the son of William and Elizabeth A. (Parsons) Stanley, and a descendant of Captain John Stanley who came from England in 1635 to Hartford, Connecticut, and there, at Farmington, founded the family of Stanley in America. His father was a prominent lawyer, and entertained the hope that his son would follow in his footsteps. The early education of William Stanley was under private tuition until he was able to enter Williston Seminary to fit for college. At seventeen years of age he entered Yale University, class of 1881. With a yearning for a more active occupation, he left college to enter a business career in New York City. His first business venture was in Nickel Plating, and owing to his energy he made it a success; but Nickel Plating was not in accordance with his desire, and he turned to the establishment of Hiram Maxim, the creator of many marvels in armament. His progress was rapid, promotions came rapidly and it was not long before he was recognized as an electrical inventor and engineer of remarkable promise, and commanded the esteem and confidence of his employer.

There was no such word as fail in the lexicon of such a young man. With the continued unfolding of his mind, Maxim's great place became too small, and he turned to various electric establishments in Newark, New Jersey, and Boston, Massachusetts, where he could find scope for his talent. In the latter place he took out one of the most important of his earlier patents, a device for exhausting incandescent lamps by machinery, which has continued in use until the present day.

In 1883 he returned to Englewood, his father's home, to devote himself in his own laboratory to experimental work. In 1885 he became chief engineer for the Westinghouse Electric Company, where he continued for three years. In the same year he began experimenting with what was to prove his greatest contribution to electrical science, the alternating current system of long distance light and power transmission. At first, he received but little encouragement. He was not to be deterred in his plans, however, but went to Great Barrington, Massachusetts, the home of his forebears, and there worked out his idea by practical demonstration.

Mr. Stanley's fruitful mind was not exhausted with a single great achievement. Together with two other electricians, a plant was established in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1890, known as the Stanley Electrical Manufacturing Company. This company was engaged in manufacturing electrical apparatus, combining to form what was known as the S. K. C. system, of such importance that

it was later taken over by the General Electric Company. From 1898 to 1903 he was identified with the Stanley Instrument Company.

The number of inventions of Mr. Stanley are too many to be listed here, but are of untold value to the scientific world.

There was another side to William Stanley. It was the generosity of his manhood which poured its strength out in service to humanity; it was the honesty of his manhood which found expression in the truthfulness of his work; and it was the great warm love for mankind which gave motive power to his genius.

He was a member of many American, English and French Electrical societies, and was vice-president of the Society of American Electrical Engineers. He was a speaker of grace and power, and a debater of much force. While no politician in the sense of self-seeking, Mr. Stanley was loyal to his duties as a citizen, and as an Independent Democrat took his part in all civic duties, and throughout the community was regarded as a far-seeing and influential citizen.

On December 22, 1884, he was married to Lila C., daughter of Jacob S. and Mary L. (Lovejoy) Wetmore, of Englewood, New Jersey, granddaughter of David W. and Harriet (Cooper) Wetmore, and of Ezikel and Clarissa (Baldwin) Lovejoy, and a descendant of Thomas Wetmore who came from England to Connecticut in 1635. To this family came nine children: Harold, William Wetmore, Leonard Lovejoy, George Courtney, Lila, Christine, Ruth, Clarence, and Gilbert.

The following tributes were paid to Mr. Stanley: Professor Jackson said of him: "I know I am speaking for you all when I say of William Stanley, how deep down in our hearts is established our regard for his work, our affection for his personality, our respect for his achievement, and our love for his character."

A letter from Sir Hiram Maxim says: — "Mr. Stanley was tall and thin, but what he lacked in bulk he made up in activity. He was boiling over with enthusiasm. I believe that he preferred each week should contain about ten days and each day should be forty-eight hours long. Whatever was given him to do, he laid himself out to do in the most thorough manner."

Professor Elihu Thomson, himself one of the masters in the field of electrical invention, said: — "There is one thing that he has accomplished that even he did not thoroughly realize. He put a heat coil around all our hearts and kept it warm with current. The warmth of our affection is likely to grow. I want to testify to his character as a man; I have always found him most honest, most generous, possessed of all those qualities which mark the perfect gentleman."



Ezekiah Prince Starr

HEZEKIAH PRINCE STARR

HENZEKIAH PRINCE STARR was born in Thomaston, Maine, January 14, 1832. He was a son of John Bentley and Isabella (Prince) Starr, of Thomaston and a grandson of Richard Starr, a Baptist minister of Maine. Mr. Starr's immigrant ancestors were English. John Prince, rector of East Shefford Church in Berkshire, England, came to Hull, Massachusetts; Dr. Comfort Starr came from Ashford, Kent, England, to Duxbury, Massachusetts. The Starrs were distinguished in the Revolutionary War.

Such educational advantages as were within his reach, including terms of attendance at the common schools of Thomaston, and the grammar school at Bath, Hezekiah Prince Starr eagerly embraced. Schooldays at an end, he served an apprenticeship at the trade of tin and sheet-iron worker, lasting five years. He supported himself from the time he was sixteen years of age.

In 1854 he removed to Spencer, Massachusetts, where he entered the employ of A. T. & E. Jones, boot and shoe manufacturers, and was associated with the firm till 1862, when the senior member of the firm retired from the company and Mr. Starr became a member of the firm of E. Jones & Co. Mr. Starr retired from business in 1888.

Mr. Starr was one of the founders of the Spencer Savings Bank and also one of its Board of Trustees. His political sympathies are with the Republican party and he has served as a member of the Board of Selectmen. In his youthful days he was an active member of the Spencer Fire Department and at a much later period of the Commonwealth Club of Worcester. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Spencer, and of the Congregational Club.

Mr. Starr has been twice married; first to Ellen Smith Prouty, born November 1, 1833, died January 7, 1860. She was the daughter of Isaac Prouty and Mary Ann Goodell. She was the mother of one daughter who was the wife of Chester Linley, and the mother of three children, Helen, Isabella, and Richard. On April 23, 1867, Mr. Starr was married to Ellen E. Lamson of Worcester, who died March 22, 1894. She was the daughter of Eli B. Lamson and Diadamia Prouty, granddaughter of Richard Prouty, whose emigrant ancestor settled at Scituate in 1667. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Starr are Sarah and Erastus J. Starr.

RICHARD PEARSON STRONG

RICHARD PEARSON STRONG, of the eleventh generation of the Strong family in the United States, was born at Fortress Monroe, March 18, 1872. His father, Richard Polk Strong, served as an officer in the United States Army throughout the Civil War, retired as a Colonel in the Adjutant General's department, and died in 1903, at the age of sixty-one. He was a man distinguished for his courage, integrity and modesty. Dr. Richard Pearson Strong's mother was Marian Buford Smith, of Washington, District of Columbia. His grandparents on his father's side were the Honorable Demas Strong, born April 22, 1820, and died March 9, 1893, and Jane (Leaycraft) Strong; on his mother's side, Thomas Smith, born in 1800, died in 1862, and Mary Anne (Pearson) Smith. His great-grandmother was before her marriage Hannah Goffe, the daughter of Hezekiah Goffe, Junior, of Woodstock, Connecticut, the great-grandson of General William Goffe, the Regicide, born in 1605, and died in 1679 at Hadley, Massachusetts.

His earliest immigrant ancestor was Elder John Strong who was born in Taunton, England, a man of Puritan sympathies and convictions. He sailed March 20, 1630, from Plymouth, England, and after a passage of seventy days landed at Nantasket, and after some delay settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. John Strong eventually made a home in Northampton, where for forty years he was a leading citizen in civil and religious affairs. He was appointed leading Elder in 1663. He died in 1699.

Dr. Strong was married January 1, 1916, to Agnes Leas (Freer) daughter of Augustus S. and Electa M. Leas.

The effect of companionship with his mother, an exceptional woman of a singularly noble spirit, was particularly evident in his intellectual as well as in his moral and spiritual life.

Richard Pearson Strong was educated in the Hopkins School, New Haven, Connecticut, (the oldest school in the United States, founded in 1660), graduated a Bachelor of Philosophy from Yale University in 1893, and from Johns Hopkins University as a Doctor of Medicine in 1897. His Alma Mater bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Sc.D. in 1914, and Harvard University the honorary degree of S. D. in 1916. In 1915 he was decorated by the Serbian Government with the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Salva. His first medical position was as resident-house officer in the Johns Hopkins Hospital (1897-1898) but on the breaking out of the Spanish American War he entered the Army as a medical officer and served from 1898-1902, as Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, both during the Spanish American War and the military occupation of the Philippine Islands, especially in the earlier campaigns in Luzon. He was appointed by the Secre-



Eng. by E. J. Williams at New York

Richard P. Henry

tary of War as President of the Board for the Investigation of Tropical Diseases in the Philippines, 1899-1901, and while acting in that capacity he established and directed the Army Pathological Laboratory at Manila. Later when Civil Government was established in the Philippine Islands he became Director of the Government Biological Laboratory of the Bureau of Science there until 1903, when he was sent by the Government to Berlin to prosecute scientific investigations. He was a delegate to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography in 1907, and Honorary Vice-president of the Pathological Section at the International Congress on Tuberculosis at Washington in 1908. He was Professor of Tropical Medicine in the University of the Philippines, 1907-1913, and Chief of the Medical Department of the General Hospital of the Philippines, 1910-1913. He was editor of the medical section of the Philippine Journal of Science, published at Manila. He was America's delegate to the International Plague Conference at Peking in 1911.

For his work in the suppression of the epidemic of Pneumonic Plague which raged in North China and Manchuria, 1910-1911, the Chinese Government bestowed upon him a special gold medal, and the American National Red Cross Society the gold medal of honor for bravery.

Since 1913 Dr. Strong has been Professor of Tropical Medicine in the Harvard Medical School, and as an expert in this branch of medicine he has been connected with the Massachusetts General and the Boston City Hospitals. In 1916 he delivered the Lowell lectures on the subject of "The plagues of Man." He has also been Professor of Tropical Medicine in the School for Health Officers, Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, since 1913. In 1915 he was Medical Director of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission in Serbia; and of the International Sanitary Commission which he organized. He is a member of the Corporation of the Harvard Medical School of China, and of the Medical Advisory Board of the Yale Hospital in China.

He is a member of the Editorial Board for the Journal of Parasitology, Urbana, Illinois. During the years that he has been engaged in these broad fields, he has published particularly Studies in Plague Immunity, 1900; Studies on Pneumonic Plague and Plague Immunization, 1912; the Etiology of Beriberi, 1912; on his expedition to South America 1913 and Serbia 1916, and on many other technical subjects germane to Tropical Pathology.

One of his most noteworthy achievements was accomplished as Director of the Rockefeller Sanitary Expedition to Serbia in 1915. He organized an International Board of Health at Nish with Prince Alexander as President, and was himself made Medical Director.

His experience in the Orient, in combating epidemic diseases, particularly cholera and plague, gave him great advantage in the task in Serbia as he undertook the work of abating the ravages of and in eradicating the typhus epidemic. Sir Thomas Lipton, who had converted one of his yachts into a hospital ship, and who visited Serbia at two different times, wrote of the service that Dr. Strong had rendered, saying: — "The first time I was at Ghevgheli, there were fourteen hundred patients there, mostly with typhus. When I was there the other day there were only three typhus cases. I could hardly believe that the staff sent out here by the Red Cross Society could have made such a change."

Dr. Strong is credited with valuable discoveries in relation to the etiology, prevention and treatment of infectious, exotic and tropical diseases, which is good evidence that he is alert to the necessity of extending the boundaries of medical science to all possible degrees.

In 1916 he was Chairman of the United States Financial Commission to Brazil, and in 1917 he was sent to France and England by the U. S. Government as Representative of the Council of National Defence.

He is a member of the following medical and scientific societies: the Association of American Physicians (Alternate delegate to the Congress of Physicians and Surgeons); the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists; he is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Society for the Advancement of Clinical Investigation; a Fellow of the Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London; a member of the Société de Pathologie Exotique, Paris; of the Massachusetts Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; he was President of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, 1913-1914; he is also a member of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine; of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; of the American Society for Experimental Pathology; of the Boston Society of Natural History; and of the International Association of Medical Museums. He is also a member of the Aurelion Honor Society of Yale University, the Travelers' Club from which he received the gold medal for 1916 for distinguished travel and of the Army and Navy (Washington), Brookline Country, Harvard, St. Botolph, University, Yale, Tavern and Union Clubs, (Boston); Bankers', India House, and Harvard Clubs of New York City.

Massachusetts may well take pride in the achievements of such a man as Dr. Strong. He has worthily upheld the traditions of his family, and his notable service in the relief of suffering humanity is an honor to the profession of which he is a member.



Eng. by E. S. Williams & Co. N.Y.

Walter B. Swift.

WALTER BABCOCK SWIFT

WALTER BABCOCK SWIFT was born in the city of Geneva, Switzerland, but is of the best American stock. His parents were tourists in Europe at the time of his birth, December 24, 1868. His father was Nathaniel Hathaway Swift (1826), son of Jireh and Elizabeth (Hathaway) Swift, known as a wholesale oil merchant honest and altruistic. Dr. Swift's mother was Isabella Beecher Babcock, daughter of Eliza Hibbard, and the Reverend Elisha Gulliver Babcock. She had a powerful influence upon her son, and to this day he gives her the honor of his successful career.

Dr. Swift's ancestors originally came from England. There were three brothers. One settled in New Bedford, one on Cape Cod, and the other became a pioneer of the West. His grandfather, Jireh Swift, served in the legislature longer than any one had done up to his time. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Captain William Babcock. His paternal ancestors were presented by the English royalty with a coat of arms decorated with a figure of that species of bird known as the swift.

Dr. Swift received his preparatory training at the Newton High School and Mr. Hopkinson's School in Boston. From 1895 to 1897 he received training in public speaking and graduated from the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston. Four years were spent at Harvard College where he graduated in 1901. From 1901 to 1903 he studied at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard College receiving at the completion of his course there the degree of S. B. in Hygiene. The Course in Hygiene constituted a special preparation for medical study. In 1907 he graduated from the Harvard Medical School. Meanwhile, in 1902, he had received, from the New England Conservatory of Music the College of Oratory degree of O. B.

From 1904 to 1907 Dr. Swift served during the summers in the out-patient department of numerous hospitals in Boston and practised along general medical lines. From 1906 to 1907 he was an intern at the Long Island Hospital. He says that this year's experience amounted to ten years' private practice and was an adequate general medical foundation upon which to build his specialty in nerve and speech disorders.

In taking up this work he had ample financial backing, and it was solely his personal desire which determined his choice of the medical profession. Three years from 1907 to 1910, were spent in Europe, studying in Berlin, as follows: one half year in the nerve clinics of Berlin under Ziehen, Forster, Oppenheim, Toby Cohn, Liepmann and Shuster. In 1908 he was appointed "Assistant to Professor H. Oppenheim" Germany's authority on Clinical Neurology. Then followed one year's work in the laboratory of Pro-

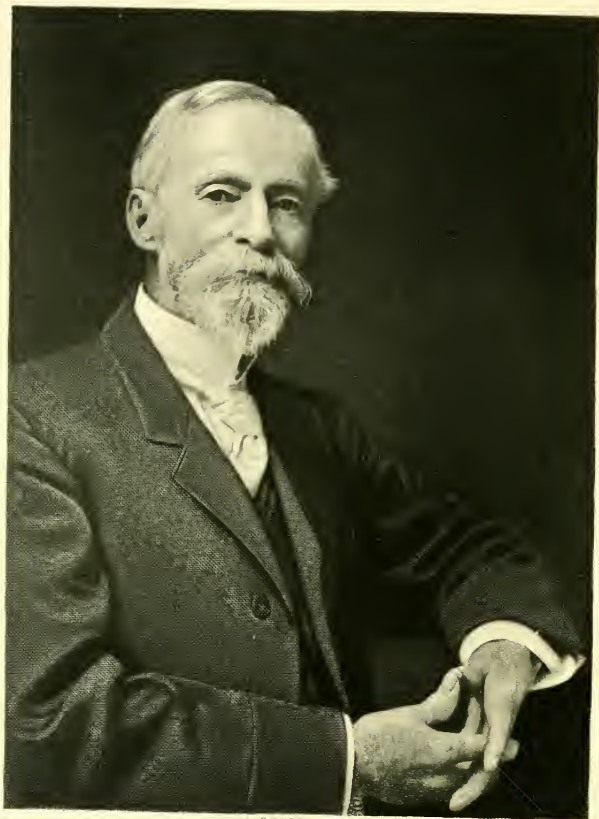
fessor L. Jacobsohn on a research upon Tone Differentiation in Dogs after Temporal Lobe Extirpation. He took courses in nerve anatomy, in neuropathology, physiology, psychiatry and speech disorder. The other lecture courses pursued were Gutzmann's didactic lecture course in Phonetics, his demonstration course on the History of Instrumental Production, and his clinical course on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Speech Disorder.

In 1910 he read the results of his year's research in Jacobsohn's Laboratory upon Tone Differentiation in Dogs, before the Berlin "Gesellschaft fur Psychiatrie und Neurologie." He visited seventy-two nerve specialists throughout Europe, in Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, France, and England. That year he returned to America with a collection of over two thousand nerve slides.

From 1910 to 1914 he was appointed Assistant to Physicians for nervous diseases at the Boston City Hospital and was in service with Professor John Jenks Thomas. In 1911 he was assistant in Neurology at the Tufts Medical School where Professor Morton Prince was the chief of the Neurological Department. In 1913 he was made assistant in Neuropathology; in 1914 he received the appointment as instructor in Neuropathology; from 1912 to 1917 he was in charge of the voice clinic at the Psychopathic Hospital, Boston.

Doctor Swift founded the speech clinic at the Massachusetts General Hospital, under Professor A. Coolidge, Chief of the Laryngological Department. During 1916 he gave courses on speech disorder in the Harvard Graduate School of Medicine, and lectures were also given to the Harvard Medical students with the title, "Clinical Assistant in Laryngology." In 1917 he was appointed Medical Supervisor of speech classes in the public schools of Fall River, Massachusetts, and instructor in Speech Disorder in the Wheelock School, Boston. In 1918 was appointed Instructor in Speech Disorders in the School of Education of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, and instructed eighteen teachers who will correct Speech Defects in Cleveland Public Schools. He was also appointed "Consultation Expert" to guide this movement. In this way the Swift methods and systems have been recognized and adopted by America's highest educational authorities. This will make Cleveland America's model in Speech Improvement. Five American cities, five normal schools and nine speech clinics now teach his methods of speech correction.

He has given numerous addresses and as an author is well known, having written four medical works and over one hundred articles. His researches on speech have been printed in over two hundred papers. He is president of the "National Society for the Study and Correction of Speech Disorder," with 250 members—his own former students.



J. W. Temple.

JOSEPH WARREN TEMPLE

AMONG the many men in the Commonwealth who have quietly met the obligations of life in such a manner as to win the esteem of their associates and to merit more than a passing notice, Joseph Warren Temple surely deserves a place. Mr. Temple was born in Spencer, Massachusetts, which was his home, February 17, 1833. He died there November 11, 1914. He was the son of Alonzo Temple, who was born November 19, 1797.

Alonzo Temple was a successful contractor and builder. He married Adaline Rider, who was an estimable woman. Her influence was strongly felt in the home and was always exerted to make her son the man that he was. The strength of his intellectual life, his unblemished moral character and his sincere and earnest spiritual convictions were, to a great degree, the result of his mother's careful training and example.

Joseph Warren Temple had the educational opportunity which the country schools of his day afforded, supplemented by the Leicester Academy of which he was a graduate. He was especially interested in history and added to the knowledge obtained in the schools by extensive reading. He remembered well what he read and as a result became an authority upon historical subjects. In 1889 he published an historical sketch of Spencer. Mr. Temple found great pleasure and recreation in travel and indulged this taste extensively.

Mr. Temple began the active work of life in a country store. Here he supplemented the education which books and the schools had given him with the education which contact with men gives. In a country store one meets all sorts and conditions of men, and the knowledge of men gained there is a valuable acquisition. After a few years he left the store and became a manufacturer of boots and shoes. This business he followed for twenty years, when he became Treasurer of the Spencer Savings Bank, a position which he held for eighteen years. He was then President for six years covering a quarter century of association with this institution. During these years he served with marked fidelity, making many friends by his quiet, kindly courtesy.

JOSEPH WARREN TEMPLE

Mr. Temple was a constant attendant and consistent member of the Congregational Church, an earnest and sincere supporter of its work.

In politics he was a Republican. He never sought public office, although he held several of the offices in the town. For many years Mr. Temple held these offices with credit. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. He was Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, and held these positions until his death.

He was married April 19, 1859, to Sybil A. Green, daughter of Josiah and Sybil (Underwood) Green. They had no children, but an adopted son, Ellis Lazelle.

A friend said of Mr. Temple: —

“ Mr. Temple has been a valuable citizen in many ways.

“ He was valuable because he was interested in every movement that sought the betterment of his native town. He was valuable because of his kindly nature and habit of helping make pleasant the ways of others. He was valuable because of a courage to defend and support what he believed to be the right things. He was valuable because of the wholesome influence which he exerted with kindred spirits in his earlier days upon the musical life of the town. He never lost his interest in musical matters.

“ He was valuable because he never grew old in spirit and could appreciate the things which youth enjoyed. He was valuable because of his deep interest and large information upon matters of local history, which he helped to preserve through investigation and by his writings.”

In the winter of 1883-1884 he represented the district in the General Court at Boston; was appointed Clerk of Mercantile Committee.

He had served the town as Assessor, Town Clerk and on Committees of conference.

He was active in the inception, progress and completion of the branch railroad connecting the village with the main line of the Boston & Albany railroad at South Spencer.



Eng. by J. B. Williams, N.Y.

Oakley S. Walker

OAKLEY SMITH WALKER

AMONG the many men in this country who can rightly be called self-made, Oakley Smith Walker clearly belongs in the front rank. He was born in South Ruthland, Jefferson County, New York, in 1857. His father was Benjamin F. Walker, who was born in 1833 and died in the Union Army in 1864, and was a descendant of Nathaniel Oakes of Marlborough, who came from England in 1660. His mother was Ursula C. (Smith) Walker. His grandfathers were Benjamin Walker, who married Sarah Oakes, and John Smith, who married Polly Underwood.

Benjamin F. Walker was a cooper by trade. He was a man of great industry and was also intensely patriotic. When the call for volunteers came in 1861, although he could have made an excuse for remaining at home from the fact that he had a wife and five small children, he did not hesitate but answered the call at once by enlisting in a New York regiment. He died in the service at the age of thirty-one, having thus early given to his country his full measure of sacrifice.

Ursula C. (Smith) Walker, the mother of Oakley Smith Walker, was a woman of extraordinary ability and noble character. She had no income and had to give up her home with her children for a time that she might better fit herself to take up the burden of their support. Instead of sitting down and mourning over her hard lot she immediately found temporary homes for her children while she went through the course at the Albany Normal School. She taught school for many years and became Principal of a large grammar school in Watertown, New York. Later she became Secretary of the Bureau of Charities in that city and died there at the age of eighty-three. Hers was a wonderful achievement for a woman starting under such adverse circumstances.

Under these strenuous conditions Oakley Smith Walker grew to manhood. He was but seven years of age when his father died. He had to work on a farm, and alternated what schooling he received with farm duties. Besides the grammar school he had two terms of High School. The farm work was hard and distasteful to him but he acquired there the virtue of patience. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed in a machine shop. The work there was more to his liking for, although he entered the shop at that age from force of circumstances, the study of machinery was his delight.

While his mother's influence was of great assistance to him, he had no real home life as a boy and so the influence of home upon his success in life was less than that of private study, school discipline and of contact with men in active life. As a boy he was especially interested in history and was proficient in mathematics and mechanical subjects.

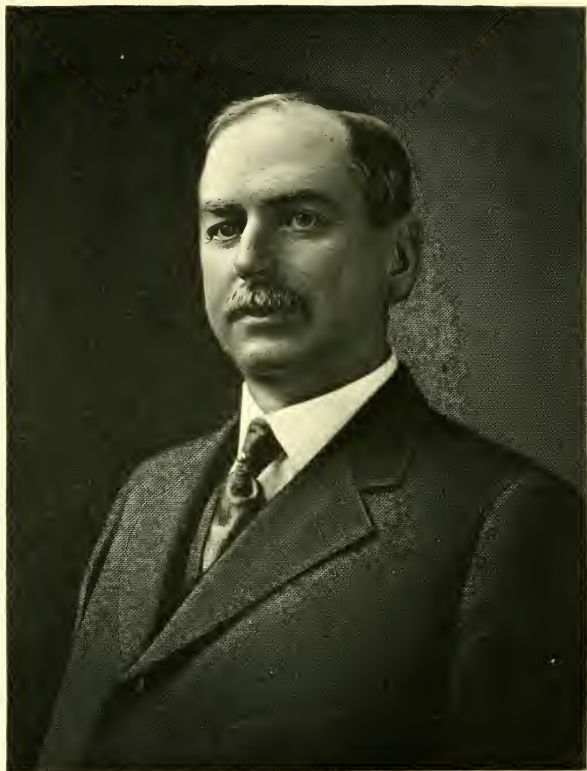
It was in 1872 that he was apprenticed in the machine shop and such was his aptness for the work, his skill and perseverance that he became the foreman of a shop in 1883. In 1887 he came to Worcester, where he has since lived. He had been for three years connected with the Worcester Polytechnic Institute as Designing Engineer, when in 1890 he accepted the same position with the Norton Emery Wheel Company. He stayed with them seven years when he established his present business under the name of the O. S. Walker Company. He started the company with a capital of one hundred dollars and it has grown in twenty years until now it has been conservatively capitalized at ninety thousand dollars. The business has been built up by a policy of fair dealing and upon the principle that dishonesty never pays.

Mr. Walker has had patented many of his inventions, the chief of which is the magnetic chuck, the original patent for which was issued in 1896. At that time there was practically no demand for magnetic chucks and Mr. Walker had to create his market. He has been so successful in proving its worth that his magnetic chuck is now used over the entire world and the idea has been copied by both English and German manufacturers.

Mr. Walker has always been a Republican in politics. He has always refused public office and his public services have been rendered by financial contributions, which have been liberal. He takes his relaxation from business cares in motoring about the country.

He was married December 22, 1880, to Mary Cutler, daughter of Orville and Delia (Babcock) Cutler, and a granddaughter of Isaac and Mary Cutler and of Ambrose and Hulda Babcock, and a descendant of John Cutler, who came from England in 1637 and settled in Hingham. They have had three children: Mildred A. Walker, living at home; Dorothy C. Walker, a student; and Oakley C. Walker, also a student.

Wrote the following, expressly for this volume: "First of all, industry and determination to succeed. In business always deal fairly. *Live and let live* is a good motto. True success lies in doing one's duty according to one's conscience. Dishonesty *never* pays."



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Fredrick A. Washburn

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS WASHBURN

THE Washburn family originated in the county of Worcester in England. Below the Bredon hills to the south are two little villages of Washburn, which gave name to an ancient and illustrious family stock, noted for ability, philanthropy and statesmanship. From this stock came Dr. Frederic Augustus Washburn, who was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, November 22, 1869. His father was Frederic Augustus Washburn (January 5, 1834–January 23, 1908), a son of Marsena Washburn (1789–1876) and Lucy (Gifford) Washburn. Frederic A. Washburn, Senior, was for fifty-eight years a banker in New Bedford banks, a man endowed with fidelity, piety, and a love of mankind. Dr. Washburn's mother was Mary J. Swan, daughter of Perez Wheeler Swan (1811–1864) and Almada A. Shurtleff (Swan), a woman of fine character, whose early training and influence made a strong impression upon his intellectual and moral life. Among his distinguished ancestors were John Washburn from Evesham, England; who emigrated to Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1630. Among the Mayflower ancestors were Francis Cooke, Isaac Allerton, and Peter Brown, who settled in 1620 in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Dr. Washburn received his education in the public schools of New Bedford going through the high school, graduating there in 1888. Then he took a course at Amherst, and graduated in 1892, with the degree of A. B. He was always fond of reading biographical and historical works, and military affairs greatly attracted him. As a youth he did all the chores about the house, such as cutting the grass and chopping the kindling wood. These beneficial tasks instilled in him regular habits of industry.

Dr. Washburn graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1896. While studying there he acted as an intern at the Children's Hospital. In 1896 he became house officer at the Massachusetts General Hospital. It was by his own choice that he took up the practice of medicine. In 1899 he became Assistant Resident Physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital, also, from 1903 to 1908. He was elected Administrator and Resident Physician in 1908, and he still retains that position.

At the time of the Spanish American War in 1898, Dr. Washburn was first lieutenant and assistant surgeon of the Sixth Massachusetts United States Volunteers. In 1899 he became captain and assistant surgeon of the 26th United States Volunteers and served in the Philippine Islands. In 1901 he became a surgeon with the rank of major and served as such until 1903 with duty in the Philip-

pine Islands, to which he made two trips during his army service, returning to Massachusetts in 1903. In July, 1917, Dr. Washburn went to France as head of the Massachusetts General Unit,

Dr. Washburn is a member of the Chi Psi fraternity, the University Club of Boston, the Masons, the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Association, the Society for Medical Improvement, and the American Hospital Association, and in 1913 was President of that society. He belongs to the St. Botolph Club, and is Deputy Governor of Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, and Director Massachusetts General Hospital, Base Hospital No. 6. His favorite forms of diversion are reading and playing golf.

January 10, 1911, Dr. Washburn was married to Amy, daughter of Francis Henry and Fanny Rollins Appleton, a granddaughter of Francis Henry and Georgianna Crowninshield Appleton and of Sewell and Elizabeth Sawyer (Rollins) Tappan, a great granddaughter of Nathaniel Silsbee, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and a descendant from Samuel Appleton who came from Waldingfield Parish, Suffolk, England, to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635. They have had two children, one of whom is living, Amy Washburn.

Dr. Washburn is greatly interested in the building of a hospital for the care of persons of moderate means. In a report of the Massachusetts General Hospital made by him there is this statement: "Such a hospital would meet a want which is generally felt, as people of moderate means are getting to-day the least efficient care of any class in the community.

Under his direction the Massachusetts General Hospital has been organized and equipped by the Red Cross Society for a base hospital of five hundred beds for the service of the government in time of war. It consists of a medical staff of twenty-six physicians, two dentists, fifty nurses, twenty-five nurses' aids, twenty-five in reserve, one chaplain, seventy-seven male administrative personnel and fourteen civilian employees. This base hospital can only be called in time of war in which the United States is a party. If so called the physicians of the staff, who are required to be members of the officers' reserve corps, become officers of the medical department of the United States Army. The nurses become members of the army nurse corps and the male personnel become enlisted men of the medical corps.

It is through men of the type of Dr. Washburn, filled with his energy, industry and persistence, and practicing his methods, that new discoveries in the medical world are being constantly made and the erection of modern hospitals accomplished.





Webster Wells

WEBSTER WELLS

WEBSTER WELLS was born in Boston, September 4, 1851, and died in Arlington, Massachusetts, May 23, 1916.

His father was Thomas F. Wells, who was born July 22, 1822, and died January 30, 1903; his mother was Sarah Morrill. On the paternal side, he is the grandson of Thomas Wells, born 1790, died 1861, and Anna (Foster) Wells; while on the maternal side, Joseph, born 1790, died 1861, and Nancy (Whiting) Morrill were his grandparents. Samuel Adams, the revolutionary hero, was his great-great-grandfather. If he was fortunate in his heredity, he was also fortunate in his opportunity. His father, who was a merchant and a man of culture, gave his son every opportunity for a thorough education. His preparatory training was secured at Allen's English and Classical School at West Newton. He graduated from the Institute of Technology in 1873, taking the degree of Bachelor of Science.

After graduation, Mr. Wells had no need to hunt for work; his task was ready at hand. His remarkable talent for mathematics had already attracted attention, and in October after his graduation, he became instructor in mathematics in the Institute of Technology. This position he held from 1873 to 1880 and from 1882 to 1883. From 1883 to 1885 he held the position of assistant professor in mathematics. In 1887 he was promoted to the associate professorship in mathematics, and in 1893 became full professor of mathematics, a position he held until his voluntary retirement in 1911.

Some idea of the industry of this scholar may be formed from a glance at the long list of books he wrote, especially if we remember that his chief work was in the classroom. His first book, "Elementary Treatise on Logarithms," came from the press in 1878. Then followed "University Algebra," 1880; "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," 1883; "Academic Algebra" (with key), 1885; "Plane and Solid Geometry" (with key), 1887; "Essentials of Trigonometry" (with key), 1888; "Four Place Tables," 1888; "College Algebra," 1890; "Six Place Tables," 1891; "Academic Arithmetic" (with key), 1893; "Revised Plane and Solid Geometry" (with key), 1894; "New Plane and Spherical Trigonometry" (with key), 1896; "Essentials of Algebra" (with key), 1897; "Essentials of Geometry" (with key), 1898; "Complete Trig-

WEBSTER WELLS

onometry " (with key), 1901; "Advanced Course in Algebra," 1904; "Algebra for Secondary Schools " (with key), 1906. He also published works entitled " Higher Algebra," " New Higher Algebra," and " Text Book in Algebra," which consist, respectively, of " Academic Algebra," " Essentials of Algebra," and "Algebra for Secondary Schools," in each case with certain important additional chapters.

Professor Wells was married on June 21, 1876, to Emily, daughter of John H. and Emily W. (Dodge) Langdon, granddaughter of John and Mary E. (Jones) Langdon, and Reuben and Sarah (Peters) Dodge, and a descendant from Governor Dudley, and from John Winthrop, who came from Groton, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, on the " Arbella " in 1630. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wells.

Professor Wells was a Unitarian in religion, and a Republican in politics. He was a member of the M. P. Club, the Technology Club (Boston), the Technology Club (New York) and the American Mathematical Society. He was old-fashioned enough to say, " Walking always has been my form of exercise."

He accounted for his own success with such phrases as " capacity for, and enjoyment of work, and attention to details." Not a little of the explanation for his place of honor in the educational world was to be found also in his unusually rich mental endowment and training. So remarkable was his memory that he could locate almost any picture in the leading galleries, could give the starting time of the principal trains from almost every leading station, and could name practically every Alpine peak from whatever point seen. The range and accuracy of his information were extraordinary. With a prodigious capacity for hard work, for him, rest meant simply a change of occupation.

As an enthusiastic traveler and mountain climber, Professor Wells explored all the important countries of Europe, where he also devoted a great deal of time to the art galleries of the different cities, at one time satisfying his longing to mount to great heights; at another, spending long hours studying the works of the Old Masters. Not only was he a lover of art, as applied to painting and sculpture, but he possessed also a thorough knowledge of music as written by the best composers. From nature, he learned many valuable lessons, and was a firm believer that music and art had the power to " enable him, enlarge him, and set him free."



Edmund Metheewright.

EDMUND MARCH WHEELWRIGHT

EDMUND MARCH WHEELWRIGHT was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, on September 14, 1854. He died August 12, 1912. He was the son of George William Wheelwright (1813-1879) and Hannah Giddings (Tyler) Wheelwright. His grandparents on his father's side were Jeremiah and Mary (Blunt) Wheelwright. His mother was the daughter of John Tyler. His father was a paper manufacturer. Rev. John Wheelwright, who came to New England in 1636, was his emigrant ancestor. Among those of his ancestors who left an impress upon their times, besides the emigrant, were Colonel John Wheelwright of Wells, Maine, noted in the Indian Wars; Abraham Wheelwright of Revolutionary times: and Rev. John Tyler of Norwich, Connecticut.

In his early days his special tastes were shown by a fondness for drawing and genealogy. He was fitted for college at the Roxbury Latin School and was graduated at Harvard in the class of 1876, with the degree of A. B. He chose the profession of architecture for his life work. He studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and secured training as a draftsman in the offices of architects in Boston, in New York and in Albany. He studied some time abroad, notably at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

In 1882 he opened an architect's office in Boston. For more than twenty-five years he was in partnership with Parkman Haven. From 1891 to 1895 he was the City Architect of Boston and in that position he set a high standard of civic efficiency by the uncompromising honesty of his methods. He performed a public service of great value by reforming the abuses which had crept into that office. In the scholastic year 1905-1906 he delivered a course of lectures on architecture at Harvard University. Besides the many private dwellings which attest the high character of his work he has left examples of his artistic conceptions in various public buildings, among which may be noted the beautiful mortuary chapel of the Boston City Hospital, the Massachusetts Historical Society Building, the Cambridge Bridge across the Charles River and the one at Hartford over the Connecticut, two of the most beautiful bridges in this country, the Art Museum of Cleveland, the restoration of the old brick church at Jamestown, for the Colonial Dames, Randall Hall at Harvard, the New England Conservatory of Music and Horticultural Hall in Boston and the unique and fascinating building of the Harvard Lampoon at Cambridge (of which paper he was one of the founders), besides many school houses in Boston. His advice as an expert was sought on the con-

struction of school, hospital and museum buildings in various parts of the country.

In 1901 he published a book entitled "School Architecture." He also wrote and published "A Frontier Family" relative to his ancestors John Wheelwright and his daughter Esther de Sacré Cœur, Mother Superior of the Ursulines at Quebec. "The Meaning and Origin of the Cruciform Plan." Until the Cleveland campaign in 1884 his political sympathies had been with the Republican party. From that time he was a Cleveland Democrat. His religious sympathies are indicated by his attendance at the services held in King's Chapel. He was a Unitarian.

He was married on June 18, 1887, to Elizabeth Boott Brooks, daughter of Francis and Louise (Winsor) Brooks. She is a descendant of Peter Chardon Brooks. Five children were born from this marriage, of whom three, Louise, Edmund March, and John Brooks are living.

Mr. Wheelwright was a fellow of the Boston Society of Architects; and a fellow and for two terms a director of the American Institute of Architecture. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity and of various clubs and learned societies.

In so far as Boston at all approaches the City Beautiful, a large share of the praise is due to Edmund March Wheelwright, for devising structures excellently suited to their purpose and yet fair in line and beautiful in proportions, a joy to all who have occasion to observe them. It would be an interesting journey which should include a study of all the buildings which he left behind him as, in some sense, his monuments.

Mr. Wheelwright wisely spent years in his preparation for service. His aim was high and no preliminary discipline was too long or too difficult, if it brought him nearer to his goal. He did not make the mistake of trying a short cut to success nor an easy road to proficiency.

But Edward March Wheelwright the man was greater than Edmund March Wheelwright the architect. He hated shams and false pretense of every kind. He loved honest work and honor in business as well as in art; indeed, his buildings themselves testify to his love of truth. As City Architect of Boston he proved himself a man of inflexible probity, able to reform a long standing wrong and to inaugurate an era of just and honorable dealing. The noble edifices which had their origin in his bright imagination are characterized by purity and truth, by spaciousness and classic beauty. Dignity and breadth of vision were his, and a soul filled with fair visions. He touched no earthly work that he did not adorn, and his own character was his greatest achievement.





Sherman L. Whipple

SHERMAN LELAND WHIPPLE

SHERMAN LELAND WHIPPLE, one of the foremost members of the Massachusetts Bar, was born in New London, New Hampshire, on the fourth of March, 1862. His earliest ancestor in this country was Matthew Whipple who emigrated from Bocking, County Essex, England, probably about 1632 and settled in Ipswich Hamlet, now the town of Hamilton, where in 1638 he received a grant of land, and held some of the chief offices. His grandson, Deacon James Whipple, served as captain in the French and Indian War and was captain under Colonel Artemas Ward with the regiment that marched from Grafton on the alarm of Fort William Henry. Military service occupied also his descendants in the fourth, fifth and sixth generation: Deacon Whipple's son, Jacob, was an alarm soldier in the French and Indian war; his grandson, Moses, was Captain of Croydon Town company in Colonel Jonathan Chase's regiment of New Hampshire Militia commanded by Major Francis Smith which marched to reinforce the garrison at Ticonderoga in 1777. He joined the Continental Army under General Gates near Saratoga and fought in the battle of Bennington. His son, Aaron, was a soldier in the same company.

Solomon Mason Whipple, of the eighth generation from Matthew, married Henrietta Kimball Hersey, whose mother was Dorothy Shaw. He was born in 1820 and became a physician. He was a deep student, devoted to his profession and attained skill beyond that of the ordinary country doctor. Unfortunately, however, his health gave way and though he lived to the age of sixty-four, he was prevented from acquiring a wide practice and providing amply for his family. His wife was a woman of intense ambition and was determined that her children should have as good an education as could be procured. She was ready to make any sacrifice and her devotion was the greatest stimulus to her sons.

Sherman L. Whipple as a boy was fond of the ordinary sports of a lad reared in the country. Speaking of this period of his life Mr. Whipple says, "I did the ordinary chores of a country lad. I had no regular tasks as my health was considered somewhat delicate up to the time I entered college at fifteen years. I think my mother's self-sacrificing devotion and intense ambition did more to bring me through than any other single thing. My family was in limited circumstances and my father an invalid when I was prepared for

SHERMAN LELAND WHIPPLE

college, but through the energy and self-sacrifice of my mother and brother, aided as far as possible by my father in his invalid condition, and by self-help in tutoring, I was enabled to complete my college course." Mr. Whipple prepared for college at Colby Academy. He graduated from Yale University in 1881 the youngest man in his class. He helped pay his way by tutoring during his last year. He received his degree of LL.B. from the Yale Law School in 1884, and returning to New Hampshire practiced for a year in Manchester. Since then he has been actively engaged in his profession in Boston. At the first he was alone, but later associated himself with partners and established the firm of Whipple, Sears and Ogden. He had prepared himself carefully for his profession and rose rapidly into prominence. His legal knowledge and ability were recognized and he almost immediately entered upon a very lucrative practice.

He has been one of the Board of Examiners for the admission of candidates to the Bar of Suffolk County. He is a member of the American, Massachusetts State, Suffolk and Norfolk Bar Associations, and a Trustee of Colby Academy. He is greatly interested in the development of American life, especially its beginnings; he is a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society and of the Bostonian Society. He belongs to the University Club, the Algonquin Club, the Twentieth Century Club, the Country Club and the Yale Clubs of Boston and New York.

Mr. Whipple has always been affiliated with the Democratic Party, and recently has taken part in political campaigns. In 1911 he was nominated by the Legislature as the party candidate for the United States Senate against Senator Lodge, who was candidate for re-election. Two years later he was again selected as the party candidate against Senator Weeks. Both nominations were entirely unsought. He has never held or aspired to public office.

In 1917 Mr. Whipple had the honor of being chosen as attorney in the famous "Leak Inquiry" at Washington.

Mr. Whipple married Rebecca Louise Clough, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte Clough, in 1893 and they have three children — Dorothy, Katharyn Carleton, and Sherman Leland Whipple, Jr.

The high order of Mr. Whipple's legal attainments is indisputable and his personal popularity is well deserved. He is the type of American citizen to whom Massachusetts may well point with pride as an example for the coming generation.





Charles Goodrich Whiting

CHARLES GOODRICH WHITING

AS literary editor, editorial writer, author and reporter, the experience of Charles Goodrich Whiting, for forty-five years with the Springfield Republican, has had very few equals among newspaper men. Beginning at the bottom, he has worked his way not only to a commanding position but has contributed not a little as a member of the editorial staff that has made that paper rank with the foremost dailies of the land. Besides this, he has found time for independent literary work of large merit.

He was born in Saint Albans, Vermont, January 30, 1842, of Puritan ancestry. He is descended from Deacon Nathaniel Whiting, who came from England to Dedham, Massachusetts, in the colonial period (about 1640) and from whom most of the Whitings, Whitins and Whitons in America are descended. Mr. Whiting's grandfathers were Enoch Whiting, and Josiah B. Goodrich. His father was Calvin Whiting who in his youth was a tanner, but who afterward became a papermaker of note, being superintendent of mills in Holyoke, Springfield, Philadelphia and other large paper making centres. He was not only a man of ability but of highest integrity.

His mother was a woman of deep spirituality and grace, and influenced her son very largely on the intellectual and moral side of his nature; her personality, indeed, was felt throughout the community wherever she happened to reside.

Mr. Whiting's elementary education was received largely at home, he being of poor health in his childhood and not able to attend the district school more than a single session up to the age of nine years. But he was an omnivorous reader and fortunately had his mind directed to the best in American and English literature. Being a lad of retentive memory, his wide reading reinforced the heritage of a cultivated ancestry, both of the Whitings and Goodriches, which became invaluable to him, when he had taken up literary work. His academic education was received in the Chicopee Falls High School in 1851-2.

In youth, being much out of doors, he soon became friends with the wild things of the woods, the birds and the flowers. He gardened, he farmed, in fact he lived the typical life of a Yankee boy of his day.

In young manhood he became a country merchant in Huntington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts. In 1868 he entered the

employment of the Springfield Republican as a reporter. Mr. Whiting's rise was rapid and sure. It was not long before he was in charge of one of the editorial departments. For 36 years (1874-1910) he was literary editor and critic of art, and an all-round editorial writer. With the Republican he has remained, with the exception of eighteen months (1871-2), when he was the assistant editor of the Albany Evening Times.

Besides his editorial work, Mr. Whiting is the author of a number of works. In 1885 he published his "Ode on the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument"; in 1886 he put forth his "The Saunterer"; "Walks in New England" followed in 1903; "Arts and Letters in Springfield" (in "Springfield, Present and Prospective") appeared in 1906. He is a member of the Authors Club of New York and in 1908 was elected member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

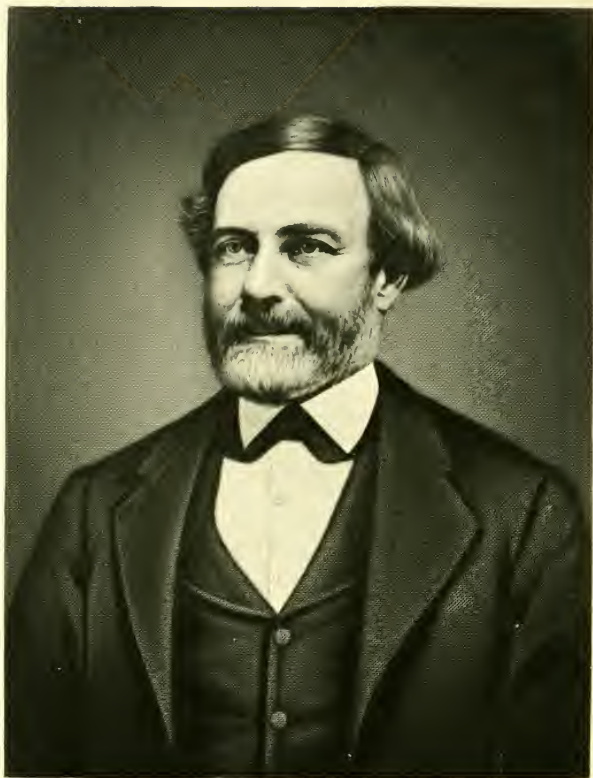
Mr. Whiting married Eliza Rose, the daughter of Isaiah and Eliza Rose Gray, June 13, 1869. Her ancestry was English from about 1640. Her mother was a descendant of Thomas Rose, who settled in Ledyard, Connecticut, buying his farm of the Mohegans and inscribing his initials on a great boulder at "Rose Hill" where they may be seen to this day. Isaiah Gray was of a family of English origin, which settled in this country in the 18th century.

There have been three children of this union two of whom survive. Agnes Mary is the wife of Philip Henry Wynne, a scholar in Physics and other sciences. Edward Elwell is editor of the Boston Evening Record, after some years' service on the staff of the Boston Advertiser.

When asked to give from his own experience some suggestions that might be of service to others who seek success in life he replied, "Be honest, be true, be loyal, never compromise, never favor, never pretend, never flatter, be sober in mind and in body. Do your work as well as if every bit of it was to be your last. Hold high ideals."

He has been Springfield's poet of occasion for many years, writing odes for singing for public celebrations and a poem in the Spenserian Stanza for the 275th anniversary of the first settlement by the Puritans in 1911. While for the musical opening of the Municipal Auditorium in 1913 he produced an ode, "The Temple of Democracy," and wrote the "Springfield Hymn" for the dedication of the magnificent group later in the same year.





L. Whitney Jr.

LEONARD WHITNEY, JR.

PROMINENT among the names of those whose enterprise has established the financial prosperity of Massachusetts is that of Leonard Whitney, Junior, who was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, June 15, 1819, and who died at Watertown, July 5 1882.

The family of Whitney was early prominent in England, the name, Witenie, being mentioned in the Domesday Book (1081-1089), as that of an estate in Herefordshire which was bestowed by William the Conqueror upon Turstin, son of Rolf the Fleming, of whom nothing further is known beyond the fact that the name of his wife was Agnes, and that his son, Sir Eustatius Miles, was called Lord of Whitney and so founded the family of de Whitney, the particle being dropped in the twelfth century. Agnes, widow of Turstin, and her son, Sir Eustace de Whitney, bestowed upon the church of St. Peter at Gloucester about 120 English acres of land in the parish of Pencombe. In 1306 a Eustacius de Whyteneye was knighted and was a member of parliament for Hereford in 1313 and 1352. Sir Robert de Whitney, son of Sir Eustace, was one of two hundred gentlemen who went to Milan in the retinue of the Duke of Clarence on the occasion of the latter's marriage in 1368. Sir Robert Whitney, son of Sir Robert, was sent abroad to negotiate a treaty with the Count of Flanders in 1388. As Sheriffs of the county and knights of the shire, the name Whitney is mentioned from the reign of Henry V to that of George III. John Whitney, the progenitor of the Whitneys in America, was the son of Thomas Whitney of Lambeth Marsh, gentleman, and his wife Mary Bray, and was baptized in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, July 20, 1592. He was educated in the Westminster School, was apprenticed to a merchant tailor at the age of fourteen, and at twenty-one became a freeman of the Merchant Tailors' Company. In April, 1635, he embarked with his wife, Elinor, and his sons, John, Richard, Nathaniel, Thomas, and Jonathan, as a passenger in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann, Roger Cooper, Master," for the new world.

From John and Elinor Whitney, Leonard Whitney was descended in the ninth generation, through John and Ruth (Reynolds) Whitney; John and Elizabeth (Harris) Whitney; Benjamin and Abigail (Hagar) Whitney; John and Bethia (Cutter) Whitney; Ezekiel and Catherine (Draper) Whitney; Ezekiel and Lydia Whitney; and Leonard, Senior, and Ruth Richards (Larrabee) Whitney. Benjamin Whitney was born in 1660 and died in 1736; John was born in 1694 and died in 1776; and Ezekiel was born in 1768 and died in 1830. Mr. Whitney's father was born in 1793 and died

October 4, 1878. He was a man of strict integrity and firm but kindly nature.

Leonard Whitney, Junior, when quite a young man removed to Watertown and there purchased the Whitney mansion, built about 1780 and known as "The Elms," which is still one of the family residences.

Mr. Whitney counted the influence of his mother as of the greatest assistance to him in his moral and spiritual growth; while the influences of home and early companionship, as well as the companionships of his later years, all conduced to his success in life. His favorite reading was history.

At his father's desire, he early began active life as a paper manufacturer — like his father and grandfather before him. In this business he was eminently successful and founded the well-known firm of Hollingsworth and Whitney. Being possessed of much inventive ability he introduced a number of innovations which were highly serviceable to the trade, and in 1870 obtained several patents for improved devices for the manufacture of paper bags.

He was prominent as a director in many banks and railroads, and was one of the original trustees of Boston University.

In politics he was a staunch Republican; he was a Free Mason and an Odd Fellow; and an active member of "St. Johns" Methodist Episcopal Church, which was founded by his mother. He found his principal relaxation in riding and driving, being extremely fond of horses.

April 3, 1843, Mr. Whitney married Caroline Isabel, daughter of Elmore and Tryphosa (Eager) Russell, granddaughter of Abner and Sarah (Hayward) Russell, and of Moses and Sarah (Stratton) Eager; and a descendant from Thomas Russell who was the immigrant ancestor from England to this country. Mrs. Whitney died in 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney had five children; Emily Frances, who died young; Charles Elmore, who married Alice G. Noah, and whose two children are Emily Frances, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Allan L. Briggs, U. S. A., and Helen Cole, wife of George C. Bourne, New York City; Emily Frances, who married Andrew S. Brownell, and who died in 1885, and whose only child was Arge Whitney Brownell; Arthur Herbert, who now owns the ancestral residence, The Elms, and Frederick Adelbert, who was educated at Chauncey Hall School and afterwards at the University of Berlin, at Leipsic and at Munich, Germany. Arthur Herbert was educated at Chauncey Hall and both he and Charles Elmore were trained to become paper manufacturers. All three of Mr. Leonard Whitney's sons have now retired from business.



Henry J. Winslow

HENRY JOSHUA WINSLOW

HENRY JOSHUA WINSLOW belongs to a family that has given to the nation many men distinguished in business, literature, and the professions, as well as in public life; and he has contributed his share in maintaining the distinction and prestige of the family name.

Mr. Winslow was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 27, 1880. His father, Henry Hedden Winslow, born May 5, 1847, is a lawyer whose integrity is beyond dispute, and who, in private life as well, wins the confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. Through his father, Henry Joshua Winslow is descended from Joshua Baker Winslow, who was engaged in the whaling business at New Bedford, Massachusetts. His mother, who before her marriage was Margaret Ella Givens, was the daughter of Benjamin Givens, a coastwise skipper of Maine. Mr. Winslow comes from the best New England stock, being a descendant from Kenelm Winslow who was born in Droctwich, Worcestershire, England, April 29, 1599, and came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1629, where he was admitted a freeman on January 1, 1632.

As a youth Henry Joshua Winslow was always industrious. With every advantage for the attainment of a complete education he prepared for college at the public schools of Cambridge, and subsequently entered Harvard University, graduating in 1902 with the degree of A. B. Personal preference coupled with parental wishes induced Mr. Winslow to follow a legal career. He entered the Harvard Law School and graduated in 1904 with the degree of LL.B. While a student he was manager of the Cambridge Latin High School Review, and of the Harvard Quarterly. He entered upon the general practice of his profession upon graduation, with the firm of Warren and Garfield, and remained there for two years. He then entered into independent practice. Comprehensive knowledge of the law, painstaking accuracy and thoroughness in the preparation of cases, and consummate skill in forensic proceedings, are his chief professional characteristics.

His fellow-citizens have confidence in his character and public spirit. In 1906 he was elected to the Common Council of Cam-

HENRY JOSHUA WINSLOW

bridge, where he rendered invaluable services and was elected for four successive years, serving as president in 1908 and 1909. In 1912 he was representative to the House of Representatives from his district.

Mr. Winslow was formerly a member and officer of the First Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from January, 1902, to April, 1912, and from April 10, 1912, to March, 1914, was major and judge advocate in the judge advocate general's department of the Massachusetts National Guard.

Mr. Winslow is an incorporator of the Cambridgeport Savings Bank, a member of the Cambridge Board of Trade, the Middlesex County Bar Association, and the Economy Club, of which he is serving as president for 1917 and 1918.

In politics he is a Republican in national and state affairs, while in Cambridge he is a member of the Non-Partisan party. In religion he is identified with the Unitarian Church.

On June 27, 1906, Mr. Winslow was married to Grace Coolidge, daughter of Bennett F. and Annie Emeline Davenport, granddaughter of John and Martha Coolidge, and a descendant of John and Mary Coolidge, original settlers of Watertown. The Davenports are descended from Thomas Davenport, another original settler. One child, Henry Davenport Winslow, was born of this marriage.

To young people who are desirous of success, Mr. Winslow gives the following advice: "Seek education; and be willing to work conscientiously and never get discouraged."

The career of Henry Joshua Winslow is marked by straightforwardness of thought and purpose. He believes a good name more to be desired than riches. His success in material things has been continuous; and this success was won honorably, by the observance of honest principles, by a thorough mastery of his profession, by industry, energy, and perseverance.



Edward L. Wood

EDWARD LEANDER WOOD

EDWARD LEANDER WOOD, a prominent mill official of Massachusetts and Maine, with which interests he had been identified for upwards of forty years, was born in Gardner, Massachusetts, October 6, 1845. He died at his Brookline home, March 20, 1916, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was the son of General Moses Wood who was a prominent business man, a state Senator, and Brigadier General of the Militia. The father was a commanding figure in those days in all the affairs of life, with a high reputation for integrity and patriotism. The mother of Edward L. Wood was Mary Comee. On both sides the ancestry is among the earliest settlers from England and Scotland who located in Concord, Sudbury and Danvers.

On his father's side he was descended from Aaron Wood (October 10, 1762–July 4, 1815) and Bethia (Beard) Wood. Aaron Wood held many offices; he was Justice of the Peace in Westminster, and for five successive years in the state legislature. His father, the Honorable Nathan Wood, was sent to the Colonial Legislature from Westminster and served in two succeeding Provincial Congresses. His father was Abraham Wood of Concord, who was Town Clerk from 1701 to 1703, and Selectman from 1700 to 1704. The father of Abraham Wood of Concord was Abraham Wood of Sudbury. His father was Michael Wood of Concord, and his father, William Wood, who came to Concord in 1627, had been a Mayor of Sandwich in Kent, England, and wrote "The Prospects of New England." Two generations behind him was another William Wood who was Mayor of Sandwich in Kent, England.

On his mother's side, Edward Leander Wood's grandparents were James Maltman Comee (1777–1832) and Sarah (Putnam) Comee. Among his ancestors also were Walter Haynes who came to Sudbury in 1638; David Comee came to Concord in 1657; Andrew Beard who came to Billerica in 1675; John Putnam and Samuel Porter of Danvers; and Peter Noyes and Deacon Rice of Sudbury.

As a boy he grew up under the quiet influences of country life and the teaching of a devoted mother, which supplemented the sturdy example of the father. He attended the public schools of Fitchburg, where the family resided after his early youth, and entered the High School.

His mother's influence was particularly strong upon both his intellectual development and his moral and spiritual life. As a child, he was a normal, healthy, active boy, tender-hearted and ambitious. The Fitchburg High School was too slow to suit him, and so Edward Leander Wood, with his father's consent, hired a tutor and by studying alone with him entered Harvard College much earlier than he could otherwise have done. He was graduated from Harvard with the degree of A. B. in 1867. The wishes

of his parents, his own preference and circumstances united to determine his choice of a profession.

After graduation he went into the Rollstone National Bank of Fitchburg of which his father was President. In a few years seeking a larger and different field of activity he went to Lewiston, Maine, where he was connected with several corporations in the line of manufactures. In 1885 he moved to New York where he remained three years; and in 1888 he established his business relations more permanently in Boston with his residence in Brookline. He was first agent and then for forty-five years was Treasurer of the Franklin Company of Lewiston; Treasurer of the Lewiston Gas Company; President of the Union Water Power Company; president of the Continental Mills; and Director of the Androscoggin Mills. He was a large Real Estate owner in Lewiston and Auburn and originally the principal portion of Rangeley Lakes. This was largely his life work. Other positions in corporation management and the exercises of financial ability gave evidence of his standing in industrial enterprises.

He was a man of natural force of character and displayed the qualities of sturdy integrity and capability in his contact with men in active life. In his intellectual diversion from business he was devoted to the reading of history and kept well in touch with current events. His character and qualifications for such an honorable degree were recognized by his alma mater, Harvard College, in bestowing upon him the degree of A. M.

In politics he was a Republican and always maintained his strict allegiance to the principles and general policy of that party.

In religious affiliations he associated with the Congregational and Episcopal denominations.

He belonged to the Essex Country Club, Manchester-by-the-Sea.

February 1, 1871, he was married to Elzo E. Carpenter, daughter of William H. and Isabelle E. (Slocomb) Carpenter, and a descendant of William Carpenter who came from England in 1638 in the ship *Bevis* and settled in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Mrs. Wood's grandparents on her father's side were Christopher and Mary (McCrillis) Carpenter; and on her mother's side Rufus and Betsey (Sargent) Slocomb. Two children were born to Mr. Wood—Edward L., Junior, who died in 1902, and Elizabeth Carpenter Wood. Mrs. Edward L. Wood died March 28, 1915 at her home in Brookline.

Mr. Wood was of the class of men who have done so much for New England in the development of its natural resources in the water power of its streams, and in the establishment and maintenance of its manufactories of textile fabrics and kindred industries.



Wm. H. H. H.

WILLIAM MADISON WOOD

WILLIAM MADISON WOOD was born in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, June 18, 1858. His father was William Jason Wood, and his mother was Amelia Christian Madison. His father came from the Azores, availing himself of the opportunity of serving on the American vessels, especially whaling vessels, which frequent those islands, and finally locating in America. On account of delicate health he gave up sea-faring life and through the friendship of one of the sea captains with whom he sailed, he established himself in a little home in Edgartown, married a girl of English descent and settled down in that quiet little town. From this home and parentage the future eminent manufacturer and head of great mill operations was born and passed the years of infancy. In early youth the family moved to New Bedford and located a little out of the city. Here the boy at four years of age began going to school and laying the foundation of useful education which was to stand him well in the practical life he was to follow. He was fond of study, of an inquiring mind and remarkable memory, with habits of industry and perseverance, and passed his early boyhood in the usual duties of the home and attendance upon school. The father, always in delicate health, competing in the struggle for livelihood, passed away when the boy was but eleven years old, leaving besides the mother and son, three little daughters and three other boys who had blessed the little home. But he left the inheritance of strict integrity, industry and honesty of purpose.

Now came the period in the youth's life when he must not only try to support himself but contribute to the care and support of others. Among the little ventures showing the trend of the youth's mind and his disposition to engage in transactions of profit and utility was an instance of his purchase of a barrel of apples at auction, sorting them out and then selling them a peck at a time to neighbors, and thus doubling his money. It showed the character of the young trader to seize a good opportunity and avail himself of a chance to display self-reliance and make a profitable investment. Necessity compelled him to be industrious, and with energy, good principles, and commendable enterprise he started early to win his way in the world and to overcome the many obstructions that always are quite inseparable from the strenuous struggles of life.

Attending the public schools of New Bedford and graduating at the Grammar School, he entered the High School, but was obliged by circumstances to relinquish the coveted opportunity of continuing his education, and to seek some employment. Let it be said to his credit that he did not thus abandon the idea of acquiring an education and a fund of useful knowledge. After leaving school he spent his evenings, and even nights, for several years in study. He took up Latin, French and German and became well versed in Algebra and the higher mathematics, giving a discipline to his mind beyond the ordinary topics of study and a practical experience in information that might be of material advantage in the ambitious but uncertain life before him.

He had before attracted the attention of Andrew G. Pierce one of the leading men of the Wamsutta Mills in New Bedford, and as his first active employment he was given a position in the counting room of the mills as messenger boy and boy of general utility in the routine work of the office. But he soon showed ability far beyond his position or his years. When not running errands or performing other duties his habits of observation were active and he was taking notes of everything going on about him and studying the details of the business. He was anxious to get ahead and know more of the manufacturing branch of the business. So after three years of clerical work, assisting in the routine of the superintendent's duties, with a desire to learn the technical part of the industry, at his request he was transferred to the manufacturing department inside of the mill. Here he entered enthusiastically into every detail of the work and spent all the time possible around the machinery. He was not a mill employee in the ordinary sense of the term, but an active person in the service of the company in looking after the details of manufacture and practically learning the processes from raw material to the finished product. He had with the friendly interest of many leading men and stockholders an unusual opportunity, and his willingness to work and study insured his advancement. He realized his advantage with the access given him to all avenues of knowledge in the business. His personal traits drew to him the friendship and interest of those above him. After three years of experience in the mill he had a thorough knowledge of the cotton manufacturing industry and a reputation for marked ability.

On completion of six years service in the mills Mr. Wood received an offer of a position in a banking house in Philadelphia and went there for a short period. His experience there was quite invaluable in giving him an insight into financial affairs and the

operations of railroads and other enterprises of public nature and the varied interests handled by banking institutions. Still his inclinations were turned to the manufacturing business and the opportunities for again embarking in such industries where his abilities could be more fully and more congenially employed were awaited with ardent hopes to be realized.

The opportunity came when his old friends and benefactors Mr. Otis N. Pierce and Mr. Edward L. Anthony sought his association in reorganizing some Fall River mills which had met with heavy losses. They were sound, shrewd business men, and wise counselors of the best type who recognized the abilities of this young man for the work desired and encouraged the ambition of Mr. Wood to serve as assistant in management and as paymaster. Now began his special career in which he has won deserved renown. He soon got in touch with the interests of all the mills in the financial and manufacturing administrations. For six years he remained in Fall River, and with his administrative abilities brought great success to his efforts. He was then but a young man in the twenties and had established a reputation for mill management extending far beyond the range of his operations. In 1884 the Washington Mills of Lawrence had met with reverses and had been taken over for debt by Frederick Ayer, and in 1890 Mr. Wood was offered the superintendency. The problem of restoring these mills and putting them on a paying basis was considered a task beyond the ability of any man. He was told that it was impossible, men whom he succeeded had failed and lost courage. But he found the right men in the mills waiting for the right man to guide them to success, and in ten years he solved the problem, established the mills in sound condition and divided a surplus. His policy was to win the confidence of associates, give them an opportunity for self-reliance and success would follow no matter how big the problem. In due time, encouraged by the solution of the Washington affairs, he paralleled that adventure by the great Wood Mill.

As a great organizer and head of combined interests of different corporations Mr. Wood's ability was widely recognized so that in 1899 in association with a number of prominent wool men he organized the American Woolen Company which is now the largest single corporation manufacturing woolen goods in the world. He was at first Treasurer, but is now its President and active head.

This organization has in its continuation upwards of 50 great plants of the country and insures union of interests and joint economy of management, beneficial alike to producers and consumers of goods. Mr. Wood is President or prominent official of

many of these companies and they all feel the inspiration of his guiding influence. Without a peer he stands as the foremost textile man in the country, directing the largest number of employees of all the industries of New England. The story of his life is a wonderful illustration of the rise of the poor boy to affluence and high position with his guiding principles of thoroughness in what he does and the *sacred keeping of his word*.

Mr. Wood is President and Director of the American Woolen Company, the Wood Worsted Mills, Ayer Mills, National and Providence Worsted Mills, Washington Mills, and Director of the Southern Illinois Coal and Coke Company. He is also Director in many Corporations in the manufacturing line associated with the American Woolen Company, Vice-president of the Home Market Club, Director of the Merchants Bank, New Bedford, and of the Rhode Island Insurance Company, President and Director of Kilburn Mills, Vice-president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Vice-president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; Director of the Pierce Manufacturing Company, the Nyanza Mills. He is an active man in all these positions.

In politics he is a Republican though not especially active as such, and in religious associations he is an Episcopalian.

He belongs to the Metropolitan and Union League Clubs in New York, and to the Algonquin, Country, and Essex Country Clubs of Massachusetts, N. Y. Yacht Club, Eastern Yacht Club and Corinthian Yacht Club.

Mr. Wood married the daughter of his great business associate, Frederick Ayer, and has four children: William M., Jr., Cornelius Ayer, both in United States Naval Service; Rosalind, and Irene. His daughter Irene was married Jan. 12, 1918, to Capt. Bernard L. Sutcliffe of the British Army in the Northumberland Fusiliers and who is the son of a prominent wool merchant, Thomas Sutcliffe of Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, Yorkshire, England.

He has a beautiful country home in Andover and another residence on the island of Cuttyhunk.

In his own words the greatest opportunity of any man "is the opportunity of being with limited means and thus compelled by necessity to persevere, to be industrious, to have patience, to be self-reliant, and further to be square with everybody, to do more than you are paid to do, and be honest with yourself." His life is a concrete example for an American youth without wealth, without family influence, to rise to eminence in the great industrial world.





